

*State of Iowa*

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# **Code**

# **Supplement**

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The Iowa Administrative Code Supplement is published biweekly pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.6. The Supplement contains replacement chapters to be inserted in the loose-leaf Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) according to instructions included with each Supplement. The replacement chapters incorporate rule changes which have been adopted by the agencies and filed with the Administrative Rules Coordinator as provided in Iowa Code sections 7.17 and 17A.4 to 17A.6. To determine the specific changes in the rules, refer to the Iowa Administrative Bulletin bearing the same publication date.

In addition to the changes adopted by agencies, the replacement chapters may reflect objection to a rule or a portion of a rule filed by the Administrative Rules Review Committee (ARRC), the Governor, or the Attorney General pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.4(6); an effective date delay imposed by the ARRC pursuant to section 17A.4(7) or 17A.8(9); rescission of a rule by the Governor pursuant to section 17A.4(8); or nullification of a rule by the General Assembly pursuant to Article III, section 40, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

The Supplement may also contain replacement pages for the IAC Index or the Uniform Rules on Agency Procedure.

# **INSTRUCTIONS**

## **FOR UPDATING THE**

### **IOWA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE**

Agency names and numbers in bold below correspond to the divider tabs in the IAC binders. New and replacement chapters included in this Supplement are listed below. Carefully remove and insert chapters accordingly.

Editor's telephone (515)281-3355 or (515)242-6873

#### **Professional Licensing and Regulation Bureau[193]**

Replace Analysis

Insert Chapter 14

#### **Economic Development Authority[261]**

Replace Chapter 31

#### **Education Department[281]**

Replace Chapter 43

#### **Inspections and Appeals Department[481]**

Replace Analysis

Replace Reserved Chapter 71 with Chapter 71

#### **Revenue Department[701]**

Replace Analysis

Replace Chapter 12

Replace Chapter 42

Replace Chapter 46

Replace Chapter 52

Replace Chapter 58

#### **Veterans Affairs, Iowa Department of[801]**

Replace Chapter 1



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Created by 1986 Iowa Acts, chapter 1245, under the "umbrella" of the Department of Commerce[181]; renamed in 2006 Iowa Acts, House File 2521, section 52

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##### MILITARY SERVICE AND VETERAN RECIPROCITY

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CHAPTER 14  
MILITARY SERVICE AND VETERAN RECIPROCITY

**193—14.1(85GA,ch1116) Definitions.**

*“Board”* means an examining board or commission within the professional licensing and regulation bureau.

*“License”* or *“licensure”* means any license, registration, certificate, or permit that may be granted by an examining board or commission within the professional licensing and regulation bureau.

*“Military service”* means honorably serving on federal active duty, state active duty, or national guard duty, as defined in Iowa Code section 29A.1; in the military services of other states, as provided in 10 U.S.C. Section 101(c); or in the organized reserves of the United States, as provided in 10 U.S.C. Section 10101.

*“Military service applicant”* means an individual requesting credit toward licensure for military education, training, or service obtained or completed in military service.

*“Veteran”* means an individual who meets the definition of “veteran” in Iowa Code section 35.1(2).  
[ARC 1734C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**193—14.2(85GA,ch1116) Military education, training, and service credit.** A military service applicant may apply for credit for verified military education, training, or service toward any experience or educational requirement for licensure by submitting a military service application form to the board office.

**14.2(1)** The application may be submitted with an application for licensure or examination or prior to an applicant’s applying for licensure or to take an examination. No fee is required for submission of an application for military service credit.

**14.2(2)** The applicant shall identify the experience or educational licensure requirement to which the credit would be applied if granted. Credit shall not be applied to an examination requirement.

**14.2(3)** The applicant shall provide documents, military transcripts, a certified affidavit, or forms that verify completion of the relevant military education, training, or service, which may include, when applicable, the applicant’s Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (DD Form 214) or Verification of Military Experience and Training (VMET) (DD Form 2586).

**14.2(4)** Upon receipt of a completed military service application, the board shall promptly determine whether the verified military education, training, or service will satisfy all or any part of the identified experience or educational qualifications for licensure.

**14.2(5)** The board shall grant the application in whole or in part if the board determines that the verified military education, training, or service satisfies all or part of the experience or educational qualifications for licensure.

**14.2(6)** The board shall inform the military service applicant in writing of the credit, if any, given toward an experience or educational qualification for licensure or explain why no credit was granted. The applicant may request reconsideration upon submission of additional documentation or information.

**14.2(7)** A military service applicant who is aggrieved by the board’s decision may request a contested case (administrative hearing) and may participate in a contested case by telephone. A request for a contested case shall be made within 30 days of issuance of the board’s decision. The provisions of 193—Chapter 7 shall apply, except that no fees or costs shall be assessed against the military service applicant in connection with a contested case conducted pursuant to this subrule.

**14.2(8)** The board shall grant or deny the military service application prior to ruling on the application for licensure. The applicant shall not be required to submit any fees in connection with the licensure application unless the board grants the military service application. If the board does not grant the military service application, the applicant may withdraw the licensure application or request that the licensure application be placed in pending status for up to one year or as mutually agreed. The withdrawal of a licensure application shall not preclude subsequent applications supported by additional documentation or information.

[ARC 1734C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**193—14.3(85GA,ch1116) Veteran reciprocity.**

**14.3(1)** A veteran with an unrestricted professional license in another jurisdiction may apply for licensure in Iowa through reciprocity. A veteran must pass any examinations required for licensure to be eligible for licensure through reciprocity and will be given credit for examinations previously passed when consistent with board laws and rules on examination requirements. A fully completed application for licensure submitted by a veteran under this subrule shall be given priority and shall be expedited.

**14.3(2)** Such an application shall contain all of the information required of all applicants for licensure who hold unrestricted licenses in other jurisdictions and who are applying for licensure by reciprocity, including, but not limited to, completion of all required forms, payment of applicable fees, disclosure of criminal or disciplinary history, and, if applicable, a criminal history background check. The applicant shall use the same forms as any other applicant for licensure by reciprocity and shall additionally provide such documentation as is reasonably needed to verify the applicant's status as a veteran under Iowa Code section 35.1(2).

**14.3(3)** Upon receipt of a fully completed licensure application, the board shall promptly determine if the professional or occupational licensing requirements of the jurisdiction where the veteran is licensed are substantially equivalent to the licensing requirements in Iowa. The board shall make this determination based on information supplied by the applicant and such additional information as the board may acquire from the applicable jurisdiction. As relevant to the license at issue, the board may consider the following factors in determining substantial equivalence: scope of practice, education and coursework, degree requirements, postgraduate experience, and examinations required for licensure.

**14.3(4)** The board shall promptly grant a license to the veteran if the applicant is licensed in the same or similar profession in another jurisdiction whose licensure requirements are substantially equivalent to those required in Iowa, unless the applicant is ineligible for licensure based on other grounds, for example, the applicant's disciplinary or criminal background.

**14.3(5)** If the board determines that the licensing requirements in the jurisdiction in which the veteran is licensed are not substantially equivalent to those required in Iowa, the board shall promptly inform the veteran of the additional experience, education, or examinations required for licensure in Iowa. Unless the applicant is ineligible for licensure based on other grounds, such as disciplinary or criminal background, the following shall apply:

*a.* If a veteran has not passed the required examination(s) for licensure, the applicant may not be issued a provisional license but may request that the licensure application be placed in pending status for up to one year or as mutually agreed to provide the veteran with the opportunity to satisfy the examination requirements.

*b.* If additional experience or education is required in order for the applicant's qualifications to be considered substantially equivalent, the applicant may request that the board issue a provisional license for a specified period of time during which the applicant will successfully complete the necessary experience or education. The board shall issue a provisional license for a specified period of time upon such conditions as the board deems reasonably necessary to protect the health, welfare or safety of the public unless the board determines that the deficiency is of a character that the public health, welfare or safety will be adversely affected if a provisional license is granted.

*c.* If a request for a provisional license is denied, the board shall issue an order fully explaining the decision and shall inform the applicant of the steps the applicant may take in order to receive a provisional license.

*d.* If a provisional license is issued, the application for full licensure shall be placed in pending status until the necessary experience or education has been successfully completed or the provisional license expires, whichever occurs first. The board may extend a provisional license on a case-by-case basis for good cause.

**14.3(6)** A veteran who is aggrieved by the board's decision to deny an application for a reciprocal license or a provisional license or is aggrieved by the terms under which a provisional license will be granted may request a contested case (administrative hearing) and may participate in a contested case by telephone. A request for a contested case shall be made within 30 days of issuance of the board's

decision. The provisions of 193—Chapter 7 shall apply, except that no fees or costs shall be assessed against the veteran in connection with a contested case conducted pursuant to this subrule.

**14.3(7)** The licensure requirements for some professions regulated by the boards are very similar or identical across jurisdictions. Given federal mandates, for instance, the requirements to become certified as a real estate appraiser authorized to perform appraisals for federally related transactions are substantially the same nationwide. The requirements to become certified as a certified public accountant are also substantially equivalent nationwide as long as the certified public accountant also holds a license or permit to practice in those jurisdictions which have a two-tiered system of issuing a certificate and a separate license or permit to practice public accounting. For other professions, the veteran is encouraged to consult with board staff prior to submitting an application for reciprocal licensure to determine in advance whether there are jurisdictional variations that may impact reciprocal licensure.

[ARC 1734C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

These rules are intended to implement 2014 Iowa Acts, chapter 1116, division VI.

[Filed ARC 1734C (Notice ARC 1630C, IAB 9/17/14), IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]



CHAPTER 31  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGION INITIATIVES

**261—31.1(15E) Purpose.** Authority resources may be available to assist an economic development region that has established a focused economic development effort. This effort shall include a regional development plan relating to one or more of the following areas:

1. Regional marketing strategies.
  2. Development of the information solutions sector.
  3. Development of the advanced manufacturing sector.
  4. Development of the life sciences and biotechnology sector.
  5. Development of the insurance or financial services sector.
  6. Physical infrastructure including, but not limited to, horizontal infrastructure, water and sewer infrastructure, and telecommunications infrastructure.
  7. Entrepreneurship.
  8. Development of the alternative and renewable energy sector.
- [ARC 1626C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

**261—31.2(15E) Types of assistance.** The following types of assistance are governed by the divisions of this chapter:

1. Establishment of economic development regions.
  2. Economic development revolving loan funds.
  3. Business accelerators.
  4. Small business development center assistance.
  5. Iowa business resource assistance.
- [ARC 1626C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

**261—31.3(15E) Financial assistance.** Financial assistance under the economic development region initiative comes from the moneys allocated for such purposes by the authority pursuant to Iowa Code section 15.335B.

[ARC 1626C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

**261—31.4(15E) Definitions.**

*“Economic development region”* shall consist of three or more contiguous counties or two or more contiguous counties and one or more public or private, nonprofit entities that have entered into an agreement to pursue mutual economic development goals with a regional focus.

*“Economic development region assistance fund”* means a fund created pursuant to Iowa Code section 15.335B.

*“Economic development region revolving fund”* means a fund established to benefit development efforts in an economic development region.

*“Regional economic development revenue sharing pilot project”* means a pilot project for one or more approved regions.

[ARC 1626C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

DIVISION I  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGION INITIATIVE—FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

**261—31.5(15E) Uses of funds under the economic development region initiative.** Financial assistance from the economic development region assistance fund may be used for the following:

**31.5(1) Physical infrastructure.** The installation of physical infrastructure needs including, but not limited to, horizontal infrastructure, water and sewer infrastructure, and telecommunications infrastructure, related to the development of fully served business and industrial sites by one or more of the region’s economic development partners or for the installation of infrastructure related to a new business location or expansion. Match is one dollar of local funds for every two dollars received

from the economic development region assistance fund. The economic development region must demonstrate all of the following:

- a. The ability to provide matching moneys on a basis of dollars received from the economic development region assistance fund.
- b. The commitment of the specific business partner including, but not limited to, a letter of intent defining a capital commitment or a percentage of equity.
- c. That all other funding alternatives have been exhausted.

**31.5(2) *Regional economic development revenue sharing pilot project.*** Establishment and administration of a regional economic development revenue sharing pilot project for one or more regions.

**31.5(3) *Entrepreneurial initiative.*** Establishment of an approved entrepreneurial initiative. Match is one dollar of local funds for every two dollars received from the economic development region assistance fund.

**31.5(4) *Business closure due to consolidation.*** An existing business threatened with closure due to a potential consolidation to an out-of-state location. The economic development region may apply for financial assistance from the economic development region assistance fund for the purchase, rehabilitation, or marketing of a building that has become available due to the closing of an existing business as a result of a consolidation to an out-of-state location. Match is one dollar of local funds for every three dollars received from the economic development region assistance fund.

**31.5(5) *Business succession assistance program.*** Match is one dollar of local funds for every two dollars received from the economic development region assistance fund.

**31.5(6) *Unique or innovative regional projects.*** Match is on a one-to-one basis.

[ARC 1626C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

#### **261—31.6(15E) Application process and approval process.**

**31.6(1) *Application process.*** The authority will only accept competitive applications submitted during the filing window. For the purpose of this rule, the filing window shall start on July 1 and end on July 15 of any fiscal year in which the authority opens the application process. If July 15 falls on a weekend, the deadline shall be extended to the next business day. The authority has developed an application process and will post all relevant application information on [iowagrants.gov](http://iowagrants.gov).

**31.6(2) *Approval process.*** The director of the authority will establish a review committee consisting of the authority's industry partners. The committee may recommend full or partial funding or no funding of any or all applicants.

[ARC 1626C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

**261—31.7(15E) Reporting requirements.** Award recipients in economic development regions shall provide a close-out report to the authority outlining how the funds were invested in Iowa's future. The authority shall develop the reporting format for all required close-out reports.

[ARC 1626C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

#### DIVISION II ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE AREAS

**261—31.8(15E) Description.** An "economic enterprise area" means a designated "economic development region" that shall consist of at least one county containing no city with a population of more than 23,500 and shall meet at least three of the following criteria:

1. A per capita income of 80 percent or less than the national average.
2. A household median income of 80 percent or less than the national average.
3. Twenty-five percent or more of the population of the economic enterprise area with an income level of 150 percent or less of the United States poverty level as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States Department of Health and Human Services.
4. A population density in the economic enterprise area of less than ten people per square mile.

5. A loss of population as shown by the 2000 certified federal census when compared with the 1990 certified federal census.

6. An unemployment rate greater than the national rate of unemployment.

7. More than 20 percent of the population of the economic enterprise area consisting of people over the age of 65.

[ARC 1626C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

#### **261—31.9(15E) Funding.**

**31.9(1)** Approved areas may apply for up to \$75,000 each fiscal year until June 30, 2015. The actual amount available each year will be established by the authority in the annual allocation of funds for economic development region initiatives described in 261—paragraph 2.4(7) “b.” No more than ten economic development regions may be approved by the authority as economic enterprise areas.

**31.9(2)** In order to receive financial assistance under this division, an economic enterprise area must demonstrate the ability to provide local matching moneys on a basis of a one dollar contribution of local moneys for every three dollars received from the economic development region assistance fund.

[ARC 1626C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

**261—31.10(15E) Eligible use of funds.** Funds available for economic enterprise areas may be used as follows:

1. Economic development-related strategic planning and marketing for the region as a whole.
2. Economic development of fully served business sites.
3. The construction of speculative buildings on a fully served lot.
4. The rehabilitation of an existing building to marketable standards.

[ARC 1626C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

#### **261—31.11(15E) Application process and approval process.**

**31.11(1)** *Application process.* The authority will only accept competitive applications submitted during the filing window. For the purpose of this rule, the filing window shall start on July 1 and end on July 15 of any fiscal year in which the authority opens the application process. If July 15 falls on a weekend, the deadline shall be extended to the next business day. The authority has developed an application process and will post all relevant application information on [iowagrants.gov](http://iowagrants.gov).

**31.11(2)** *Approval process.* The director of the authority will establish a review committee consisting of the authority’s industry partners. The committee may recommend full or partial funding or no funding of any or all applicants.

[ARC 1626C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

**261—31.12(15E) Reporting requirements.** Award recipients shall provide a close-out report to the authority outlining how funds were invested in Iowa’s future.

[ARC 1626C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

### **DIVISION III BUSINESS ACCELERATORS**

**261—31.13(15E) Description and purpose.** The authority may establish and administer a business accelerator program to provide financial assistance for the establishment and operation of a business accelerator for technology-based, value-added agricultural, information solutions, or advanced manufacturing start-up businesses or for a satellite of an existing business accelerator. The program may be designed to foster the accelerated growth of new and existing businesses through the provision of technical assistance.

[ARC 1626C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

#### **261—31.14(15E) Definitions.**

“*Business accelerator*” means an organization that fosters the accelerated growth of new and existing Iowa businesses.

[ARC 1626C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

**261—31.15(15E) Requirements and qualifications for business accelerator entities.** Business accelerator applicants must meet all of the following criteria:

1. The business accelerator must be a not-for-profit organization affiliated with an area chamber of commerce, a community or county organization, or an economic development region.
2. The geographic area served by a business accelerator must include more than one county.
3. The business accelerator must possess the ability to provide service to a specific type of business as well as to meet the broad-based needs of other types of start-up entrepreneurs.
4. The business accelerator must possess the ability to market business accelerator services in the region and the state.
5. The business accelerator must possess the ability to communicate with and cooperate with other business accelerators and similar service providers in the state.
6. The business accelerator must possess the ability to engage various funding sources for start-up entrepreneurs.
7. The business accelerator must possess the ability to communicate with and cooperate with various entities for purposes of locating suitable facilities for clients of the business accelerator.
8. The business accelerator must possess the willingness to accept referrals from the economic development authority.
9. The business accelerator must refer 20 businesses per year to the Venture Network of Iowa.

[ARC 1626C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

**261—31.16(15E) Other considerations.** In determining whether a business accelerator qualifies for financial assistance, the authority may consider any of the following:

1. The business experience of the business accelerator's professional staff.
2. The business plan review capacity of the business accelerator's professional staff.
3. The business accelerator's professional staff with demonstrated disciplines in all aspects of business experience.
4. The business accelerator's professional staff with access to external service providers including legal, accounting, marketing, and financial services.

[ARC 1626C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

**261—31.17(15E) Application procedures.**

**31.17(1)** Application process and approval process.

*a. Application process.* The authority will only accept competitive applications submitted during the filing window. For the purpose of this rule, the filing window shall start on July 1 and end on July 15 of any fiscal year in which the authority opens the application process. If July 15 falls on a weekend, the deadline shall be extended to the next business day. The authority has developed an application process and will post all relevant application information on [iowagrants.gov](http://iowagrants.gov).

*b. Approval process.* The director of the authority will establish a review committee consisting of the authority's industry partners. The committee may recommend full or partial funding or no funding of any or all applicants.

**31.17(2)** All requests for financial assistance must demonstrate the ability to provide matching moneys on the basis of a two dollar contribution of recipient moneys for every one dollar received in financial assistance from the authority.

[ARC 1626C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

**261—31.18(15E) Reporting.** Business accelerators receiving financial assistance under this rule must submit an annual report to the authority documenting progress.

[ARC 1626C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

DIVISION IV  
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

**261—31.19(81GA, HF868, HF809) Small business development center assistance.** Rescinded ARC 1626C, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; see Delay note at end of chapter.



DIVISION V  
IOWA BUSINESS RESOURCE CENTERS

**261—31.20(81GA,HF868,HF809) Iowa business resource centers.** Rescinded **ARC 1626C**, IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14; see Delay note at end of chapter.

These rules are intended to implement 2013 Iowa Code sections 15E.231 to 15E.233; 2011 Iowa Acts, chapter 118, section 20; and 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2359.

[Filed 10/21/05, Notice 8/3/05—published 11/9/05, effective 12/14/05]

[Filed ARC 1626C (Notice ARC 1540C, IAB 7/9/14), IAB 9/17/14, effective 10/22/14]<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> October 22, 2014, effective date of ARC 1626C [31.1 to 31.20] delayed 70 days by the Administrative Rules Review Committee at its meeting held October 14, 2014; delay lifted at the meeting held November 18, 2014.



TITLE VIII  
*SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION*

CHAPTER 43  
PUPIL TRANSPORTATION

[Prior to 9/7/88, see Public Instruction Department[670] Ch 22]

DIVISION I  
TRANSPORTATION ROUTES

**281—43.1(285) Intra-area education agency routes.**

**43.1(1)** Bus routes within the boundaries of transporting districts as well as within designated areas must be as efficient and economical as possible under existing conditions. Duplication of service facilities shall be avoided insofar as possible.

**43.1(2)** A route shall provide a load of at least 75 percent capacity of the bus.

**43.1(3)** The riding time, under normal conditions, from the designated stop to the attendance center, or on the return trip, shall not exceed 75 minutes for high school pupils or 60 minutes for elementary pupils. (These limits may be waived upon request of the parents.)

**43.1(4)** Pupils whose residence is within two miles of an established stop on a bus route are within the area served by the bus and are not eligible for parent or private transportation at public expense to the school served by the bus, except as follows:

*a.* Bus is fully loaded.

*b.* Physical handicap makes bus transportation impractical.

All parents or guardians who are required by their school district to furnish transportation for their children up to two miles to an established stop on a bus route shall be reimbursed pursuant to Iowa Code subsection 285.1(4).

**43.1(5)** Transporting districts shall arrange routes to provide the greatest possible convenience to the pupils. Distance pupils who are required to transport themselves to meet the bus shall be kept to the minimum consistent with road conditions, uniform standards and legal requirements for locating bus routes.

**43.1(6)** Each bus route shall be reviewed annually for safety hazards.

**281—43.2(285) Interarea education agency routes.**

**43.2(1)** Joint consultation shall be held by the area education agency boards involved. The initial steps may be undertaken by the area education agency administrators. If there are no difficulties and agreement is reached, the route is approved and no further action need be taken.

**43.2(2)** If agreement is not reached in the initial attempt, the administrator of the area education agency in which the applying school is located shall advise the superintendent of reasons for failure to reach agreement and request that the superintendent revise the transportation plan to meet the objection and resubmit same.

**43.2(3)** If the area education agency boards do not reach agreement on the route, the home area education agency administrator shall forward the complete record of the case together with disapproved transportation plan to the state department of education. Every effort should be made, however, to settle the matter locally.

**43.2(4)** All legal provisions, standards and regulations applying to approval and operation of bus routes apply equally to interarea education agency bus routes.

**43.2(5)** All interarea education agency bus routes must be approved each year. If there has been no change in the designations, nor in the proposed route, transportation plan may be made and agreement indicated by letter.

DIVISION II  
PRIVATE CONTRACTORS

**281—43.3(285) Contract required.** All private contractors wishing to transport pupils to and from school in privately owned vehicles must be under contract with the board of education. This requirement will not apply to individuals who transport their own children or other children on a not-for-hire basis.

The contract form used shall be that provided by the department of education. (Form TR-F-4-497)

**281—43.4(285) Uniform charge.** The contract must provide for a uniform charge for all pupils transported. No differentiations may be made between pupils of different districts except as provided in Iowa Code section 285.1(12).

**281—43.5(285) Board must be party.** The contractor may not arrange with individual families for transportation. The contractor undertakes to transport only those families indicated by the board of education.

**281—43.6(285) Contract with parents.** Parents, guardians, or custodians undertaking to transport other children for hire, in addition to their own, are private contractors. These individuals must be under contract, and must obtain an appropriate driver's license and a school bus driver's authorization.

**281—43.7(285) Vehicle requirements.** Any vehicle used, other than that used by individuals to transport their own children or other children on a not-for-hire basis, is considered to be a school bus and must meet all requirements for the type of vehicle used. (This requirement is not intended to restrict the use of passenger cars during the time the vehicles are not actually engaged in transporting school pupils.)

DIVISION III  
FINANCIAL RECORDS AND REPORTS

**281—43.8(285) Required charges.** Full pro rata costs must be charged and collected for the transportation of all nonresident pupils. No differentiation may be made in charges due to differences in distance or grade in school.

**281—43.9(285) Activity trips deducted.** Transporting school districts which use their equipment for activity trips, or educational tours, or other types of transportation services as permitted in Iowa Code sections 285.10(9) and 285.10(10), must deduct the cost of trips from the total yearly transportation cost. In other words, costs may not be included in the pro rata costs which determine the charge to sending districts.

Accurate and complete accounting records must be kept so that the cost of transportation to and from school may be ascertained.

DIVISION IV  
USE OF SCHOOL BUSES

**281—43.10(285) Permitted uses listed.** School buses may be used to transport pupils under the following conditions:

**43.10(1)** The program is a part of the regular or extracurricular program of a public school and has been so adopted and made a matter of record in the minutes of all the boards involved.

**43.10(2)** The pupils are enrolled in a public school.

**43.10(3)** The program or activity must be sponsored by a school or group of schools cooperatively and be under the direct control of a qualified teacher or recreational or playground director of a school district.

*a.* A regularly certificated teacher must be in charge of the program. Several or all schools may engage the same instructor on a cooperative basis.

*b.* In transporting pupils to Red Cross swimming classes a superintendent of schools may be designated by action of the district board as the supervisor or director of the activity and may use the Red Cross instructor to carry on the actual instruction in swimming.

*c.* If the Red Cross instructor holds a regular teacher's certificate issued by the board of educational examiners, the instructor can be named as general supervisor of the activity by the several schools.

**43.10(4)** The bus shall be driven by a regularly approved driver holding an appropriate driver's license and a school bus driver's authorization. In addition, the buses must be accompanied by a member of the faculty or other employee of the school or a parent or other adult volunteer as authorized by a school administrator who will be responsible for the conduct and the general supervision of the pupils on the bus and at the place of the activity. If the faculty member is an approved driver, that person can act both as a driver and faculty sponsor.

**43.10(5)** School buses may be used by an organization of, or sponsoring activities for, senior citizens, children, handicapped, and other persons and groups, and for transportation of persons other than pupils to activities in which pupils from the school are participants or are attending the activity or for which the school is a sponsor under the following conditions:

*a.* The "school bus" signs shall be covered and the flashing warning lamps and stop arm made inoperable when the bus is being used in a nonschool-sponsored activity.

*b.* Transportation outside the state of Iowa shall not be provided without the approval of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration of the United States Department of Transportation.

*c.* A chaperone shall accompany each bus to assist the passengers in boarding and disembarking from the bus and to aid them in case of illness or injury.

*d.* The driver of the bus shall be approved by the local board of education and must possess an appropriate driver's license and a school bus driver's authorization.

*e.* The driver of the bus shall observe the maximum speed limits for school buses at all times.

**43.10(6) Seating.**

*a.* Each passenger shall have a comfortable seat.

*b.* Student passengers shall have a minimum of 13 inches of allowable seating per person.

*c.* For adult groups, no more than two persons shall occupy a 39-inch seat.

*d.* Standees are prohibited in all situations, whether the bus is transporting students or adults.

*e.* The maximum number of passengers shall never exceed the rated capacity of the vehicle as it is equipped.

**281—43.11(285) Teacher transportation.** Public school teachers who are transported should be included in the average number transported and should be charged the pro rata cost by the transporting district.

DIVISION V  
THE BUS DRIVER

**281—43.12(285) Driver qualifications.** General character and emotional stability are qualities which must be given careful consideration by boards of education in the selection of school bus drivers. Elements that should be considered in setting a character standard are:

1. Reliability or dependability.
2. Initiative, self-reliance, and leadership.
3. Ability to get along with others.
4. Freedom from use of undesirable language.
5. Personal habits of cleanliness.
6. Moral conduct above reproach.
7. Honesty.
8. Freedom from addiction to narcotics or habit-forming drugs.
9. Freedom from addiction to alcoholic beverages or liquors.

**281—43.13(285) Stability factors.** Factors to be considered in determining emotional stability are:

**43.13(1)** Patience.

**43.13(2)** Considerateness.

**43.13(3)** Even temperament.

**43.13(4)** Calmness under stress.

**281—43.14(285) Driver age.** School bus drivers must be at least 18 years of age on or before August 1 preceding the opening of the school year for which a school bus driver's authorization is required.

**281—43.15(285) Physical fitness.** Except for insulin-dependent diabetics, an applicant for a school bus driver's authorization must undergo a biennial physical examination by a certified medical examiner who is listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners. The applicant must submit annually to the applicant's employer the signed medical examiner's certificate (pursuant to Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration regulations 49 CFR Sections 391.41 to 391.49), indicating, among other requirements, sufficient physical capacity to operate the bus effectively and to render assistance to the passengers in case of illness or injury and freedom from any communicable disease. At the discretion of the chief administrator or designee of the employer or prospective employer, the chief administrator or designee shall evaluate the applicant's ability in operating a school bus, including all safety equipment, in providing assistance to passengers in evacuation of the school bus, and in performing other duties required of a school bus driver.

[ARC 1661C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14; see Delay note at end of chapter]

**281—43.16(285) Tests for tuberculosis.** Rescinded IAB 8/16/06, effective 9/20/06.

**281—43.17(285) Insulin-dependent diabetics.** A person who is an insulin-dependent diabetic may qualify to be a school bus driver if the person meets all qualifications of Iowa Code subsection 321.375(3). Such driver is subject to an annual physical examination by a qualified medical examiner as listed in rule 281—43.15(285).

**281—43.18(285) Authorization to be carried by driver.** Every school bus driver shall carry a copy of the driver's school bus driver's authorization at all times when the driver is acting in that capacity.

**281—43.19(285) Vision requirements.** Rescinded IAB 12/8/04, effective 1/12/05.

**281—43.20(285) Hearing requirements.** Rescinded IAB 12/8/04, effective 1/12/05.

**281—43.21(285) Experience, traffic law knowledge and driving record.** No driver applicant shall be employed or allowed to transport students until the board determines that the applicant has an acceptable driving record, demonstrates the ability to safely operate the vehicle(s) representative of the vehicle(s) required to be operated during employment and is knowledgeable of traffic laws and regulations pertaining to the operation of a school bus. Each local district, or the district's contracted transportation service, must, at a minimum, check the driving record of each applicant or renewing driver on the Iowa court information system available to the general public. The local district shall determine what an acceptable driving record is based upon the district's review and must maintain records of the review of each driver. Nothing in this rule precludes the district from examining other records to determine whether the driver has an acceptable driving record nor does it restrict the district to such examinations only at the time of hiring and renewal.

[ARC 0517C, IAB 12/12/12, effective 1/16/13]

**281—43.22(321) Fee collection and distribution of funds.** The department of education, commencing with the biannual school bus inspections for the 2002-2003 school year and each year thereafter, shall assess a fee for each school bus or allowable alternative vehicle (pursuant to rule 761—911.7(321)) inspected by the department. The department shall present for payment a fee statement to the owner of each school bus or allowable alternative vehicle inspected.

The department of education shall submit an annual budget request for an amount equal to 100 percent of the total projected fees to be collected during the next fiscal year which shall be based on an amount equal to the number of school bus and allowable alternative vehicle inspections completed during the previous school year multiplied by the inspection fee authorized by statute.

One component of the annual budget shall be an annual “school bus driver and passenger safety education plan.” The plan shall outline the projects and activities to be included during each year. These projects and activities may include, but not be limited to, curriculum development costs, printing and distribution of safety literature and manuals, purchase of equipment used in conducting school bus safety education programs, and other expenditures deemed appropriate by the department of education.

**281—43.23(285) Application form.** The school bus driver and the board of education shall submit an application for the school bus driver’s authorization annually, and upon a form prescribed by the department of education.

**281—43.24(321) Authorization denials and revocations.** A person who believes that a school bus driver who holds an authorization issued by the department of education or who seeks a school bus authorization has committed acts in violation of Iowa Code subsection 321.375(2) or rule 281—43.12(285) may file a complaint with the department against the driver or applicant. The department shall notify the driver or applicant that a complaint has been filed and shall provide the driver or applicant with a copy of the complaint. A hearing shall be set for the purpose of determining whether the bus driver’s authorization shall be denied, suspended, or revoked, or whether the bus driver should receive a reprimand or warning. Hearing procedures in 281—Chapter 6 shall be applicable to such proceedings. No school bus driver or applicant shall retain or obtain employment if the local district finds that the individual is listed on the sex offender registry under Iowa Code section 692A.121 available to the general public, the central registry for child abuse information established under Iowa Code section 235A.14, or the central registry for dependent adult abuse information established under Iowa Code section 235B.5. A hearing conducted pursuant to Iowa Code section 321.375(3) or 321.376 shall be limited to the question of whether the school bus driver or applicant was incorrectly listed on the registry. The driver or applicant shall not serve in the capacity of a school bus driver while the appeal process is being conducted.

[ARC 0517C, IAB 12/12/12, effective 1/16/13]

DIVISION VI  
PURCHASE OF BUSES

**281—43.25(285) Local board procedure.** The board of education shall proceed as follows in purchasing school buses:

**43.25(1)** Rescinded IAB 12/15/10, effective 1/19/11.

**43.25(2)** Notify dealers of intent to purchase school transportation equipment and request bids.

**43.25(3)** Reserve right to reject all bids.

**43.25(4)** Require all bids to be on comparable equipment which meets all state and federal requirements.

**43.25(5)** Hold an open meeting for dealers to present merits of their equipment.

**43.25(6)** Review bids, tabulate all bids, make a record of action taken.

**43.25(7)** Sign contracts or orders for purchase of school transportation equipment. The purchase agreement must provide that the dealer will deliver equipment which will pass initial state inspection at no further cost to the school and further provide that the school board shall withhold at least \$150 until the vehicle passes initial state inspection.

**43.25(8)** Notify the bureau of nutrition programs and school transportation of the state department of education of purchase and date of delivery so that arrangements can be made for the initial school bus inspection. No school bus can be put into service until it has passed a pre-use inspection conducted pursuant to Form TR-F-27B by the local board of education and the form has been provided to the bureau

of nutrition programs and school transportation. The initial school bus inspection will be conducted at the earliest possible time convenient to the school and the department of education.

[ARC 9262B, IAB 12/15/10, effective 1/19/11]

**281—43.26(285) Financing.** The board of education may finance purchase of transportation equipment as follows:

**43.26(1)** The board may pay all of the cost of each bus from funds on hand in general fund.

**43.26(2)** Bonds may be voted to purchase equipment, and funds so derived shall be used for that purpose.

**281—43.27 to 43.29** Reserved.

#### DIVISION VII MISCELLANEOUS REQUIREMENTS

**281—43.30(285) Semiannual inspection.** To facilitate the semiannual inspection program, school and school district officials shall send their buses to inspection centers as scheduled. A sufficient number of drivers or other school personnel shall be available at the inspection to operate the equipment for the inspectors. The fee for each vehicle inspected shall be \$20 effective July 1, 2005; \$25 effective July 1, 2007; and \$28 effective July 1, 2009. Effective July 3, 2013, the fee for each vehicle inspected shall be \$40.

[ARC 0767C, IAB 5/29/13, effective 7/3/13]

**281—43.31(285) Maintenance record.** School officials shall cause the chassis of all buses and allowable alternative vehicles, whether publicly or privately owned, to be inspected annually and all necessary repairs made before the vehicle is put into service. The inspection and repairs shall be recorded on a form (TR-F-27A) prescribed by the department of education. The completed form (TR-F-27A) shall be signed by the mechanic and carried in the glove compartment of the bus.

**281—43.32(285) Drivers' schools.** All school bus drivers shall attend classes or schools of instruction as approved by the department of education and provided for in Iowa Code subsection 321.376(2). All new drivers shall, within the first six months of employment, successfully complete the "new driver STOP class" approved by the department. All current school bus drivers shall attend the annual course of instruction. Upon missing a year of instruction, a current driver shall successfully complete the course of instruction for new drivers prior to receiving an authorization. The employer of a school bus driver may impose additional training requirements for any new or current driver.

[ARC 9472B, IAB 4/20/11, effective 5/25/11]

**281—43.33(285) Insurance.** The board of education shall carry insurance on all school-owned buses and see that insurance is carried by all contractors engaged in transporting pupils for the district in the coverages and limits as determined by the board of education.

**281—43.34(285) Contract—privately owned buses.** The board of education and a contractor who undertakes to transport school pupils for the board, in privately owned vehicles, shall sign a contract substantially similar to that prescribed by the department of education (Form TR-F-4-497). The contract shall contain the following provisions:

**43.34(1)** To furnish and operate at the contractor's own expense a legally approved vehicle of transportation (or a legally approved chassis on which may be mounted a school bus body supplied and maintained by the board of education) to and from the . . . . . school each day beginning on the date set by the board over route as described, . . . . . transporting only children attending the school designated by the board of education.

**43.34(2)** To comply with all legal and established uniform standards of operation as required by statute or by legally constituted authorities.



**43.34(3)** To comply with all uniform standards, established for protection of health and safety for pupils transported.

**43.34(4)** To comply with all rules and regulations adopted by the board of education for the protection of the children, or to govern the conduct of driver of bus.

**43.34(5)** To keep bus in good mechanical condition and up to standards required by statutes or by legally constituted authorities.

**43.34(6)** To take school bus to official inspection when held by state authorities with no additional expense to party of second part.

**43.34(7)** To see that the bus is swept and the windows cleaned each day and that registration plates and all lights are cleaned before each trip. Further, that the bus is washed and the floor swept and scrubbed with a good disinfectant each week. In case of an epidemic the entire bus shall be washed with a disinfectant.

**43.34(8)** To use only drivers and substitute drivers who have been approved by the board of education and have received a school bus driver's authorization.

**43.34(9)** To furnish the board of education an approved certificate of medical examination for each person who is approved by the board of education to drive the bus.

**43.34(10)** To attend a school of instruction for bus drivers as prescribed by the bureau of nutrition programs and school transportation of the department of education. (If the owner does not drive the bus, the regular approved driver of the bus shall attend.).

**43.34(11)** To carry insurance on bus and pupils in the coverages and limits as determined by the board of education. Copy of policy to be filed with superintendent of schools.

**43.34(12)** To make such reports as may be required by state department of education, area education agency board of education, and superintendent of schools.

**43.34(13)** That the school bus shall be used only for transporting regularly enrolled students to and from public school and to extracurricular activities approved and designated by the board of education and further to comply with all legal restrictions on use of bus.

**43.34(14)** To obtain, if possible, the registration numbers of all cars violating the school bus passing law, Iowa Code section 321.372 and file information for prosecution.

**43.34(15)** The board of education hereby reserves the right to change routing of the bus and, if additional mileage is required, it shall be at an extra cost not exceeding \$. . . . . per additional mile per month. If shortened. . . . .

**43.34(16)** Immoral conduct or the use of alcoholic beverages by the contractor or driver employed by the contractor shall result in appropriate sanctions as provided in Iowa Code section 321.375.

**43.34(17)** Contract may be terminated on 90-day notice by either party, Iowa Code section 285.5(4).

**43.34(18)** The contractor agrees that, if the contractor desires to terminate the contract, the school bus will be sold to the board of education at its request as provided in Iowa Code section 285.5(1). (This requirement does not apply to a passenger auto used as a school bus.)

[ARC 9262B, IAB 12/15/10, effective 1/19/11]

**281—43.35(285) Contract—district-owned buses.** The board of education and a private individual undertaking to transport school pupils for the board in school district-owned vehicles shall sign a contract substantially similar to that prescribed by the department of education (Form TR-F-5-497(revised)). The contract shall contain the following provisions:

**43.35(1)** To conform to all rules of the board of education in and for the district adopted for the protection of the children and to govern the conduct of the person in charge of the conveyance.

**43.35(2)** To make reports as may be required by the state department of education, area education agency, or superintendent of schools.

**43.35(3)** To conform to all standards for operation of the school buses as required by statute or by legally constituted authorities.

**43.35(4)** That the employee shall be entitled to benefits as outlined in the school board policy for the school district.

**43.35(5)** To attend a school of instruction for bus drivers as prescribed by the bureau of nutrition and school transportation of the department of education.

**43.35(6)** That the employer can terminate the contract and dismiss the employee for failure to conform to all laws of the state of Iowa and rules promulgated by the Iowa department of education applicable to drivers of school buses.

**43.35(7)** That this contract shall not be in force until the driver presents an official school bus driver's authorization.

**281—43.36(285) Accident reports.** The superintendent of schools shall make a report to the bureau of nutrition and school transportation of the department of education on any accident involving any vehicle in use as a school bus. The driver of the bus shall cooperate with the superintendent in making the report. The report shall be made on the department of transportation Iowa Accident Report Form.

**281—43.37(285) Railroad crossings.** The driver of any school bus shall bring the bus to a complete stop at all railroad crossings, as required in Iowa Code section 321.343, regardless of whether or not there are any pupils in the bus, and regardless of whether or not there is an automatic signal at the crossing. After stopping, the driver shall open the entrance door, look and listen for approaching trains and shall not proceed to cross the tracks until it is safe to do so.

**281—43.38(285) Driver restrictions.**

**43.38(1)** The driver of a school bus shall not smoke on the bus or on any school property.

**43.38(2)** The driver shall not permit firearms to be carried in the bus.

**43.38(3)** The driver shall not fill the fuel tank while the motor is running or when there are passengers on the bus.

**43.38(4)** The driver shall ensure that aisles and exits are not blocked.

[ARC 9262B, IAB 12/15/10, effective 1/19/11]

**281—43.39(285) Civil defense projects.** Civil defense projects may be recognized by the board of directors of any school district as an authorized extracurricular activity under the following conditions:

**43.39(1)** Such activity may take the form of, but need not be restricted to:

- a.* First-aid classes.
- b.* Study and distribution of materials relating to community survival, fallout shelters, radiation detection, and other pertinent disaster measures.
- c.* Exercises and field trips related to the above matters.
- d.* Cooperation with local, state and national authorities, both civil and military, and interested organizations, in carrying out civil defense exercises and in planning and making preparations for passive defense in time of actual emergency.

**43.39(2)** The use of school buses for field trips and exercises, and the planned use of school buses in connection with actual emergency procedures to be carried on in cooperation with local, state or national authorities, civil or military, is hereby defined as properly incident to such authorized extracurricular activity.

**43.39(3)** All such projects, except an actual emergency operation where time is of the essence, shall have prior approval of the state department of education.

**43.39(4)** The bus shall be driven by an approved driver holding an appropriate driver's license and a regular school bus driver's authorization except that in actual emergency situations, where regular drivers are not available, certain other drivers, including students and teachers, may be used providing the following conditions are met. The driver shall:

- a.* Be approved by the local board of education.
- b.* Be at least 18 years of age, be physically and mentally competent, and not possess personal or moral habits which would be detrimental to the best interests of the safety and welfare of the children transported.

**43.39(5)** Rescinded IAB 12/8/04, effective 1/12/05.

**281—43.40(285) Pupil instruction.** At least twice during each school year, each pupil who is transported in a school vehicle shall be instructed in safe riding practices and participate in emergency evacuation drills.

**281—43.41(285) Trip inspections.** A pretrip inspection of each school bus shall be performed and recorded prior to each trip. A written report shall be submitted promptly to the superintendent of schools, transportation supervisor, school bus mechanic, or other person charged with the responsibility for the school transportation program, if any defects or deficiencies are discovered that may affect the safety of the vehicle's operation or result in its mechanical breakdown. A posttrip inspection of the interior of the school bus shall be performed after each trip.

**281—43.42(285) Loading and unloading areas.** Restricted loading and unloading areas shall be established for school buses at, or near schools.

**281—43.43(285) Communication equipment.** Each school bus shall have a two-way communications system or cellular telephone capable of emergency communication between the driver of the bus and the school's base of operations for school transportation.

DIVISION VIII  
COMMON CARRIERS

**281—43.44(285) Standards for common carriers.** These standards are intended to apply to any vehicle operated by a common carrier when used exclusively for student transportation to and from school.

**43.44(1) Vehicles.**

- a. The vehicles need not be painted yellow and black as required for conventional school buses.
- b. The vehicles shall, while transporting children to and from school, be equipped with temporary signs, located conspicuously on the front and back of the vehicle. The sign on the front shall have the words "School Bus" printed in black letters not less than six inches high, on a background of national school bus glossy yellow. The sign on the rear shall be at least ten square feet in size and shall be painted national school bus glossy yellow, and have the words "School Bus" printed in black letters not less than eight inches high. The yellow is to be in accordance with the colorimetric specification of Federal Standard No. 595a, Color 13432; the black matching Federal Standard 595a, Color 17038. Both the six-inch and eight-inch letters shall be Series "D" as specified in the Standard Alphabet—Federal Highway Administration, 1966.

- c. Rescinded, effective 8/11/82.

**43.44(2) Drivers.**

- a. The driver shall have an appropriate driver's license issued by the Iowa department of transportation.
- b. The driver shall possess a school bus driver's authorization issued by the Iowa department of education.
- c. The driver shall receive training in accordance with state requirements for school bus drivers.

**43.44(3) Seating.**

- a. Each passenger shall have a comfortable seat.
- b. Standees are prohibited.

**43.44(4) Loading and unloading procedures.**

- a. Vehicle shall pull close enough to curb to prevent another vehicle from passing on right side.
- b. If vehicle is not equipped with flashing warning lights or stop arm, or if use of this equipment is prohibited by law, the pupils, on unloading, shall be instructed to remain at the curb until bus has pulled away and it is safe for them to cross the street.

**43.44(5) Inspection of vehicles.**

- a. Drivers shall be required to perform daily pretrip inspections of their vehicles and to report promptly and in writing any defects or deficiencies discovered that may affect the safety of the vehicle's operation or result in its mechanical breakdown in accordance with rule 281—43.41(285).

*b.* Vehicles shall be inspected semiannually by personnel of the department of education in accordance with the provisions of Iowa Code section 285.8(4).

**43.44(6) Other requirements.**

*a.* Local school officials shall provide the carrier with passenger conduct rules and the driver shall abide by the policies and procedures established by the local district.

*b.* The carrier shall make a report to the bureau of nutrition and school transportation of the department of education on any accident involving property damage or personal injury while a vehicle is being used as a school bus. The report shall be made on the Iowa Accident Report Form.

*c.* Student instruction for passenger safety shall be the responsibility of the local school district as specified in rule 281—43.40(285).

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 285.

[Filed 6/2/61; amended 4/30/62, 7/12/62, 5/10/66, 5/10/72, 11/19/74, 6/24/75]

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CHAPTER 71  
SUBACUTE MENTAL HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

**481—71.1(135G) Purpose—subacute mental health services.** Subacute mental health services are intended to be short-term, intensive, recovery-oriented services designed to stabilize an individual who is experiencing a decreased level of functioning due to a mental health condition.

[ARC 1740C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**481—71.2(135G) Definitions.** For the purpose of these rules, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated in this chapter. The definitions set out in Iowa Code section 135G.1 are adopted by reference in the rules.

*“Administrator”* means an individual who administers, manages, supervises, and is in general administrative charge of a subacute care facility, whether or not such individual has an ownership interest in the facility and whether or not the functions and duties are shared with one or more individuals.

*“Assessment”* means the evaluation of a person in psychiatric crisis in order to ascertain the person’s current and previous level of functioning, psychiatric and medical history, potential for dangerousness, current psychiatric and medical condition factors contributing to the crisis and support systems that are available.

*“Distinct part”* means a clearly identifiable area or section within a health care facility, consisting of at least a residential unit, wing, floor, or building containing contiguous rooms.

*“Incident”* means an unusual occurrence within a facility or on its premises affecting residents, visitors, or employees whether or not there is apparent injury or where hidden injury may have occurred.

*“Medication”* means any drug including over-the-counter substances ordered and administered under the direction of a physician, physician assistant or advanced registered nurse practitioner.

*“Peer support”* means services that are provided by individuals in recovery from serious mental illness and delivered to others who also have mental illness.

*“Responsible party”* means the person who signs or cosigns the admission agreement required in rule 481—71.13(135G) or the resident’s guardian or conservator if one has been appointed. In the event that a resident does not have a guardian, conservator or other person signing the admission agreement, the term “responsible party” shall include the resident’s sponsoring agency, e.g., the department of human services, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, a religious group, fraternal organization, or foundation that assumes responsibility and advocates for its client patients and pays for their health care.

*“Restraint”* means the application of physical force, use of a chemical agent, or a mechanical device for the purpose of restraining the free movement of an individual’s body to protect the individual or others from immediate harm. Restraint does not include briefly holding without undue force an individual to calm or comfort the individual or holding an individual’s hand to safely escort the individual from one area to another.

*“Restricted means of egress”* means an exit door alarm system for safety of the residents and the public.

*“Seclusion”* means the involuntary confinement of a resident alone in a room or an area from which the resident is physically prevented from leaving.

[ARC 1740C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**481—71.3(135G) Application for licensure.**

**71.3(1) Initial application and licensing.** In order to obtain an initial license for a subacute care facility, the applicant must meet all the requirements of the rules, regulations, and standards contained in Iowa Code chapter 135G and in this chapter and must make application at least 30 days prior to the proposed licensure date of the subacute care facility on forms provided by the department. The applicant must:

- a. Submit a résumé of care with a narrative which includes the following information:
  - (1) The purpose of the facility.
  - (2) A description of the target population and limitations on resident eligibility.

(3) Identification and description of the services the facility will provide, which shall minimally include specific and measurable goals and objectives for each of the services to be made available by the facility and a description of the resources needed to provide each of the services, including staff, physical facilities and funds.

(4) A description of the human services system available in the area including, but not limited to, social, public health, visiting nurse, vocational training, and employment services, residential living arrangements, and services of private agencies.

(5) A description of working relationships with human services agencies when applicable, which shall include at a minimum:

1. A description of how the facility will coordinate with human services agencies to facilitate continuity of care and coordination of services to residents; and

2. A description of how the facility will coordinate with human services agencies to identify unnecessary duplication of services and plan for development and coordination of needed services;

b. Submit a floor plan of each floor of the facility drawn on 8½- × 11-inch paper showing room areas in proportion, room dimensions, room numbers for all rooms, including bathrooms, the designation of the use to which each room will be put, and window and door location;

c. Submit a photograph of the front and side elevation of the facility;

d. Submit the statutory fee for a subacute care facility license;

e. Show evidence of a certificate signed by the state fire marshal or deputy state fire marshal certifying compliance with fire safety rules.

**71.3(2) *Conversion from an intermediate care facility for persons with mental illness.*** An intermediate care facility for persons with mental illness may be converted to a subacute care facility pursuant to Iowa Code section 135G.4(2) if the facility:

a. Provides written notice to the department that the facility has employed a full-time psychiatrist and desires to make the conversion; and

b. Submits an application to the department.

**71.3(3) *Renewal application or change of ownership.*** In order to obtain a renewal or change of the subacute care facility license, the applicant must:

a. Submit to the department the completed application form 30 days prior to the annual license renewal or change of ownership date;

b. Submit the statutory license fee for a subacute care facility with the application for renewal or change of ownership;

c. Have an approved, current certificate signed by the state fire marshal or deputy state fire marshal certifying compliance with fire safety rules and regulations; and

d. Submit appropriate changes in the résumé of care to reflect any changes in the resident care program or other services.

**71.3(4) *Issuance of license.*** Licenses are issued to the person or governmental unit with responsibility for the operation of the facility and authority to comply with all applicable statutes, rules or regulations. The person or governmental unit must be the owner of the facility or, if the facility is leased, the lessee.

**71.3(5) *Department of human services approval.*** Prior to issuance of the license, the department of human services must submit to the department written approval of the application based upon the process used by the department of human services to identify the best-qualified providers.

**71.3(6) *Licensed beds limit.*** The total number of publicly funded subacute care facility beds licensed under this chapter shall not exceed 50.

**71.3(7) *Beds per facility.*** A single facility shall not be licensed for more than 16 beds.

[ARC 1740C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

#### **481—71.4(135G) Licenses for distinct parts.**

**71.4(1)** Separate licenses may be issued for distinct parts of a health care facility which are clearly identifiable, include specifically designated rooms within the facility, and provide separate categories of care and services.

**71.4(2)** The following requirements shall be met for a separate licensing of a distinct part:

- a.* The distinct part shall serve only residents who require the category of care and services immediately available to the residents within that part;
- b.* The distinct part shall meet all the standards, rules, and regulations pertaining to the category for which a license is being sought;
- c.* A distinct part must be operationally and financially feasible.

[ARC 1740C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**481—71.5(135G) Variances.**

**71.5(1)** Variances from these rules may be granted by the director of the department if, in addition to the requirements of 481—Chapter 6:

- a.* The need for a variance has been established consistent with the résumé of care or the resident's individual program plan; and
- b.* There is no danger to the health, safety, welfare, or rights of any resident.

**71.5(2)** The variance will apply only to a subacute care facility.

**71.5(3)** Variances shall be reviewed by the department at the time of each licensure survey to verify whether the facility is still eligible for the variance.

[ARC 1740C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**481—71.6(135G) Provisional license.**

**71.6(1)** *Provisional license procedure.* The department may issue a provisional license to a subacute care facility pursuant to Iowa Code section 135G.8. The procedure for issuance of a provisional license shall be as follows:

- a.* The department shall first issue to the facility a report which identifies the deficiency.
- b.* Within 10 working days after receipt of the report, the facility shall provide the department with a written plan of correction.
- c.* The department shall review the written plan of correction within 10 working days of receipt. The department may request additional information or revision to the plan, which shall be provided as requested.
- d.* After accepting the written plan of correction, the department shall then issue a provisional license to the facility, which shall not exceed one year in duration.

**71.6(2)** *Written plan of correction.* The written plan of correction shall contain:

- a.* How the facility will correct the deficient practice;
- b.* How the facility will act to protect residents;
- c.* The measures the facility will take or the systems it will alter to ensure that the deficient practice does not recur; and
- d.* The date when the plan of correction will be completed, not to exceed 30 days from the date of the department's report.

[ARC 1740C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**481—71.7(135G) General requirements.**

**71.7(1)** The license shall be displayed in the facility in a conspicuous place which is viewed by the public.

**71.7(2)** The license shall be valid only for the premises and person named on the license and is not transferable.

**71.7(3)** The posted license shall accurately reflect the current status of the subacute care facility's license.

**71.7(4)** A license shall expire one year after the date of issuance or as indicated on the license.

**71.7(5)** There shall be no more beds added than are stipulated on the license.

[ARC 1740C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**481—71.8(135G) Required notifications to the department.**

**71.8(1)** The department shall be notified:

- a.* Thirty days in advance of any proposed change in the subacute care facility's functional operation or the addition or deletion of required services;
- b.* Thirty days before any addition, alteration, or new construction is begun in the subacute care facility or on the premises;
- c.* Thirty days in advance of any closure of the subacute care facility;
- d.* Within two weeks of any change in administrator;
- e.* Within 30 days of the date on which any change in the category of license is sought;
- f.* Within 30 days of any proposed change in the résumé of care for the subacute care facility.

**71.8(2)** Prior to the purchase, transfer, assignment, or lease of a subacute care facility, the licensee shall:

- a.* Inform the department of the pending sale, transfer, assignment, or lease of the facility; and
- b.* Inform the department of the name and address of the prospective purchaser, transferee, assignee, or lessee at least 30 days before the sale, transfer, assignment, or lease is completed.

**71.8(3)** Within 24 hours, or the next business day, by the most expeditious means available, the department shall be notified:

- a.* Of any accident causing major injury. "Major injury" shall be defined as any injury which:
  - (1) Results in death; or
  - (2) Requires admission to a higher level of care for treatment, other than for observation; or
  - (3) Requires consultation with the attending physician, or designee of the physician, or advanced registered nurse practitioner who determines, in writing, on a form designated by the department, that an injury is a "major injury" based upon the circumstances of the accident, the previous functional ability of the resident, and the resident's prognosis;
- b.* When a resident attempts suicide, regardless of injury;
- c.* When damage to the facility is caused by a natural or other disaster;
- d.* When a fire occurs in a facility and the fire requires the notification of emergency services, requires full or partial evacuation of the facility, or causes physical injury to a resident;
- e.* When a defect or failure occurs in the fire sprinkler or fire alarm system for more than 4 hours in a 24-hour period. (This reporting requirement is in addition to the requirement to notify the state fire marshal.)

[ARC 1740C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**481—71.9(135G) Reports of suspected dependent adult abuse.** Reports of suspected dependent adult abuse shall be made to the department of human services.

[ARC 1740C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**481—71.10(135G) Administrator.**

**71.10(1) Administrator required.** Each subacute care facility shall have one person in charge who is duly approved by the department or acting in a provisional capacity in accordance with these rules.

**71.10(2) Qualifications of an administrator.** The administrator shall be at least 21 years of age and shall have a high school diploma or equivalent. In addition, the person shall meet at least one of the following conditions:

- a.* Be a mental health professional, as defined in Iowa Code section 228.1(6), with at least one year of experience in an administrative capacity; or
- b.* Have a four-year degree in human services, psychology, sociology, nursing, health care administration, public administration, or a related field and have a minimum of one year of experience in the field; or
- c.* Have a master's degree in human services, psychology, sociology, nursing, health care administration, public administration, or a related field; or
- d.* Be a licensed nursing home administrator.

**71.10(3) Administrator—distinct part.** If a subacute care facility is a distinct part of a licensed health care facility, the administrator of the facility as a whole may serve as the administrator of the subacute care facility.

**71.10(4) *Provisional administrator.*** A provisional administrator may be appointed on a temporary basis by the subacute care facility licensee to assume the administrative responsibilities of the facility for a period not to exceed 12 months when the facility has, through no fault of its own, lost its administrator and has not been able to replace the administrator, provided the department has been notified and has approved the provisional administrator prior to the date of the administrator's appointment. The provisional administrator must meet the requirements of subrule 71.10(2).

**71.10(5) *Administrator—initial licensing of facility.*** A facility applying for an initial license shall not have a provisional administrator.

**71.10(6) *Duties of administrator.*** An administrator shall:

- a. Be responsible for the implementation of procedures to support the policies established by the licensee;
- b. Select and direct competent personnel who provide services for the subacute care facility;
- c. Make a policies and procedures manual available to all staff;
- d. Be responsible for a monthly in-service educational program for all employees and maintain records of programs and participants;
- e. Make staff payroll records available for departmental review as needed;
- f. Furnish to the department within 30 days of the department's request statistical information concerning the operation of the facility.

[ARC 1740C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

#### **481—71.11(135G) Administration.**

**71.11(1)** The licensee shall:

- a. Assume the responsibility for the overall operation of the subacute care facility;
- b. Be responsible for compliance with all applicable laws and with the rules of the department;
- c. Establish written policies, which shall be available for review, for the operation of the subacute care facility.

**71.11(2)** The policy and procedures shall include:

- a. Personnel;
- b. Admission;
- c. Evaluation services;
- d. Treatment and discharge plan;
- e. Crisis intervention, including restraint and seclusion;
- f. Involuntary discharge or transfer;
- g. Medication management;
- h. Records;
- i. Resident rights.

[ARC 1740C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

#### **481—71.12(135G) Personnel.**

**71.12(1)** Staffing requirements. Availability of personnel must be sufficient to meet psychiatric and medical treatment needs of the residents served.

**71.12(2)** Staffing shall include at minimum:

- a. Twenty-four-hour-per-day, seven-day-per-week availability of on-call psychiatrist or advanced registered nurse practitioner with at least one year of experience in psychiatric care;
- b. Twenty-four-hour-per-day, seven-day-per-week availability of on-call registered nurse with at least two years of experience in psychiatric care or a registered nurse with a bachelor of science in nursing (BSN) and at least one year of experience in psychiatric care;
- c. A mental health professional as defined in Iowa Code section 228.1(6);
- d. Direct care staff with at least three years of experience in a mental health care setting; and
- e. Social service staff at the bachelor level with at least one year of experience in a mental health care setting.

**71.12(3)** Personnel policies and procedures shall include the following requirements:

- a. Written job descriptions for all employees or agreements for all consultants, which include duties and responsibilities, education, experience, or other requirements, and supervisory relationships.
- b. Annual performance evaluations of all employees and consultants which are dated and signed by the employee or consultant and the supervisor.
- c. Personnel records which are current, accurate, complete, and confidential to the extent allowed by law. The record shall contain documentation of how the employee's or consultant's education and experience are relevant to the position for which the employee or consultant was hired.
- d. Roles, responsibilities, and limitations of student interns and volunteers.
- e. An orientation program for all newly hired employees and consultants that includes an introduction to the facility's personnel policies and procedures and a discussion of the facility's safety plan.
- f. Equal opportunity and affirmative action employment practices.
- g. Procedures to be used when disciplining an employee.
- h. Appropriate dress and personal hygiene for staff.
- i. An overview of recovery principles, person-centered planning and residents' rights.

**71.12(4)** The facility shall require regular health examinations for all personnel prior to employment and regular examinations thereafter at least every four years. The examination shall include, at a minimum, the health status of the employee, including screening and testing for tuberculosis as described in 481—Chapter 59.

- a. No person shall be allowed to provide services in a facility if the person has a disease:
  - (1) Which is transmissible through required workplace contact;
  - (2) Which presents a significant risk of infecting others;
  - (3) Which presents a substantial possibility of harming others; and
  - (4) For which no reasonable accommodation can eliminate the risk.
- b. There shall be written policies for emergency medical care for employees in case of sudden illness or accident. These policies shall include the administrative individuals to be contacted.
- c. Health certificates for all employees shall be available for review by the department.

**71.12(5) Personnel record.**

- a. A personnel record shall be kept for each employee.
- b. The record shall include the employee's:
  - (1) Name and address,
  - (2) Social security number,
  - (3) Date of birth,
  - (4) Date of employment,
  - (5) References,
  - (6) Position in the facility,
  - (7) Job description,
  - (8) Documentation of experience and education,
  - (9) Staff development plan,
  - (10) Annual performance evaluation,
  - (11) Documentation of disciplinary action,
  - (12) Date and reason for discharge or resignation,
  - (13) Current physical examination.

[ARC 1740C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**481—71.13(135G) Admission, transfer, and discharge.**

**71.13(1) General admission policies.**

- a. A subacute care facility shall not admit or retain a resident who is in need of greater services than the facility can provide.
- b. Prior to admission of an applicant, the facility shall obtain sufficient information to determine if its program is appropriate and adequate to meet the individual's needs.



c. A subacute care facility shall admit only as many residents as indicated by the number of beds for which the facility is licensed.

d. A subacute care facility shall adopt policies regarding the admission requirements outlined in subrule 71.13(2).

**71.13(2) Admission requirements.**

a. Eligibility for individualized subacute mental health services will be determined by the standardized preadmission screening utilized by the facility, which shall be conducted by a mental health professional, as defined in Iowa Code section 228.1(6).

b. In order to be admitted, the individual must:

(1) Be 18 years or older;

(2) Be voluntarily admitted;

(3) During the past year, have had a diagnosable mental, behavioral or emotional disorder that meets the diagnostic criteria specified in the most current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM);

(4) Demonstrate a high degree of impairment through significantly impaired mental, social, or educational functioning arising from the psychiatric condition or serious emotional disturbance;

(5) Demonstrate an impairment that severely limits the skills necessary to maintain an adequate level of functioning outside a treatment program and requires active treatment to obtain an adequate level of functioning;

(6) Demonstrate a low level of stability through any two of the following conditions:

1. The individual presents moderate to high risk of danger to self or others.

2. The individual lacks adequate skills or social support to address mental health symptoms.

3. The individual is medically stable but requires observation and care for stabilization of a mental health condition or impairment.

**71.13(3) Admission agreement.** A subacute care facility shall provide an admission agreement to each resident upon admission to the facility. Each admission agreement shall include:

a. Method of payment;

b. Schedule of services and any additional fees;

c. The facility's policies regarding length of stay, discharge and transfer.

**71.13(4) Exclusion criteria.**

a. A subacute care facility shall not admit an individual into the facility if:

(1) The individual manifests behavioral or psychiatric symptoms that require acute care;

(2) The individual can be safely maintained and effectively treated with less intensive services in a community setting;

(3) The symptoms of the individual do not meet admission criteria in subrule 71.13(2); or

(4) The individual does not voluntarily consent to treatment.

b. An individual's lack of adequate place of residence, placement, or housing is not reason to receive subacute mental health services.

**71.13(5) Continued stay criteria policies.** By the tenth day following admission and every ten calendar days thereafter, the mental health professional shall conduct and document an assessment of the resident and determine if:

a. The severity of the behavioral and emotional symptoms continues to require the subacute level of intervention and the DSM diagnosis remains the principal diagnosis.

b. The prescribed interventions remain consistent with the intended treatment plan outcomes.

c. There is documented evidence of active, individualized discharge planning.

d. There is a reasonable likelihood of substantial benefit in the resident's mental health condition as a result of active intervention of the 24-hour supervised program.

e. Symptoms and behaviors that required admission are continuing.

f. A less intensive level of care would be insufficient to stabilize the resident's condition.

g. New issues that meet the admission guidelines in subrule 71.13(2) have appeared.

h. The resident requires further stabilization subsequent to acute care to treat active mental health symptoms such as psychosis, depression or mood disorder.

**71.13(6) Discharge criteria policies.** A resident may be discharged from subacute level of care if:

- a. The resident's treatment plan goals and objectives for subacute services have been met and a discharge plan to outpatient or other community-based services is in place.
- b. The resident withdraws consent for treatment.
- c. The resident's physical condition necessitates transfer to a more intensive level of care.
- d. The resident is not making progress toward treatment goals and there is no reasonable expectation of progress at the subacute level of care.
- e. The resident becomes a danger to self, others, or facility structure and requires an emergency transfer to a higher level of care.
- f. The resident repeatedly refuses to participate in the resident's treatment plan.

**71.13(7) Discharge or transfer.**

- a. The facility shall give prior notification to the resident, as well as the resident's next of kin, legal representative, attending physician or advanced registered nurse practitioner, and sponsoring agency, if any, prior to transfer or discharge of any resident.
- b. The subacute care facility shall make proper arrangements for the welfare of the resident prior to transfer or discharge in the event of an emergency or inability to reach the next of kin or legal representative.
- c. The facility shall make advance notification to the receiving facility prior to the transfer of any resident if the resident is to be transferred to another facility. Prior to the transfer or discharge of a resident to another health care facility, arrangements to provide for continuity of care shall be made with the facility to which the resident is being transferred.
- d. The appropriate record as set forth in subrule 71.18(1) shall accompany the resident when the resident is transferred or discharged.

[ARC 1740C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**481—71.14(135G) Treatment plan.**

**71.14(1)** A treatment plan must be developed with each resident. The plan must be based on initial and ongoing assessment of need, be designed to resolve the acute or crisis mental health symptoms or the imminent risk of acute or crisis mental health symptoms, and be completed within six hours of admission.

**71.14(2)** The treatment plan must be documented in the resident's record and must include the following:

- a. The resident's name.
- b. The date the plan is developed.
- c. Standardized diagnostic formulations, including but not limited to the current Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) or the current International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD).
- d. Problems and strengths of the resident that are to be addressed.
- e. Observable and measurable individual objectives that relate to the specific problems identified.
- f. Interventions that address specific objectives, identification of staff responsible for interventions, and planned frequency of interventions.
- g. Signatures of mental health professionals responsible for developing the plan, including the qualified prescriber.
- h. Signatures of the resident and any parent, guardian, conservator, or legal custodian. Reasons for refusal to sign or inability to participate in treatment plan development must be documented.
- i. A projected discharge date and anticipated postdischarge needs, including documentation of resources needed in the community.
- j. Review of the treatment plan by the appropriate treatment staff at least daily and upon completion of the stated goals or objectives and documentation of the following:
  - (1) Progress toward each treatment objective, with revisions as indicated; and
  - (2) Status of discharge plans, including availability of resources needed by the resident in the community, with revisions as indicated.

[ARC 1740C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**481—71.15(135G) Crisis intervention.**

**71.15(1)** There shall be written policies and procedures concerning crisis intervention. These policies and procedures shall be:

- a.* Directed to maximizing the growth and development of the individual by incorporating a hierarchy of available alternative methods that emphasize positive approaches;
- b.* Available in each program area and living unit;
- c.* Available to individuals and their families; and
- d.* Developed with the participation, as appropriate, of individuals served.

**71.15(2)** An emergency safety intervention must be performed in a manner that is safe, proportionate, and appropriate to the severity of the behavior and to the individual's chronological and developmental age, size, gender, physical, medical, and psychiatric condition and personal history, including any history of physical or sexual abuse.

[ARC 1740C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**481—71.16(135G) Seclusion and restraint.**

**71.16(1)** Pursuant to Iowa Code section 135G.3(2), a subacute care facility utilizing a seclusion room must meet the conditions of 42 CFR § 483.364(b). Use of the seclusion room shall be approved by a licensed psychiatrist or by order of the resident's physician, a physician assistant, or an advanced registered nurse practitioner.

**71.16(2)** There shall be written policies that define the use of restraint, designate the staff member who may authorize its use, and establish a mechanism for monitoring and controlling its use.

**71.16(3)** Restraint shall not be used for punishment, for the convenience of staff, or as a substitution for supervision. Restraint shall only be used:

- a.* In an emergency to prevent injury to the resident or to others; or
- b.* For crisis intervention.

**71.16(4)** Restraint must not result in harm or injury to the resident and must be used only to ensure the safety of the resident or others during an emergency situation until the emergency situation has ceased, even if the restraint order has not expired.

**71.16(5)** The use of restraint should be selected only when other less restrictive measures have been found to be ineffective to protect the resident or others. The staff shall demonstrate effective treatment approaches and alternatives to the use of restraint.

**71.16(6)** Standing or as-needed orders for restraint are prohibited.

**71.16(7)** Under no circumstances shall a resident be allowed to actively or passively assist in the restraint of another resident.

**71.16(8)** Staff trained in the use of emergency safety interventions must be physically present and continually assessing and monitoring the well-being of the resident and the safe use of restraint throughout the duration of the emergency situation.

**71.16(9)** Orders for restraint or seclusion must be by a physician or other licensed practitioner permitted by law to order restraint or seclusion.

*a.* Verbal orders must be received while the emergency safety intervention is being initiated by staff or immediately after the emergency safety situation ends and must be verified in writing in the resident's record by the physician or other licensed practitioner permitted by law to order restraint or seclusion.

*b.* Once the one-time order for the specific resident in an emergency safety situation has expired, it may not be renewed on a planned, anticipated, or as-needed basis.

**71.16(10)** Staff must document in the resident's record and in a centralized tracking system any use of restraint or seclusion.

**71.16(11)** As soon as reasonably possible after the restraint or seclusion of a resident has terminated, staff must meet to process the restraint or seclusion occurrence and document in writing the meeting.

**71.16(12)** A resident who requires restraint or seclusion on multiple occasions should be considered for a higher level of care.

**71.16(13)** The facility shall provide to the staff training by qualified professionals on physical restraint and seclusion theory and techniques.

*a.* The facility shall keep a record of the training, including attendance, for review by the department.

*b.* Only staff who have documented training in physical restraint and seclusion theory and techniques shall be authorized to assist with seclusion or physical restraint of a resident.

[ARC 1740C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**481—71.17(135G) Medication management.**

**71.17(1)** Medications must be ordered by qualified prescribers and administered by qualified personnel.

**71.17(2)** Prescription medication must be legally dispensed and labeled according to state law.

**71.17(3)** All medication errors, drug reactions and suspected drug overmedication must be documented and reported to the practitioner who prescribed the medication.

**71.17(4)** All medications and other preparations intended for internal or external human use must be stored in medicine cabinets or drug rooms. When preservation of the medication or other preparation requires refrigeration, the facility must provide a means of securely refrigerating these items. Such cabinets or drug rooms must be kept securely locked when not in use, and the key must be in the possession of the supervising nurse or other authorized person.

**71.17(5)** Schedule II drugs must be stored within two separately locked compartments at all times and accessible only to qualified personnel in charge of administering medication.

**71.17(6)** Any unused portions of program-prescribed medication(s) must be either turned over to the resident with written authorization and directions by the qualified prescriber or returned to a pharmacy for proper disposition by the pharmacist.

**71.17(7)** Whenever a resident brings the resident's own prescribed medications into the facility, such medications must not be administered unless identified and ordered by a qualified prescriber. If such medications cannot be administered, they must be packaged, sealed, and returned to an adult member of the resident's immediate family or the legal guardian or securely stored and returned to the resident upon discharge. However, if previously prescribed medication would prove harmful to the resident, the medication may be withheld from the resident and disposed of in accordance with subrule 71.17(6). There must be documentation by the qualified prescriber in the resident's clinical record citing the dangers or contraindications of the medication being withheld.

**71.17(8)** All potent, poisonous, or caustic materials shall be stored separately from medications. All potent, poisonous, or caustic materials shall be plainly labeled and stored in a specific, well-illuminated cabinet, closet or storeroom and made accessible only to authorized personnel.

[ARC 1740C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**481—71.18(135G) Records.**

**71.18(1)** *Resident record.* The licensee shall keep a permanent record about each resident with all entries current, dated, and signed. The record shall include:

- a.* Name and previous address of resident;
- b.* Birth date, sex, and marital status of resident;
- c.* Provisional or admitting diagnosis;
- d.* A biopsychosocial history sufficient to provide data on the resident's relevant past history, present situation, social support system, community resource contacts, and other information relevant to appropriate treatment and discharge planning;
- e.* The name, telephone number and address of the licensed mental health professional completing the biopsychosocial history;
- f.* Name, address and telephone number of next of kin or legal representative;
- g.* Name, address and telephone number of the person to be notified in case of emergency;
- h.* Pharmacy name, telephone number, and address;
- i.* Written orders for treatment and medications, signed by a physician, physician assistant or advanced registered nurse practitioner;

- j. Any change in the resident's condition;
- k. Notations describing the resident's condition on admission, transfer, and discharge;
- l. A copy of instructions given to the resident, legal representative, or facility in the event of discharge or transfer;
- m. Individualized treatment and discharge or transfer plan pursuant to rule 481—71.14(135G);
- n. Progress notes, including any use of seclusion or restraint pursuant to rule 481—71.16(135G), recorded by the physician, physician assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner or mental health professional and, when appropriate, others significantly involved in active treatment modalities. Progress notes must contain a concise assessment of the resident's progress and recommendations for revising the treatment plan as indicated by the resident's condition;
- o. The discharge summary, including a recapitulation of the resident's hospitalization, recommendations for appropriate services concerning follow-up, and a brief summary of the resident's condition on discharge.

**71.18(2) Confidentiality of resident records.** The facility shall have policies and procedures providing that each resident shall be assured confidential treatment of all information, including information contained in electronic records.

a. The facility shall limit access to any resident records to staff and consultants providing professional services to the resident. Information shall be made available to staff only to the extent that the information is relevant to the staff person's responsibilities and duties. This restriction shall not preclude access by representatives of state or federal regulatory agencies.

b. The resident, or the resident's legal guardian, shall be entitled to examine all information and shall have the right to secure full copies of the record at reasonable cost upon request, unless the physician, physician assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner or mental health professional determines the disclosure of the record or a section thereof is contraindicated, in which case the designated information will be redacted prior to making the record available to the resident. This determination and the reasons for it must be documented in the resident's record.

**71.18(3) Incident records.**

a. Each subacute care facility shall maintain an incident record report and shall have available incident report forms.

b. A report of every unusual occurrence shall be detailed on the printed incident report form.

c. The person in charge at the time of the unusual occurrence shall oversee the preparation of and sign the incident report.

d. A copy of the incident report shall be kept on file in the facility and shall be available for review and a part of administrative records.

**71.18(4) Retention of records.**

a. Records shall be retained in the facility for five years following termination of services to the resident, even when there is a change of ownership.

b. When the facility ceases to operate, the resident's record shall be released to the facility to which the resident is transferred. If no transfer occurs, the record shall be released to the individual's physician or advanced registered nurse practitioner.

[ARC 1740C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**481—71.19(135G) Residents' rights in general.**

**71.19(1) Policies and procedures.** Each facility shall ensure that policies and procedures are written and implemented, include all of the following subrules, and govern all areas of service provided to staff and residents, their families or legal representatives. The policies and procedures shall be available to the public and shall be reviewed annually by the facility.

**71.19(2) Grievances.** Written policies and procedures shall include a method for submission of grievances and recommendations by residents or their responsible parties and a method to ensure a response and disposition by the facility. The written grievance procedure shall ensure protection of the resident from any form of reprisal or intimidation and shall include:

a. The name of an employee or an alternate staff person designated to be responsible for handling grievances and recommendations; and

b. Methods to investigate and assess the validity of a grievance or recommendation, resolve grievances, and take action.

**71.19(3) *Informed of rights and responsibilities.*** Policies and procedures shall include a provision that each resident shall be fully informed of the resident's rights and responsibilities as a resident and of all rules governing resident conduct and responsibilities. This information must be provided upon admission.

a. The facility shall inform residents about what they may expect from the facility and its staff and what is expected from residents.

b. Residents' rights and responsibilities shall be presented in language understandable to the resident. If the facility serves residents who are not English-speaking or are hearing impaired, steps shall be taken to translate the information into the person's native language or sign language. In the case of visually impaired residents, either Braille or a recording shall be provided.

c. A statement shall be signed by the resident and legal guardian, if applicable, indicating an understanding of these rights and responsibilities, and the statement shall be maintained in the record. A copy of the signed statement shall be given to the resident or legal guardian.

**71.19(4) *Informed of health condition.*** Each resident or legal guardian shall be fully informed by a physician, physician assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner or mental health professional of the resident's health and medical condition unless medically contraindicated as documented by a physician, physician assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner or mental health professional in the resident's record.

**71.19(5) *Posting of names.*** The facility shall post in a prominent area the name, telephone number, and address of the survey agency, the local law enforcement agency and the protection and advocacy agency designated to provide to residents another course of redress.

**71.19(6) *Dignity preserved.*** Each resident shall be treated with consideration, respect, and full recognition of the resident's dignity and individuality, including privacy in treatment and in care of personal needs.

a. Corporal punishment, verbal abuse, or any other activity that would be damaging to an individual's self-respect shall be prohibited by written policy.

b. Medication shall not be used as punishment, for the convenience of staff, or as a substitute for a program.

c. Staff shall display respect for residents when speaking with, caring for, or talking about them, as constant affirmation of the individuality and dignity of human beings.

d. Residents shall be examined and treated in a manner that maintains the privacy of their bodies. A closed door shall shield the resident from passersby. People not involved in the care of the residents shall not be present without the resident's consent while the resident is being examined or treated.

e. Staff shall knock and be acknowledged before entering a resident's room unless the resident is not capable of a response. This requirement does not apply under emergency conditions.

**71.19(7) *Communications.*** Each resident may communicate, associate, and meet privately with persons of the resident's choice, unless to do so would infringe upon the rights of other residents. Each resident may send and receive personal mail unopened unless prohibited in the treatment plan, which requires explicit approval of the resident or legal guardian.

**71.19(8) *Visiting hours.*** Subject to reasonable scheduling restrictions, visiting policies and procedures shall permit residents to receive visits from anyone they wish. Visiting hours shall be posted.

a. Reasonable, regular visiting hours shall not be less than 12 hours per day and shall take into consideration the special circumstances of each visitor. A particular visitor(s) may be restricted by the facility for one of the following reasons:

- (1) The resident refuses to see the visitor(s).
- (2) The visit would not be in accordance with the treatment plan.
- (3) The visitor's behavior is unreasonably disruptive to the functioning of the facility.

b. Reasons for denial of visitation shall be documented in the resident's records.

**71.19(9) Privacy.** Space shall be provided for residents to receive visitors in comfort and privacy.

**71.19(10) Telephone calls.** Telephones shall be available and accessible for residents to make and receive calls with privacy. Residents who need help shall be assisted in using the telephone.

**71.19(11) Mail.** Arrangements shall be made to provide assistance to residents who require help in reading or sending mail.

**71.19(12) Permission to leave premises.** Residents shall be permitted to leave the facility and environs at reasonable times if permitted in writing by the physician, physician assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner, mental health professional, or administrator.

**71.19(13) Resident activities.** Each resident may participate in recreational activities as desired unless contraindicated for reasons documented in the resident's record.

**71.19(14) Resident property.** Each resident may retain and use personal clothing and possessions, as space permits, and cash and other financial instruments, provided that the use of such items is not otherwise prohibited.

*a.* The personal property shall be kept in a secure location which is convenient to the resident.

*b.* Residents shall be advised, prior to or at the time of admission, of the kinds and amounts of clothing and possessions permitted for personal use and whether the facility will accept responsibility for maintaining these items, e.g., cleaning and laundry.

*c.* Any personal clothing or possessions retained by the facility for the resident shall be identified and recorded on admission and the record placed on the resident's chart. The facility shall be responsible for secure storage of items, and the items shall be returned to the resident promptly upon request or upon discharge from the facility.

[ARC 1740C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

#### **481—71.20(135G) Health and safety.**

**71.20(1) Emergency care.** Each facility shall have written policies and procedures for emergency medical and psychiatric care, which shall include immediate notification by the person in charge to the physician, physician assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner or mental health professional of any accident, injury or adverse change in the resident's condition. "Immediate" for purposes of this subrule means within 24 hours.

**71.20(2) First-aid kit.** A first-aid emergency kit shall be available on each floor.

**71.20(3) Infection control.** Each facility shall have a written and implemented infection control program.

**71.20(4) Safe environment.** The licensee of a subacute care facility is responsible for the provision and maintenance of a safe environment for residents and personnel. The subacute care facility shall meet the fire and safety rules as promulgated by the state fire marshal.

**71.20(5) Disaster.** The licensee shall have a written emergency plan to be followed in the event of fire, tornado, explosion, or other emergency.

*a.* The plan shall be posted.

*b.* Training shall be provided to ensure that all employees are knowledgeable of the emergency plan. The training shall be documented.

**71.20(6) Smoking.** A subacute care facility shall follow the smokefree air Act, Iowa Code chapter 142D.

[ARC 1740C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 135G.

[Filed ARC 1740C (Notice ARC 1615C, IAB 9/3/14), IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]





**REVENUE DEPARTMENT[701]**

Created by 1986 Iowa Acts, Chapter 1245.

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CHAPTER 12  
FILING RETURNS, PAYMENT OF TAX, PENALTY AND INTEREST  
[Prior to 12/17/86, Revenue Department[730]]

**701—12.1(422) Returns and payment of tax.** Every retailer collecting more than \$50 in tax in any one month shall make a monthly deposit with the department. A retailer collecting between \$50 and \$500 a month shall deposit the actual amount of tax collected during the month or an amount equal to not less than 30 percent of the amount of tax collected and paid during the preceding quarter. A retailer collecting \$500 or more a month shall deposit the actual amount of tax collected. This deposit is due by the twentieth of the month following the month in which the tax is collected and applies only to the first two months in the quarter.

On the quarterly return, every retailer shall report the gross sales for the entire quarter, listing allowable deductions and figuring tax for the entire quarter. Space is provided on the return for a deduction of tax deposited the first and second months of the quarter. The quarterly return is due on or before the last day of the month following the end of the quarter.

Effective January 1, 1983, retailers collecting \$50 a month and not more than \$4000 in tax in a semimonthly period shall deposit the actual amount of tax collected during the month or an amount equal to one-third of the amount of tax collected and paid during the preceding quarter.

Every retailer collecting more than \$4000 in tax in a semimonthly period shall make a semimonthly deposit with the department. A retailer collecting more than \$4000 in a semimonthly period shall deposit (1) the actual amount of tax collected or an amount equal to not less than one-sixth of the amount of tax collected and paid during the preceding quarter or (2) the actual amount of tax collected or an amount equal to not less than one-sixth of the amount of tax collected and paid during the same quarter of the previous year. The method of reporting selected by the retailer, either option 1 or option 2, shall remain consistent for at least four quarters. The first semimonthly deposit is for the period from the first of the month through the fifteenth of the month and is due on or before the twenty-fifth of the month. The second semimonthly deposit is for the period from the sixteenth through the end of the month and is due on or before the tenth day of the month following the month of collection. A deposit is not required for the last semimonthly period of the calendar quarter.

Retailers required to make semimonthly or monthly deposits under any of the above methods of estimating tax based upon a period when the tax rate was 4 percent shall adjust deposits for periods beginning on or after July 1, 1992, to reflect the increase in the tax rate to 5 percent as provided in Iowa Code section 422.43.

On the quarterly return, every retailer shall report the gross sales for the entire quarter listing all allowable deductions and figuring tax for the entire quarter. Space is provided on the return for a deduction of tax deposited for the previous five semimonthly deposits. The quarterly return is due on or before the last day of the month following the end of the calendar quarter.

A seasonal business retailer with gross receipts in only one quarter during the year may request, and the director may grant, permission to file and remit sales tax for only that specific quarter in which the retailer conducted business.

Effective January 1, 1980, if it is expected that the total annual tax liability of a retailer will not exceed \$120 for a calendar year, the retailer may request, and the director may grant, permission to file and remit sales tax on a calendar year basis. The returns and tax will be due and payable no later than January 31 following each calendar year in which the retailer carried on business.

Following are nonexclusive examples the department could reasonably expect to be within the guidelines for annual reporting:

1. A person selling tangible personal property or taxable services where a major portion of the business is the selling of tangible personal property or taxable services exempt from the imposition of tax; such as a wholesaler whose sales are primarily for resale, or a contractor whose business is primarily new construction.

2. A person whose business is primarily seasonal, or a person engaged in part-time selling of tangible personal property or taxable services.

3. A person whose sales are of a nontaxable service and who may, on occasion, sell tangible personal property incidental to the service.

When the due date falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday, the return or deposit will be due the first business day following such Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. If a return or deposit is placed in the mails, properly addressed and postage paid, and postmarked on or before the due date for filing, no penalty will attach should the return or deposit not be received until after that date. Mailed returns should be addressed to Sales/Use Tax Processing, P.O. Box 10412, Des Moines, Iowa 50306.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 421.14, 422.43, 422.47, 422.51, 422.52, and 423.2.

**701—12.2(422,423) Remittances.** The correct amount of tax collected and due shall accompany the forms prescribed by the department unless requirements for electronic transmission of remittances or deposits and related information specify otherwise. The name, address, and permit number of the sender and amount of tax for the quarterly remittance or a semimonthly or monthly deposit shall be stated unless requirements for electronic transmission of remittances or deposits and related information specify otherwise. Every return shall be signed and dated. Reporting forms and a self-addressed return envelope shall be furnished by the department to the taxpayer unless electronic transmission requirements apply; and, when feasible, the taxpayer shall use them when completing and mailing a return and remittance. All remittances shall be made payable to the Treasurer of the State of Iowa.

For tax periods starting on or after April 1, 1990, semimonthly deposits and quarterly remittances of taxpayers required to make semimonthly deposits shall be made electronically in a format and by means specified in the department. Deposit forms are not required to be filed when electronic transmission of deposits is done in the prescribed format by specified means. Quarterly returns shall be filed separately from the electronic transfer of remittances for taxpayers required to make semimonthly deposits. Deposits and remittances transmitted electronically are considered to have been made on the date that the deposit or remittance is added to the bank account designated by the treasurer of the state of Iowa. The filing of a return within the period prescribed by law and payment of the tax required to be shown thereon are simultaneous acts and if either condition is not met, a penalty shall be assessed.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.16, 422.51, 422.52, 423.6, 423.13 and 423.14.

**701—12.3(422) Permits and negotiated rate agreements.** A person making retail sales in Iowa is required to obtain a sales tax permit from the department of revenue. Certain qualified purchasers, users, or consumers may obtain a direct pay permit which allows qualified purchasers, users, or consumers to remit tax directly to the department rather than to the retailer at the time of purchase or use. The following provisions govern the issuance of each type of permit.

**12.3(1) Sales tax permits.** Sales tax permits will be required of all resident and nonresident persons making retail sales at permanent locations within the state. A permit must be held for each location except that retailers conducting business at a permanent location who also make sales at a temporary location are not required to hold a separate permit for any temporary location. All tax collected from the temporary location shall be remitted with the tax collected at the permanent location. Persons who are registered retailers pursuant to rule 701—29.1(423) relating to use tax may remit sales taxes collected at a temporary location with their quarterly retailers use tax return. Retailers conducting a seasonal business shall also obtain a regular permit. However, returns will be filed on either a quarterly or annual basis depending upon the number of quarters in which sales are made. Sales tax permits will be required of all persons, except cities and counties, who have sales activity from gambling.

**12.3(2) Direct pay permits.** Effective January 1, 1998, qualified purchasers, users, and consumers of tangible personal property or enumerated services pursuant to Iowa Code chapters 422, 422B, and 423 may remit tax owed directly to the department of revenue instead of the tax being collected and remitted by the seller. A qualified purchaser, user, or consumer may not be granted or exercise this direct pay option except upon proper application to the department and only after issuance of the direct pay permit by the director of the department of revenue.

*a. Qualifications for a direct pay permit.* To qualify for a direct pay permit, all of the following criteria must be met:

(1) The applicant must be a purchaser, user, or consumer of tangible personal property or enumerated services.

(2) The applicant must have an accrual of sales and use tax liability on consumed goods of more than \$4,000 in a semimonthly period. A purchaser, user, or consumer may have more than one business location and can combine the sales and use tax liabilities on consumed goods of all locations to meet the requirement of \$4,000 in sales and use tax liability in a semimonthly period to qualify, if the records are located in a centralized location. If a purchaser, user, or consumer is combining more than one location, only one direct pay tax return for all of the combined locations needs to be filed with the department. However, local option sales and service tax should not be included in the tax base for determining qualification for a direct pay permit. If a purchaser, user, or consumer has more than one location, but not all locations wish to remit under a direct pay permit, the purchaser, user, or consumer must indicate which locations will be utilizing the direct pay permit at the time of application.

(3) The applicant must make deposits and file returns pursuant to Iowa Code section 422.52. See subrule 12.3(2), paragraph “d,” for further details.

*b. Nonqualifying purchases or uses.* The granting of a direct pay permit is not allowed for any of the following:

(1) Taxes imposed on the sale, furnishing, or service of gas, electricity, water, heat, pay television service, or communication service.

(2) Taxes imposed under Iowa Code section 422C.3 (sales tax on the rental receipts of qualifying rental motor vehicles), Iowa Code section 423.7 (use tax on the sale or use of motor vehicles), or Iowa Code section 423.7A (use tax on the lease price of qualifying leased motor vehicles).

*c. Application and permit information.* To obtain a direct pay permit, a purchaser, user, or consumer must properly complete an application form prescribed by the director of revenue and provide certification that the purchaser, user, or consumer has paid sales and use tax to the department of revenue or vendors over the last two years prior to application, an average of \$4,000 in a semimonthly period.

Upon approval, the director will issue a direct pay permit to qualifying applicants. The permit will contain direct pay permit identifying information including a direct pay permit identification number. The direct pay permit should be retained by the permit holder. When purchasing from a vendor, a permit holder should give the vendor a certificate of exemption containing the information as set forth in rule 701—15.3(422,423).

*d. Remittance and reporting.* Sales, use, and local option tax that is to be reported and remitted to the department will be on a semimonthly basis. Remittance of tax due under a direct pay permit will begin with the first quarter after the direct pay permit is issued to the holder. The tax to be paid under a direct pay permit must be remitted directly to the department by electronic funds transfer (EFT) only. A permit holder need not have remitted by EFT prior to obtaining a direct pay permit to qualify for such a permit. However, a permit holder must remit taxes due by EFT for transactions entered into on or after the date the permit is issued. All local option sales and service tax due must be reported and remitted at the same time as the sales and use taxes due under the direct pay permit for the corresponding tax period. However, local option sales and service tax should not be included in the tax base for determining qualification for a direct pay permit or frequency of remittance. Reports should be filed with the department on a quarterly basis. The director may, when necessary and advisable in order to secure the collection of tax due, require an applicant for a direct pay permit or a permit holder to file with the director a qualified surety bond as set forth in Iowa Code section 422.52. A permit holder who fails to report or remit any tax when due is subject to the penalty and interest provisions set forth in Iowa Code section 422.52.

*e. Permit revocation and nontransferability.* A direct pay permit may be used indefinitely unless it is revoked by the director. A direct pay permit is not transferable and it may not be assigned to a third party. The director may revoke a direct pay permit at any time the permit holder fails to meet the requirements for a direct pay permit, misuses the direct pay permit, or fails to comply with the provisions in Iowa Code section 422.53. If a direct pay permit is revoked, it is the responsibility of the prior holder of the permit to inform all vendors of the revocation so the vendors may begin to collect tax at the time of

purchase. A prior permit holder is responsible for any tax, penalty, and interest due for failure to notify a vendor of revocation of a direct pay permit.

*f. Record-keeping requirements.* The parties involved in transactions involving a direct pay permit shall have the following record-keeping duties:

(1) Permit holder. The holder of a direct pay permit must retain possession of the direct pay permit. The permit holder must keep a record of all transactions made pursuant to the direct pay permit in compliance with rule 701—11.4(422,423).

(2) Vendor. A vendor must retain a valid exemption certificate under rule 701—15.3(422,423) which is received from the direct pay permit holder and retain records of all transactions engaged in with the permit holder in which tax was not collected, in compliance with rule 701—11.4(422,423). A vendor's liability for uncollected tax is governed by the liability provisions of a seller under an exemption certificate set forth in rule 701—15.3(422,423).

**12.3(3) Negotiated rate agreements.** Any person who has been issued or who has applied for a direct pay permit may request the department to enter into a negotiated rate agreement with the permit holder or applicant. These agreements are negotiated on a case-by-case basis and, if approved by the department, allow a direct pay permit holder to pay the state sales, local option sales, or use tax on a basis calculated by agreement between the direct pay permit holder and the department. Negotiated rate agreements are not applicable to sales and use taxes set out in subrule 12.3(2), paragraph "b," above, and no negotiated rate agreement is effective for any period during which a taxpayer who is a signatory to the agreement is not a direct pay permit holder.

All negotiated rate agreements shall contain the following information or an explanation for its omission:

1. The name of the taxpayer who has entered into the agreement with the department.
2. The name and title of each person signing the agreement and the name, telephone or fax number, and E-mail or physical address of at least one person to be contacted if questions regarding the agreement arise.
3. The period during which the agreement is in effect and the renewal or extension rights (if any) of each party, and the effective date of the agreement.
4. The negotiated rate or rates, the classes of sales or uses to which each separate rate is applicable, any items which will be excluded from the agreement, and any circumstances which will result in a changed rate or rates or changed composition of classes to which rates are applicable.
5. Actions or circumstances which render the agreement void, or voidable at the option of either party, and the time frame in which the agreement will be voided.
6. Rights, if any, of the parties to resort to mediation or arbitration.
7. An explanation of the department's right to audit aspects of the agreement, including any right to audit remaining after the agreement's termination.
8. The conditions by which the agreement may be terminated and the effective date of the termination.
9. The methodology used to determine the negotiated rate and any schedules needed to verify percentages.
10. Any other matter deemed necessary to the parties' mutual understanding of the agreement.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.45(20) and 422.53 as amended by 1997 Iowa Acts, House File 266.

**701—12.4(422) Nonpermit holders.** Persons not regularly engaged in selling at retail and who do not have a permanent place of business but are temporarily engaged in selling from trucks, portable roadside stands, concessionaires at state, county, district, or local fairs, carnivals and the like shall collect and remit tax on a nonpermit basis. In such cases, a nonpermit identification certificate will be issued by the department for record-keeping purposes and may be displayed in the same manner as a sales tax permit. If the department deems it necessary and advisable in order to secure the collection of tax, transient or itinerant sellers shall be required to post a bond or certificate of deposit. A cash bond or a surety bond issued by a solvent surety company authorized to do business in Iowa shall be acceptable, provided the



bonding company is approved by the insurance commissioner as to solvency and responsibility. The amount and type of bond shall be determined according to the rules promulgated by the director.

The department shall determine the due date of returns and payment of tax for temporary permit holders, giving due consideration to the type of business and frequency of sales. Persons holding nonpermit identification certificates may be required to remit tax upon demand or at the end of the event.

Persons regularly engaged in selling tangible personal property which is exempt from tax, making nontaxable transactions, or engaged in performing a service which is not enumerated in Iowa Code section 422.43 shall not be required to obtain a sales tax permit. However, if the retailer makes taxable sales or provides taxable services, the retailer will be required to hold a permit under the provisions of this rule.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.53.

**701—12.5(422,423) Regular permit holders responsible for collection of tax.** A regular permit holder may operate by selling merchandise by trucks, canvassers, or itinerant salespeople over fixed routes within the county in which the permanent place of business is located or other counties in this state. When this occurs, the regular permit holder is liable for reporting and paying tax on these sales. The person doing the selling for the regular permit holder shall be required to have a form, either in possession or in the vehicle, which authorizes that person to collect tax. This form is obtained from the department and shall contain the name, address, and permit number of the retailer according to the records of the department.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.53 and 423.9.

**701—12.6(422,423) Sale of business.** A retailer selling the business shall file a return within the succeeding month thereafter and pay all tax due. Any unpaid tax shall be due prior to the transfer of title of any personal property to the purchaser and the tax becomes delinquent one month after the sale.

A retailer discontinuing business shall maintain the business's records for a period of five years from the date of discontinuing the business unless a release from this provision is given by the department. See 701—subrule 18.28(2) regarding possible sales and use tax consequences relating to the sale of a business.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.51(2) and 422.52.

**701—12.7(422) Bankruptcy, insolvency or assignment for benefit of creditors.** In cases of bankruptcy, insolvency or assignment for the benefit of creditors by the taxpayer, the taxpayer shall immediately file a return with the tax being due.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.51(2).

**701—12.8(422) Vending machines and other coin-operated devices.** An operator who places machines on location shall file a return which includes gross receipts from all machines or devices operated by the retailer in Iowa during the period covered by the return. The mandatory beverage container deposit required under the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 455C shall not be considered part of the gross receipts.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.42(16), 422.43, 422.51, and Iowa Code chapter 455C.

**701—12.9(422) Claim for refund of tax.** Refunds of tax shall be made only to those who have actually paid the tax. A person or persons may designate the retailer who collects the tax as an agent for purposes of receiving a refund of tax. A person or persons who claim a refund shall prepare the claim on the prescribed form furnished by the department.

A claim for refund shall be filed with the department, stating in detail the reasons and facts and, if necessary, supporting documents for which the claim for refund is based. See 1968 O.A.G. 879. If the claim for refund is denied, and the person wishes to protest the denial, the department will consider a protest to be timely if filed no later than 60 days following the date of denial. See rule 701—7.8(17A).

When a person is in a position of believing that the tax, penalty, or interest paid or to be paid will be found not to be due at some later date, then in order to prevent the statute of limitations from running out, a claim for refund or credit must be filed with the department within the statutory period provided for in Iowa Code section 422.73(1). The claim must be filed requesting that it be held in abeyance pending the outcome of any action which will have a direct effect on the tax, penalty or interest involved. Nonexclusive examples of such action would be: court decisions, departmental orders and rulings, and commerce commission decisions.

EXAMPLE: X, an Iowa sales tax permit holder, is audited by the department for the period July 1, 1972, to June 30, 1977. A \$10,000 tax, penalty and interest liability is assessed on materials the department determines are not used in processing. X does not agree with the department's position, but still pays the full liability even though X is aware of pending litigation involving the materials taxed in the audit.

Y is audited for the same period involving identical materials used to those taxed in the audit of X. However, Y, rather than paying the assessment, takes the department through litigation and wins. The final litigation is not completed until September 30, 1983.

X, on October 1, 1983, upon finding out about the decision of Y's case, files a claim for refund relating to its audit completed in June 1977. The claim will be totally denied as beyond the five-year statute of limitations. However, if X had filed a claim along with payment of its audit in June 1977, and requested that the claim be held in abeyance pending Y's litigation, then X would have received a full refund of their audit liability if the decision in Y's case was also applicable to X.

EXAMPLE: X, a utility company, filed a request for a rate increase with the commerce commission on June 30, 1967. The rate increase became effective January 1, 1968. However, a final decision of whether X was allowed this rate increase is not made until September 30, 1974. The rate increase was disallowed. X then had to refund to its customers all disallowed, but collected, rate increases plus sales tax. X files a claim for refund of the involved sales tax on December 30, 1974. Only the tax for the years 1970 to 1974 will be refunded. The tax for the years 1968 and 1969 will be denied as being beyond the five-year statute set forth in Iowa Code section 422.73(1). However, if X had filed a claim covering the rate increase any time before January 31, 1973, requesting it be held in abeyance pending the outcome of the commerce commission ruling, then X would have been allowed a full refund of all the sales tax that is refunded from the effective date of the rate increase, January 1, 1968, through September 30, 1974.

EXAMPLE: X is audited by the department for the period July 1, 1973, to June 30, 1978, and assessed July 31, 1978. X pays the assessment on December 31, 1978. No protest was filed and no claim for refund or credit was filed requesting it be held in abeyance. On January 31, 1980, X files a claim for refund relating to the entire audit. The claim is based on a recent court decision which makes the tax liability paid by X now refundable. However, only the tax paid from January 1, 1975, through June 30, 1978, will be allowed as this is the only portion within the five-year statute of limitations set forth in section Iowa Code 422.73(1). If the claim had been filed on or before December 31, 1979, then the entire audit period July 1, 1973, to June 30, 1978, could have been considered for refund as the claim would have been filed within one year of payment.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.73.

[ARC 0251C, IAB 8/8/12, effective 9/12/12]

#### **701—12.10(423) Audit limitation for certain services.**

**12.10(1) Definitions.** For purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall govern:

“*Landscaping*” means the same as defined in rule 701—26.61(423).

“*Lawn care*” means the same as defined in rule 701—26.61(423).

“*Tree trimming and removal*” means the same as defined in rule 701—26.66(423).

**12.10(2) Audit limitation for lawn care, landscaping, and tree trimming and removal services.** Notwithstanding any other provision of the Iowa Code to the contrary, the department shall not attempt to collect delinquent sales tax or use tax on a transaction involving the furnishing of lawn care, landscaping, or tree trimming and removal services which occurred more than five years prior to

the date of an audit. The date an audit will begin is when the department presents notification that the person is being contacted for an audit.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 423.31 as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2428, section 23.

**701—12.11** Reserved.

**701—12.12(422) Extension of time for filing.** Upon a proper showing of the necessity for extending the due date, the director is authorized to grant an extension of time in which to file a return. The extension shall not be granted for a period longer than 30 days. The request for the extension must be received on or before the original due date of the return. It will be granted only if the person requesting the extension shall have paid by the twentieth day of the month following the close of such quarter, 90 percent of the estimated tax due.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.51.

**701—12.13(422) Determination of filing status.**

**12.13(1) Prior to January 1, 2003.** Iowa Code sections 422.51(4) and 422.52 provide, based on the amount of tax collected, how often retailers file deposits or returns with the department (see rule 701—12.1(422)).

The department will determine if the retailer's current filing status is correct by reviewing the most recent four quarters of the retailer's filing history.

The following criteria will be used by the department to determine if a change in filing status is warranted.

<u>Filing Status</u>	<u>Statutory Requirement</u>	<u>Test Criteria</u>
Semimonthly	\$4,000 in tax in a semimonthly period.	Tax remitted in 3 of most recent 4 quarters exceeds \$24,000.
Monthly	\$50 in tax in a month.	Tax remitted in 3 of most recent 4 quarters exceeds \$150.
Annual	\$120 or less in tax in prior year.	Retailer remits \$120 or less in tax for last 4 quarters and requests annual filing.
Seasonal		Retailer remits tax for only 1 quarter during the previous calendar year and requests filing for 1 quarter only.
Quarterly	All other filers.	

When it is determined that a retailer's filing status is to be changed, the retailer will be notified and will be given 30 days to provide the department with a written request to prevent the change.

Retailers may request that they be allowed to file less frequently than the filing status selected by the department but exceptions will only be granted in two instances:

*a.* Incorrect historical data is used in the conversion. A business may meet the criteria based on initial information available, but, upon investigation, the filing history may prove that the business does not meet the dollar criteria because of adjustments, amended returns, or requests for refunds.

*b.* Data available may have been distorted by the fact that it reflected an unusual pattern in tax collection. The factors causing such a distortion must be documented and approved by department.

Exceptions will not be granted in instances where the retailer's request is based on a decline in business activity, reduction in employees or other potentially temporary business action which will affect current and future reporting.

Retailers will be notified in writing of approval or denial of their request for reduced filing periods.

Retailers may request that they be allowed to file more frequently than the filing status selected by the department. Approval will be granted based upon justification contained in the retailer's request.

**12.13(2) January 1, 2003, and after.** Effective July 1, 2002, the department and the department of management have the authority to change the above-mentioned filing thresholds established by department rule. After review of these filing thresholds, the department has determined that new thresholds are necessary and are to be implemented January 1, 2003. Accordingly, this subrule sets forth the filing thresholds for each filer based on the amount of sales tax collected.

<u>Filing Status</u>	<u>Threshold</u>	<u>Test Criteria</u>
Semimonthly	Greater than \$60,000 in annual state sales tax (more than \$2,500 in a semimonthly period).	Tax remitted in 3 of most recent 4 quarters examined exceeds \$15,000 per quarter.
Monthly	Between \$6,000 and \$60,000 in annual state sales tax (more than \$500 in a monthly period).	Tax remitted in 3 of most recent 4 quarters examined exceeds \$1,500 per quarter.
Quarterly	Between \$120 and \$6,000 in annual state sales tax.	Tax remitted in 3 of most recent 4 quarters examined exceeds \$30 per quarter.
Annual	Less than \$120 in state sales tax for the prior year.	Tax remitted in prior year is less than \$120.
Seasonal	Retailer remits tax for only 1 quarter during the previous calendar year and requests filing for 1 quarter only.	

A retailer shall be notified in writing when it is determined that a retailer's filing status will be changed. A retailer has the option of requesting, within 30 days of the date of the department's notice of a change in filing frequency, that the retailer file more or less frequently than required by the department. A request to file on a less frequent basis than assigned by the department must be in writing and submitted to the department. Once such a written request is filed by the retailer, the department will review the request and issue a written determination to the retailer.

A change in assigned filing status to file on a less frequent basis will be granted in only two instances:

*a.* Incorrect historical data is used in the conversion. A business may meet the criteria based on the original filing data, but, upon investigation, the filing history may prove that the business does not meet the dollar criteria because of adjustments, amended returns, or requests for refunds.

*b.* Data available may have been distorted by the fact that the data reflected an unusual pattern in tax collection. The factors causing such a distortion must be documented and approved by the department.

A retailer may also request to file more frequently than assigned by the department; the request may be made orally, in person, or by telephone. With the exception of those retailers who previously filed on a quarterly basis and have been changed to an annual filing frequency, any retailer seeking to file on a more frequent basis than assigned shall be required to deposit revenues by electronic funds transfer if the department allows the retailer to file more frequently.

The department and the department of management may perform review of filing thresholds every five years or as needed based on department discretion. Factors the departments will consider in determining if the filing thresholds need to be changed include, but are not limited to: tax rate changes, inflation, the need to maintain consistency with required multistate compacts, changes in law, and migration between filing brackets.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 421.14, 422.51, and 422.52, and sections 422.54 as amended by 2002 Iowa Acts, House File 2622, section 11, and 423.13 as amended by 2002 Iowa Acts, House File 2622, section 14.

**701—12.14(422,423) Immediate successor liability for unpaid tax.** A retailer ceasing to do business is obligated to prepare a final return and pay all tax due within the time required by law. If a retailer ceasing to do business fails to do this, any immediate successor to the retailer who purchases the business or stock of goods is obligated to withhold from the purchase price enough of the purchase price to pay the tax, interest, or penalty which the retailer owes. Any immediate successor who intentionally fails to withhold sufficient of the purchase price to pay the delinquent tax, interest, and penalty is personally liable for the payment of the tax. However, if the immediate successor's purchase of the business or stock of goods was made in good faith that the retailer owed no tax, interest, or penalty, then the department may waive the immediate successor's liability.

**12.14(1) Immediate successors having a duty to withhold.** Only an immediate successor who, pursuant to a contract of sale, pays a purchase price to a retailer in return for the transfer of a going business or a stock of goods is obligated to inquire if tax, penalty, or interest is due and to withhold a portion of the purchase price if necessary. Persons who fail some aspect of this test, e.g., because they take by operation of law rather than by contract or provide no consideration, are not obligated to investigate or withhold. Nonexclusive examples of persons not so obligated are the following:

- a. A person foreclosing on a valid security interest.
- b. A person retaking possession of premises under a valid lease.
- c. A spouse electing to take under a will.
- d. A person taking by gift.
- e. Any other person taking for what would legally be considered "for value" but without the payment of a recognizable "purchase price."

Included within the meaning of the phrase "immediate successor" is a corporation resulting from the action of a sole proprietor who incorporates a business in which the sole proprietor is the only or the controlling shareholder; or a sole proprietorship established from a corporation of which the sole proprietor was the exclusive, majority, or controlling stockholder.

**12.14(2) More than one immediate successor.** If a retailer sells a business or stock of goods to two or more persons the following rules apply:

- a. *Sale of stock of goods to two or more persons.* If a retailer sells a substantial portion of the retail business's stock of goods to another person who will in turn offer those goods for sale in a retail business, that person is an "immediate successor" and personally liable for payment of tax to the extent of tax, interest, or penalty owed or the amount of the individual purchase price, whichever is the lesser.

EXAMPLE: A sells the stock of goods from a furniture business, in unequal portions, to B, C, and D. B pays a \$5,000 purchase price for a portion of the stock of goods, C pays \$20,000 for a portion of the stock of goods, and D pays a \$30,000 purchase price for the remainder of A's stock of goods. A, at the time of the transfers, owes the department of revenue \$10,000 in sales tax, interest, and penalty. Neither B, C, nor D withholds any amount for payment of tax from the purchase price. B, C, and D individually and together are liable for payment of the tax. Each is personally liable up to the amount of the purchase price which each has paid or the amount of tax, interest, and penalty owing, whichever is the lesser. In this example, B is liable for \$5,000, the lesser amount of B's purchase price (\$5,000) and the amount of tax which A owes (\$10,000); C is liable for \$10,000, since purchase price and tax owed are equal; and D is liable for \$10,000, the lesser amount of tax owed (\$10,000) and D's purchase price (\$30,000). The department can proceed against any one, two, or all three of the immediate successors up to the amount of tax which each owes, as it chooses.

- b. *Purchase of differing places of business.* If one person owns two or more places of business, each having a separate sales tax permit, each location having its own permit is a separate business and has a separate stock of goods for the purpose of determining successor liability. A person purchasing the business at one location or the stock of goods from one location would be personally liable only for the tax owed under the permit assigned to that location.

**12.14(3) "Sale of a retailer's business" characterized.** Usually, the sale of only the machinery or equipment used in a business without the sale or leasing of the realty of the business is not a sale of the business itself. *People v. Gabriel*, 135 P.2d 378 (Cal. App. 1943). The transfer of a retailer's machinery or equipment and business realty to a person who continues to use the machinery, equipment, and realty

for the sale of any type of tangible personal property constitutes the selling of the retailer's business, and the person to whom the business is sold is an "immediate successor" and liable for tax.

EXAMPLE: A is a furniture dealer. The furniture business falls on hard times. A sells the stock of goods (the furniture offered for sale) to B. A then sells the furniture store (business realty) to C. A also sells C the office equipment and all other tangible personal property used in the operation of the furniture store except for the stock of goods (furniture). C then uses the purchased store and the office equipment in the operation of a sporting goods store. B takes the furniture purchased from A to B's furniture store where it is sold. A owed the department \$7,000 in sales tax. Both B and C are immediate successors to A and personally liable for the sales tax.

**12.14(4)** *"Good faith" characterized.* An immediate successor to a retailer has purchased the retailer's business or stock of goods "in good faith" if the immediate successor demonstrates, by suitable evidence, that one of the following situations exists. The list of situations is exclusive:

*a.* The department has provided the immediate successor with a certified statement that no delinquent tax, interest, or penalty is unpaid; or

*b.* The immediate successor has taken "in good faith" a certified statement from the licensee, retailer, or seller that no delinquent tax, interest, or penalty is unpaid as of the date of purchase. Immediate successors should not rely upon oral statements from department personnel that no tax, interest, or penalty is unpaid. An immediate successor should request a written statement to this effect. For information regarding delinquent tax, interest, or penalty and tax liens write to: Collections Section Supervisor, Iowa Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 10471, Hoover State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50306. A "certified statement" from a retailer is a statement the truth of which is attested to before a notary public or other officer authorized to take oaths. A certified statement has been taken from a retailer "in good faith" if the immediate successor, in the exercise of due diligence, had no reason to believe a retailer's statement was false or no reason to question the truth of the retailer's statement.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 421.28.

**701—12.15(422,423) Officers and partners—personal liability for unpaid tax.** If a retailer or purchaser fails to pay sales tax when due, any officer of a corporation or association, or any partner of a partnership, who has control of, supervision of, or the authority for remitting the sales tax payments and has a substantial legal or equitable interest in the ownership of the corporation or partnership is personally liable for payment of the tax, interest, and penalty if the failure to pay the tax is intentional. This personal liability is not applicable to sales tax due and unpaid on accounts receivable. The dissolution of a corporation, association, or partnership does not discharge a responsible person's liability for failure to pay tax.

**12.15(1)** *Personal liability—how determined.* There are various criteria which can be used to determine which officers of a corporation have control of, supervision of, or the authority for remitting tax payments. Some criteria are:

- a.* The duties of officers as outlined in the corporate bylaws,
- b.* The duties which various officers have assumed in practice,
- c.* Which officers are empowered to sign checks for the corporation,
- d.* Which officers hire and fire employees, and

*e.* Which officers control the financial affairs of the corporation. An officer in control of the financial affairs of a corporation may be characterized as one who has final control as to which of the corporation's bills should or should not be paid and when bills which had been selected for payment will be paid. "Final control" means a significant control over which bills should or should not be paid rather than exclusive control. The observations in this paragraph are applicable to partnerships as well as corporations.

**12.15(2)** *"Accounts receivable" described.* Officers and partners are not responsible for sales tax due and owing on accounts receivable. An "account receivable" is a contractual obligation owing upon an open account. An open account is one which is neither finally settled or finally closed, but is still running and "open" to future payments or the assumption of future additional liabilities. The ordinary consumer installment contract is not an "account receivable." The amount due has been finally settled

and is not open to future adjustment. The usual consumer installment contract is a “note receivable” rather than an account receivable. An account receivable purchased by a factor or paid by a credit card company is, as of the date of purchase or payment, not an account receivable. An officer or partner will be liable for the value of the account receivable purchased or paid. Officers and partners have the burden of proving that tax is not due because it is a tax on an account receivable.

**12.15(3) *Beginning date of personal liability.*** Officers and partners are not personally liable for state sales tax due and unpaid prior to March 13, 1986. They are liable for state sales taxes which are both due and unpaid on and after that date. See department rule 701—107.12(422B) for an explanation of officer and partner liability for unpaid local option sales tax.

**701—12.16(422) Show sponsor liability.** Persons sponsoring flea markets or craft, antique, coin, stamp shows, or similar events are, under certain circumstances, liable for payment of sales tax, interest, and penalty due and owing from any retailer selling property or services at the event. Included within the meaning of the term “similar event” is any show at which guns or collectibles, e.g., depression glassware or comic books, are sold or traded. To avoid liability, sponsors of these events must obtain from retailers appearing at the events proof that a retailer possesses a valid Iowa sales tax permit or a statement from the retailer, taken in good faith, that the property or service which the retailer offers for sale is not subject to sales tax. “Good faith” may demand that the sponsor inquire into the nature of the property or service sold or why the retailer believes the property or services for sale to be exempt from tax. A sponsor who fails to take these measures assumes all of the liabilities of a retailer. This includes not only the obligation to pay tax, penalty, and interest, but also to keep the records required of a retailer and to file returns.

Excluded from the requirements of this rule and from sponsor liability are organizations which sponsor events fewer than three times a year and state, county, or district agricultural fairs.

This rule is intended to implement the requirements of Iowa Code section 422.52.

**701—12.17(422) Purchaser liability for unpaid sales tax.** For sales occurring on and after March 13, 1986, if a purchaser fails to pay sales tax to a retailer required to collect the tax, the tax is payable by the purchaser directly to the department. The general rule is that the department may proceed against either the retailer or the purchaser for the entire amount of tax which the purchaser is, initially, obligated to pay the retailer. However, see 701—subrule 15.3(2) for a situation in which the obligation to pay the tax is imposed upon the purchaser alone.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.52.

**701—12.18(423) Biodiesel production refund.** A refund of sales or use tax is available for certain producers of biodiesel for calendar years 2012 to 2017.

**12.18(1) *Qualifications for the refund.*** A biodiesel producer must meet the following criteria to be eligible for the refund.

*a.* The producer must be engaged in the manufacture of biodiesel and have registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency as a manufacturer in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 79.4.

*b.* The biodiesel produced must be for use in biodiesel blended fuel in accordance with Iowa Code section 214A.2.

*c.* The biodiesel must be produced in Iowa.

**12.18(2) *Calculation of the refund.***

*a.* The refund is calculated by multiplying the total number of gallons produced by the biodiesel producer in this state during each quarter of the calendar year by the following rate:

- (1) For the calendar year 2012, three cents.
- (2) For the calendar year 2013, two and one-half cents.
- (3) For the calendar years 2014 to 2017, two cents.

*b.* The refund is calculated on the first 25 million gallons of biodiesel produced at each facility during the calendar year. No refund will be allowed on gallons produced in excess of 25 million at a

facility during each of the calendar years 2012 to 2017. No refund will be allowed for gallons produced at a facility on or after January 1, 2018.

**12.18(3) *Claiming the tax credit.*** The refund shall be computed after subtracting any amount of sales or use tax imposed and paid upon purchases made by the biodiesel producer. The biodiesel producer must file and report the amount of sales or use tax upon purchases made during each calendar year quarter from 2012 to 2017 by filing a quarterly sales or use tax return. The biodiesel producer must then file Form IA 843, Claim for Refund, for each calendar quarter and report all of the following:

- a. The amount of biodiesel produced during the quarter at each facility.
- b. The calculation of the biodiesel production refund.
- c. The amount of sales or use tax paid upon purchases during the quarter.
- d. The amount of biodiesel production refund requested.

EXAMPLE: A biodiesel producer produced 5 million gallons during the first quarter of 2012. The producer owes \$10,000 of Iowa consumers use tax based on purchases made during the first quarter of 2012. The producer will file an Iowa consumers use tax return and report \$10,000 of tax due, but this amount will not be paid with the return. The producer will also file Form IA 843, Claim for Refund, to request a refund of \$140,000 for the first quarter of 2012. This amount is calculated by multiplying 5 million gallons by three cents, or \$150,000, less the \$10,000 of Iowa consumers use tax due.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 423.4 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2344.

[ARC 9821B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

**701—12.19(15) Sales and use tax refund for eligible businesses.** For eligible businesses approved under the high quality jobs program, enterprise zone program, housing enterprise zone program, or workforce housing tax incentives program by the economic development authority, a refund of sales and use tax is available.

**12.19(1) *Sales and use tax eligible for refund.*** The sales and use tax for which the eligible business can receive a refund consists of the following:

a. Sales and use tax paid for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered, furnished, or performed to or for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility of the eligible business.

b. If the eligible business is involved in a warehouse or a distribution center, sales and use tax attributable to racks, shelving and conveyor equipment.

**12.19(2) *Sales and use tax ineligible for refund.*** The sales and use tax for which the eligible business cannot receive a refund consists of the following:

a. Any local option sales tax paid is not eligible for the refund. The refund is limited to the state sales and use tax paid.

b. Any sales and use tax attributable to intangible property and furniture and fixtures is not eligible for the refund.

**12.19(3) *Claiming the refund.*** To receive the refund, the eligible business must file a claim for refund within one year of project completion. For a manufacturing facility, project completion is the first date upon which the average annualized production of finished project for the preceding 90-day period at the manufacturing facility is at least 50 percent of the initial design capacity of the facility. For all other facilities, project completion is the date of completion of all improvements necessary for the start-up, location, expansion or modernization of the business.

a. To request a refund of the sales and use tax paid for gas, electric, water or sewer utility services used during construction, the eligible business must file Form IA 843, Claim for Refund, with the department of revenue. The claim shall include the agreement number given by the Iowa economic development authority, along with copies of invoices or a schedule to support the refund amount.

b. To request a refund of the sales and use tax paid on goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered to, furnished to, or performed for a contractor or subcontractor relating to the construction or equipping of a facility, the eligible business must file the Construction Contract Claim for Refund form,



along with the Iowa Contractor's Statement, with the department of revenue. It is not necessary to attach invoices to the Construction Contract Claim for Refund form, but the department reserves the right to request invoices when reviewing the refund claim.

c. To request a refund of the sales and use tax attributable to racks, shelving and conveyor equipment, the eligible business must file Form IA 843, Claim for Refund, with the department of revenue. The claim shall include the agreement number given by the Iowa economic development authority, along with copies of invoices or a schedule to support the refund amount. The combined amount of refunds attributable to sales and use tax paid on racks, shelving and conveyor equipment, along with tax credit certificates issued for sales and use tax paid on racks, shelving and conveyor equipment provided in 701—subrule 52.10(5), shall not exceed \$500,000 during a fiscal year. The requests for refunds or tax credit certificates will be processed in the order the requests are received on a first-come, first-served basis until the amount of refunds or credits authorized for issuance has been exhausted. If applications for refunds or tax credit certificates exceed the \$500,000 limitation for any fiscal year, the applications shall be considered in succeeding fiscal years.

[ARC 0414C, IAB 10/31/12, effective 12/5/12; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

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◊ Two or more ARCs

CHAPTER 42  
ADJUSTMENTS TO COMPUTED TAX AND TAX CREDITS  
[Prior to 12/17/86, Revenue Department[730]]

**701—42.1(257,422) School district surtax.** Iowa law provides for the implementation of an income surtax for increasing local school district budgets. The surtax must be approved by the voters of a school district in a special election or by a resolution of the board of directors of a school district. The surtax rate is determined by the department of management on the basis of the revenue to be raised by the surtax for the particular school district with the surtax.

The school district surtax is imposed on the income tax liabilities of all taxpayers residing in the school district on the last day of the taxpayers' tax years. For purposes of the school district surtax, income tax liability is the tax computed under Iowa Code section 422.5, less the nonrefundable credits against computed tax which are authorized in Iowa Code chapter 422, division II.

In a situation where an individual is residing in a school district with a surtax and the individual dies during the tax year, the individual will be considered to be subject to the surtax, since the individual was residing in the school district on the last day of the individual's tax year.

An individual serving in the Armed Forces of the United States who maintains permanent residence in an Iowa school district with a surtax is subject to the surtax regardless of whether the individual is physically residing in the school district on the last day of the tax year.

A person who is present in the school district on the last day of the tax year on a temporary basis due to annual leave or in transit between duty stations is not subject to the surtax.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 257.21, 257.29, and 422.15.  
[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

**701—42.2(422D) Emergency medical services income surtax.** Effective July 1, 1992, a county board of supervisors may offer for voter approval a local option income surtax, an ad valorem property tax, or a combination of the two taxes to generate revenues for emergency medical services. However, this rule pertains only to the local option income surtax for emergency medical services. If a majority of those voting in the election approve the emergency medical services income surtax, the income surtax will be imposed for tax years beginning on or after January 1 of the fiscal year in which the election is held. Thus, if an election is held in the 2007-2008 fiscal year (July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2008) and the income surtax is approved in the election, the income surtax will be imposed on 2008 returns for individuals filing on a calendar-year basis. In the case of individuals filing on a fiscal-year basis, the income surtax will be imposed on returns for tax years beginning in the 2008 fiscal year. If an emergency medical services income surtax is imposed for a county, it can be imposed only for a maximum period of five years. When the emergency medical income surtax is repealed because the five-year imposition has expired, the income surtax is repealed as of December 31 for tax years beginning on or after that date.

**42.2(1)** *The rate of the income surtax imposed for emergency medical services.* After the income surtax is approved by an election of county voters, the board of supervisors will set the rate of tax to be imposed, which can be expressed in tenths of 1 percent or hundredths of 1 percent but cannot exceed 1 percent. In addition, because the cumulative total of the percents of income surtax imposed on any taxpayer in the county cannot exceed 20 percent, the rate of an emergency medical services income surtax may be limited, if a school district income surtax has been approved previously by a school district in the county and the surtax rate exceeds 19 percent. Therefore, assuming that a school district in the county had previously approved an income surtax rate of 19.4 percent, the medical emergency income surtax rate would be limited to six-tenths of 1 percent. If a school district income surtax and emergency medical income surtax are approved on or about the same date and the cumulative total of the income surtaxes is greater than 20 percent, the income surtax approved on the earlier of the two dates will be allowed at the rate approved and the second income surtax approved will be limited accordingly so that the cumulative rate will not exceed 20 percent. If a school district income surtax and an emergency medical income surtax are approved on the same date with a proposed cumulative rate that exceeds 20 percent, each of the surtaxes will be reduced equally so that the cumulative surtax rate will not exceed 20 percent. Assuming that a school district in a particular county approves an income surtax of 20 percent

on November 4, 2008, and an emergency medical income surtax of 1 percent is approved on the same date, both surtaxes will be reduced by five-tenths of 1 percent so that the cumulative rate of the two income surtaxes does not exceed 20 percent. The department of management can provide information about any income surtaxes that have been approved for the school districts in the county.

**42.2(2) *Imposing the emergency medical income surtax.*** The emergency medical income surtax will be imposed on the state income tax liability on each individual residing in the county at the end of the individual's tax year, whether the individual's tax year ends at the end of the calendar year or fiscal year. For purposes of the emergency medical income surtax, an individual's income tax liability is the aggregate of the state income taxes determined in Iowa Code section 422.5 less the nonrefundable credits against computed income tax which are authorized in Iowa Code chapter 422, division II.

**42.2(3) *Administering the emergency medical income surtax.*** The director of revenue shall administer the emergency medical income surtax in the same way as other state individual tax laws are administered. All powers and requirements related to administering the state income tax law apply to the administration of the emergency medical income surtax including, but not limited to, the provisions of Iowa Code sections 422.4, 422.20 to 422.31, 422.68, 422.70, and 422.72 to 422.75. The county board of supervisors and county officials shall confer with the director for assistance in drafting the ordinance imposing the emergency medical income surtax. Certified copies of the ordinance shall be filed with the department of revenue and the department of management within 30 days after the emergency medical income surtax is approved.

**42.2(4) *Accounting for the emergency medical income surtax and paying the surtax.*** The department shall account for the emergency medical income surtax and any interest and penalties on the surtax so that there is a separate accounting for each county where the income surtax is imposed. The accounting shall be applicable to those individual income tax returns filed on or before November 1 of the calendar year following the tax year for which the tax is imposed. The emergency medical income surtax and any penalties and interest should be credited to a "local income surtax fund" established in the office of the state treasurer. On or before December 15 of the year after the tax year, the director of revenue shall certify to the state treasurer the income surtax and any interest and penalties collected from returns filed on or before November 1.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 422D.  
[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

#### **701—42.3(422) Exemption credits.**

**42.3(1)** A single person shall deduct from the computed tax a personal exemption credit of \$40. A single person is defined in 701—subrule 39.4(1).

**42.3(2)** A married person living with husband or wife at the close of the taxable year, or living with husband or wife at the time of the death of that spouse during the taxable year, shall, if a joint return is filed, deduct from the computed tax a personal exemption of \$80. Where such spouse files a separate return, each spouse is entitled to deduct from the computed tax a personal exemption of \$40. The personal exemption may not be divided between the spouses in any other proportion.

**42.3(3)** A taxpayer shall deduct from computed tax an exemption of \$40 for each dependent. "Dependent" has the same meaning as provided by the Internal Revenue Code, and the same dependents shall be claimed for Iowa income tax purposes as the taxpayer is entitled to claim for federal income tax purposes. If each spouse furnished 50 percent of the support, the spouses must elect between them which spouse is to be entitled to claim the dependent. The dividing of dependent credits applies only to the number of dependents and not to the credit amount for a particular dependent.

**42.3(4)** A head of household as defined in 701—subrule 39.4(7) is allowed a personal exemption credit of \$80.

**42.3(5)** A taxpayer who is 65 years of age on or before the first day following the end of the tax year is allowed an additional personal exemption credit of \$20 in addition to any other credits allowed by this rule.

**42.3(6)** A taxpayer who is blind, as defined in Iowa Code section 422.12(1) "e," is allowed a personal exemption credit of \$20 in addition to any other credits allowed by this rule.

**42.3(7)** A nonresident taxpayer or a part-year resident taxpayer will be allowed to deduct personal exemption credits as if the nonresident taxpayer or part-year taxpayer was a resident for the entire year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.12.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

**701—42.4(422) Tuition and textbook credit for expenses incurred for dependents attending grades kindergarten through 12 in Iowa.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, taxpayers who pay tuition and textbook expenses of dependents who attend grades kindergarten through 12 in an Iowa school may receive a tax credit of 25 percent of up to \$1,000 of qualifying expenses for each dependent attending an elementary or secondary school located in Iowa. In order for the taxpayer to qualify for the tax credit for tuition and textbooks, the elementary school or secondary school that the dependent is attending must meet the standards for accreditation of public and nonpublic schools in Iowa provided in Iowa Code section 256.11. In addition, the school the dependent is attending must not be operated for profit and must adhere to the provisions of the United States Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 216, which is known as the Iowa civil rights Act of 1965. The following definitions and criteria apply to the determination of the tax credit for amounts paid by the taxpayer for tuition and textbooks for a dependent attending an elementary or secondary school in Iowa:

**42.4(1) Tuition.** For purposes of the tuition and textbook tax credit, “tuition” means any charge made by an elementary or secondary school for the expense of personnel, buildings, equipment and materials other than textbooks, and other expenses of elementary or secondary schools which relate to the teaching of only those subjects that are legally and commonly taught in public elementary or secondary schools in Iowa. “Tuition” includes charges by a qualified school for summer school classes or for private instruction of a child who is physically unable to attend classes at the site of the elementary or secondary school.

“Tuition” does not include charges or fees which relate to the teaching of religious tenets, doctrines, or worship in cases where the purpose of the teaching is to inculcate the religious tenets, doctrines, or worship. In addition, “tuition” does not include amounts paid to an individual or other entity for private instruction of a dependent who attends an elementary or secondary school in Iowa. Amounts paid to a school for meals, lodging, or clothing for a dependent do not qualify for the tax credit for tuition.

Amounts paid to an individual or organization for home schooling of a dependent or the teaching of a dependent outside of an elementary or secondary school may not be claimed for purposes of the tuition and textbook tax credit.

**42.4(2) Textbooks.** For purposes of the tuition and textbook tax credit, “textbooks” means books and other instructional materials used in elementary and secondary schools in Iowa to teach only those subjects legally and commonly taught in public elementary and secondary schools in Iowa. “Textbooks” includes fees or charges by the elementary or secondary school for required supplies or materials for classes in art, home economics, shop or similar courses. “Textbooks” also includes books and materials used for extracurricular activities, such as sporting events, musical events, dramatic events, speech activities, driver’s education, or programs of a similar nature.

“Textbooks” does not include amounts paid for books or other instructional materials used in the teaching of religious tenets, doctrines, or worship, in cases where the purpose of the teaching is to inculcate the religious tenets, doctrine, or worship. “Textbooks” also does not include amounts paid for books or other instructional materials used in teaching a dependent subjects in the home or outside of an elementary or secondary school.

**42.4(3) Extracurricular activities.** For purposes of the tuition and textbook tax credit, amounts paid for dependents to participate in or to attend extracurricular activities may be claimed as part of the tuition and textbook tax credit. “Extracurricular activities” includes sporting events, musical events, dramatic events, speech activities, driver’s education if provided at a school, and programs of a similar nature.

a. The following are specific examples of expenditures related to a dependent’s participation in or attendance at extracurricular activities that may qualify for the tuition and textbook tax credit:

- (1) Fees for participation in school sports activities.
- (2) Fees for field trips.

(3) Rental fees for instruments for school bands or orchestras but not rental fees in rent-to-own contracts.

(4) Driver's education fees, if paid to a school.

(5) Cost of activity tickets or admission tickets to school sporting, music and dramatic events.

(6) Fees for events such as homecoming, winter formal, prom, or similar events.

(7) Rental of costumes for school plays.

(8) Purchase of costumes for school plays if the costumes are not suitable for street wear.

(9) Purchase of track shoes, football shoes, or other athletic shoes with cleats, spikes, or other features that are not suitable for street wear.

(10) Costs of tickets or other admission fees to attend banquets or buffets for school academic or athletic awards.

(11) Trumpet grease, woodwind reeds, guitar picks, violin strings and similar types of items for maintenance of instruments used in school bands or orchestras.

(12) Band booster club or athletic booster club dues, but only if dues are for the dependent attending the school and not the parent or adult.

(13) Rental of formal gown or tuxedo for school dance or other school event.

(14) Dues paid to school clubs or school-sponsored organizations such as chess club, photography club, debate club, or similar organizations.

(15) Amounts paid for music that will be used in school music programs, including vocal music programs.

(16) Fees paid for general materials for shop class, agriculture class, home economics class, or auto repair class and general fees for equivalent classes.

(17) Fees for a dependent's bus trips to attend school if paid to the school.

b. The following are specific examples of expenditures related to a dependent's participation in or attendance at extracurricular activities that will not qualify for the tuition and textbook credit.

(1) Purchase of a musical instrument used in a school band or orchestra.

(2) Purchase of basketball shoes or other athletic shoes that are readily adaptable to street wear.

(3) Amounts paid for special testing such as SAT or PSAT, and for Iowa talent search tests.

(4) Payments for senior trips, band trips, and other overnight school activity trips which involve payment for meals and lodging.

(5) Fees paid to K-12 schools for courses for college credit.

(6) Amounts paid for T-shirts, sweatshirts and similar clothing that is appropriate for street wear.

(7) Amounts paid for special programs at universities and colleges for high school students.

(8) Payment for private instrumental lessons, voice lessons or similar lessons.

(9) Amounts paid for a school yearbook, annual or class ring.

(10) Fees for special materials paid for shop class, agriculture class, auto repair class, home economics class and similar classes. For purposes of this paragraph, "special materials" means materials used for personal projects of the dependents, such as materials to make furniture for personal use, automobile parts for family automobiles and other materials for projects for personal or family benefit.

**42.4(4) *Claiming the credit.*** The credit can only be claimed by the spouse who claims the dependent credit on the Iowa tax return as described in subrule 42.3(3). For example, for divorced or separated parents, only the spouse who claims the dependent credit on the Iowa return can claim the tuition and textbook credit for tuition and textbook expenses for that dependent.

In cases where married taxpayers file separately on a combined return form, the tuition and textbook credit shall be allocated between the spouses in the ratio in which the dependent credit was claimed between the spouses.

EXAMPLE: A married couple has two dependent children and claimed a tuition and textbook credit of \$500 related to both children on their 2011 Iowa return. The taxpayers filed separately on a combined Iowa return form for 2011. One spouse claimed both of the dependent credits on the Iowa return. The \$500 tuition and textbook credit will be claimed by the spouse who claimed the dependent credits on the Iowa return.

EXAMPLE: A married couple has three dependent children and claimed a tuition and textbook credit of \$600 related to all three children on their 2011 Iowa return. The taxpayers filed separately on a combined Iowa return form for 2011. One spouse claimed one dependent credit, and the other spouse claimed two dependent credits on the Iowa return. The spouse who claimed one dependent credit will claim \$200 of the tuition and textbook credit, while the spouse who claimed two dependent credits will claim \$400 of the tuition and textbook credit.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.12.  
[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9820B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11]

**701—42.5(422) Nonresident and part-year resident credit.** For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1982, an individual who is a nonresident of Iowa for the entire tax year, or an individual who is an Iowa resident for a portion of the tax year, is allowed a credit against the individual's Iowa income tax liability for the Iowa income tax on the portion of the individual's income which was earned outside Iowa while the person was a nonresident of Iowa. This credit is computed on Schedule IA 126, which is included in the Iowa individual income tax booklet. The following subrules clarify how the nonresident and part-year resident credit is computed for nonresidents of Iowa and taxpayers who are part-year residents of Iowa during the tax year.

**42.5(1) *Nonresident/part-year resident credit for nonresidents of Iowa.*** A nonresident of Iowa shall complete the Iowa individual return in the same way an Iowa resident completes the form by reporting the individual's total net income, including income earned outside Iowa, on the front of the IA 1040 return form. A nonresident individual is allowed the same deduction for federal income tax and the same itemized deductions as an Iowa resident taxpayer with identical deductions for these expenditures. Thus, a nonresident with a taxable income of \$40,000 would have the same initial Iowa income tax liability as a resident taxpayer with a taxable income of \$40,000 before the nonresident/part-year resident credit is computed.

The nonresident/part-year resident credit is computed on Schedule IA 126. The lines referred to in this subrule are from Schedule IA 126 and Form IA 1040 for the 2008 tax year. Similar lines on the schedule and form may apply for subsequent tax years. The individual's Iowa source net income from lines 1 through 25 of the schedule is totaled on line 26 of the schedule. If the nonresident's Iowa source net income is less than \$1,000, the taxpayer is not subject to Iowa income tax and is not required to file an Iowa income tax return for the tax year. However, if the Iowa source net income amount is \$1,000 or more, the Iowa source net income is then divided by the person's all source net income on line 27 of Schedule IA 126 to determine the percentage of the Iowa net income to all source net income. This Iowa income percentage, which is rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent, is inserted on line 28 of the schedule, and this percentage is then subtracted from 100 percent to arrive at the nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage or the percentage of the individual's total income which was earned outside Iowa. The nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage is entered on line 29 of Schedule IA 126. The Iowa income tax on total income from line 43 of the IA 1040 is entered on line 30 of Schedule IA 126. The total of nonrefundable credits from line 49 of the IA 1040 is then shown on line 31 of Schedule IA 126. The amount on line 31 is subtracted from the amount on line 30, which results in the Iowa total tax after nonrefundable credits, which is entered on line 32. This Iowa tax-after-credits amount is multiplied by the nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage from line 29 to compute the nonresident/part-year resident credit. The amount of the credit is inserted on line 33 of Schedule IA 126 and on line 51 of the IA 1040.

EXAMPLE A. A single resident of Nebraska had Iowa source net income of \$15,000 in 2008 from wages earned from employment in Iowa. The rest of this person's income was attributable to sources outside Iowa. This nonresident of Iowa had an all source net income of \$40,000 and a taxable income of \$30,000 due to a federal tax deduction of \$7,000 and itemized deductions of \$3,000. The Iowa income percentage is computed by dividing the Iowa source net income of \$15,000 by the taxpayer's all source net income of \$40,000, which results in a percentage of 37.5. This percentage is subtracted from 100 percent which leaves a nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage of 62.5.

The Iowa tax from line 43 of the IA 1040 is \$1,508. The total nonrefundable credit from line 49 is \$40, which leaves a tax amount of \$1,468 when the credit is subtracted from \$1,508. When \$1,468 is multiplied by the nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage of 62.5, a nonresident credit of \$918 is computed which is entered on line 33 of Schedule IA 126 as well as on line 51 of the IA 1040 for 2008.

EXAMPLE B. A California resident, who was married, had \$20,000 of Iowa source income in 2008 from an Iowa farm. This individual had an additional \$80,000 in income that was attributable to sources outside Iowa, but the individual's spouse had no income. The taxpayers had paid \$18,000 in federal income tax in 2008 and had itemized deductions of \$12,000 in 2008.

The taxpayers' taxable income on their joint Iowa return was \$70,000. The taxpayers had an Iowa income tax liability of \$4,583 after application of the personal exemption credits of \$80. The taxpayers had an Iowa source income of \$20,000 and an all source net income of \$100,000. Therefore, the Iowa income percentage was 20. Subtracting the Iowa income percentage of 20 percent from 100 percent leaves a nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage of 80.

When the Iowa income tax liability of \$4,583 is multiplied by 80 percent, this results in a nonresident/part-year resident credit of \$3,666. This credit amount is entered on line 33 of the Schedule IA 126 and on line 51 of Form IA 1040.

**42.5(2) *Nonresident/part-year resident credit for part-year residents of Iowa.*** An individual who is a resident of Iowa for part of the tax year shall complete the front of the IA 1040 income tax return form as a resident taxpayer by showing the taxpayer's total income, including income earned outside Iowa, on the front of the IA 1040 return form. A part-year resident of Iowa is allowed the same federal tax deduction and itemized deductions as a resident taxpayer who has paid the same amount of federal income tax and has paid for the same deductions that can be claimed on Schedule A in the tax year. Therefore, a part-year resident would have the same initial Iowa income tax liability as an Iowa resident with the same taxable income before computation of the nonresident/part-year resident credit.

The nonresident/part-year resident credit for a part-year resident is computed on Schedule IA 126. The lines referred to in this subrule are from the IA 1040 income tax return form and the Schedule IA 126 for 2008. Similar lines may apply for tax years after 2008. The individual's Iowa source income is totaled on line 26 of Schedule IA 126 and includes all the individual's income received while the taxpayer was a resident of Iowa and all the Iowa source income received during the period of the tax year when the individual was a resident of a state other than Iowa. Iowa source income includes, but is not limited to, wages earned in Iowa while a resident of another state as well as income from Iowa farms and other Iowa businesses that was earned during the portion of the year that the taxpayer was a nonresident of Iowa. In the case of interest from a part-year resident's account at an Iowa financial institution, only interest earned during the period of the individual's Iowa residence is Iowa source income unless the account is for an Iowa business. If the part-year resident's account at a financial institution is for an Iowa business, all interest earned in the year by the part-year resident from the account is taxable to Iowa.

Income earned outside Iowa by the part-year resident during the portion of the year the individual was an Iowa resident is taxable to Iowa and is part of the individual's Iowa source income. To compute the nonresident/part-year resident credit for a part-year resident, the taxpayer's Iowa source income on Schedule IA 126 is totaled. If the Iowa source income is less than \$1,000, the taxpayer is not subject to Iowa income tax and is not required to file an Iowa return. If the Iowa source income is \$1,000 or more, it is divided by the taxpayer's all source net income on line 27 of Schedule IA 126. The percentage computed by this procedure is the Iowa income percentage and is entered on line 28 of the Schedule IA 126. The Iowa income percentage, which is rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent, is then subtracted from 100 percent to arrive at the nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage, which is entered on line 29 of Schedule IA 126. The Iowa tax from line 43 of the IA 1040 is then shown on line 30 of Schedule IA 126. The total of the Iowa nonrefundable credits from line 49 of the IA 1040 is entered on line 31 of Schedule IA 126 and is subtracted from the Iowa tax amount on line 30. The tax-after-credits amount on line 32 is next multiplied by the nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage from line 28. The amount calculated from this procedure is the nonresident/part-year resident credit, which is shown on line 33 of Schedule IA 126 and on line 51 of Form IA 1040.



EXAMPLE A. A single individual was a resident of Nebraska for the first half of 2008 and moved to Iowa on July 1, 2008, to accept a job in Des Moines. This individual earned \$20,000 from wages, \$200 from interest, and \$4,000 from a ranch in Nebraska from January 1, 2008, through June 30, 2008. In the last half of 2008, this person had wages of \$30,000, interest income of \$300, and \$4,000 from the Nebraska ranch. This part-year resident had federal income tax paid in 2008 of \$11,000 and had itemized deductions of \$3,000.

The part-year resident's all source net income was \$58,500 and the Iowa source net income was \$34,300, which includes the Iowa wages, the Nebraska ranch income of \$4,000 earned during the individual's period of Iowa residence, as well as the interest income of \$300 earned during that time of the tax year. The Iowa taxable income for the part-year resident for 2008 was \$44,500, which included the federal income tax deduction of \$11,000 and itemized deductions of \$3,000. The individual's Iowa income percentage was 58.6 which was determined by dividing the Iowa source income of \$34,300 by the all source income of \$58,500. Subtracting the Iowa income percentage of 58.6 from 100 percent results in a nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage of 41.4. The Iowa tax on total income was \$2,529 which was reduced to \$2,489 after subtraction of the personal exemption credit of \$40.

When \$2,489 is multiplied by the nonresident/part-year resident percentage of 41.4, a nonresident/part-year resident credit of \$1,030 is computed for this part-year resident.

EXAMPLE B. A single individual moved from Minnesota to Iowa on July 1, 2008. This person had received \$5,000 in income from an Iowa farm in March of the tax year and another \$10,000 from this farm in September of 2008. This person had \$10,000 in wages from employment in Minnesota in the first half of the year and another \$15,000 in wages from employment in Iowa in the last half of 2008. This person had \$2,000 in interest from a Minnesota bank in the first half of the year and \$2,000 in interest from an Iowa bank in the last six months of 2008. This taxpayer had \$8,000 in federal income tax withheld from wages in 2008 and claimed the standard deduction on both the Iowa and federal income tax returns.

The part-year resident's all source income was \$44,000 and the Iowa source income was \$32,000 which consisted of \$15,000 in wages, \$2,000 in interest income, and \$15,000 in income from the Iowa farm. Since the farm was in Iowa, the farm income received in the first half of 2008 was taxable to Iowa as well as the farm income received while the individual was an Iowa resident. The individual's Iowa taxable income was \$34,250 which was computed after subtracting the federal income tax deduction of \$8,000 and a standard deduction of \$1,750. The taxpayer's Iowa income tax liability was \$1,757 after subtraction of a personal exemption credit of \$40.

The taxpayer's Iowa income percentage was 72.7 which was computed by dividing the Iowa source income of \$32,000 by the all source income of \$44,000. The nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage was 27.3 which was arrived at by subtracting the Iowa income percentage of 72.7 from 100 percent. The taxpayer's nonresident/part-year resident credit is \$480. This was determined by multiplying the Iowa income tax liability after personal exemption credit amount of \$1,757 by the nonresident/part-year resident percentage of 27.3.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.5.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

## **701—42.6(422) Out-of-state tax credits.**

**42.6(1) General rule.** Iowa residents are allowed an out-of-state tax credit for taxes paid to another state or foreign country on income which is also reported on the taxpayer's Iowa return. The out-of-state tax credit is allowable only if the taxpayer files an Iowa resident income tax return.

If the Iowa resident is a partner, shareholder, member, or beneficiary of a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or trust which files a composite income tax return in another state on behalf of the partners, shareholders, members or beneficiaries, the out-of-state tax credit will be allowed for the Iowa resident. The Iowa resident must provide a schedule of the resident's share of the income tax paid to another state on a composite basis, and the out-of-state tax credit is limited based upon the calculation set forth in subrule 42.6(2).

However, if the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company or trust is directly subject to tax in another state and the tax is not directly imposed on the resident taxpayer, then the out-of-state tax credit is not allowed for the Iowa resident on the tax directly imposed on the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or trust. For example, if another state does not recognize the S corporation election for state purposes and a corporation income tax is imposed directly on the S corporation, then the out-of-state tax credit is not allowed for the Iowa resident shareholder on the corporation income tax paid to the other state.

**42.6(2) *Limitation of out-of-state tax credit.*** If an Iowa resident taxpayer pays income tax to another state or foreign country on any of the taxpayer's income, the taxpayer is entitled to a net tax credit; that is, the taxpayer may deduct from the taxpayer's Iowa net tax (not from gross income) the amount of income tax actually paid to the other state or country, provided the amount deducted as a credit does not exceed the amount of Iowa net income tax on the same income which was taxed by the other state or foreign country.

**42.6(3) *Computation of tax credit.***

*a.* The limitation on the tax credit must be computed according to the following formula: Gross income taxed by another state or foreign country that is also taxed by Iowa shall be divided by the total gross income of the Iowa resident taxpayer. This quotient, multiplied by the net Iowa tax as determined on the total gross income of the taxpayer as if entirely earned in Iowa, shall be the maximum tax credit against the Iowa net tax. This quotient shall be computed as a percentage rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent. However, if the income tax paid to the other state or foreign country on the gross income taxed by the other state or foreign country is less than the maximum tax credit against the Iowa tax, the out-of-state credit allowed against the Iowa tax may not exceed the income tax paid to the other state or foreign country. The income tax paid to the other state or foreign country is the net state or foreign income tax actually paid for the tax year on the income taxed by the other state or foreign country and not the state or foreign income tax paid during the tax year, such as state income tax or foreign income tax withheld from the income taxed by the other state or foreign country.

*b.* Out-of-state tax credit examples. An individual who is an Iowa resident for the entire tax year can claim an out-of-state tax credit against the person's Iowa income tax liability for any income tax paid to another state or foreign country for the tax year on any gross income received by the individual for the year which was derived from sources outside of Iowa to the extent this gross income is also subject to Iowa income tax.

However, in the case of an individual who is a part-year resident of Iowa for the tax year, that individual can only claim an out-of-state tax credit against the person's Iowa income tax liability for income tax paid to another state or foreign country on gross income derived from sources outside of Iowa during the period of the tax year that the individual was an Iowa resident and only to the extent this gross income derived from sources outside of Iowa was also subject to Iowa income tax.

The taxpayer's out-of-state credit is computed on Schedule IA 130 which is to be filed with the taxpayer's Iowa individual income tax return. The taxpayer's income tax return or other document of the other state or foreign country supporting the income tax paid to the other state or foreign country shall be filed with the individual's Iowa income tax return to support the out-of-state tax credit claimed.

**EXAMPLE 1.** Gene Miller was an Iowa resident for the entire year 2008. Mr. Miller lived in Council Bluffs and worked the entire year for a company in Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Miller had wages of \$30,000 and Nebraska income tax withheld of \$1,000. He also had income of \$10,000 from rental of an Iowa farm and another \$10,000 in interest income from a personal savings account in an Iowa bank. The amount of Mr. Miller's gross income that was taxed by Nebraska (the other state or foreign country) was \$30,000. His total gross income in 2008 was \$50,000. Thus, 60 percent of his income was earned in Nebraska. Mr. Miller's Iowa tax on line 54 of Form IA 1040 was \$917, which resulted in a potential out-of-state credit of 60 percent of the Iowa tax or \$550 because 60 percent of Mr. Miller's income was earned outside Iowa and was taxed by Nebraska. However, Mr. Miller's income tax liability on the Nebraska income tax return was only \$500. Thus, the out-of-state tax credit allowed was \$500, because that was less than the potential out-of-state tax credit of \$550.

EXAMPLE 2. Ben Smith was a part-year Iowa resident in 2008. He resided in Missouri for the first six months of the year until he moved to Keokuk, Iowa, on July 1. Mr. Smith was employed in Missouri for the entire year and had wages of \$30,000 and had Missouri income tax liability of \$1,000. Half of Mr. Smith's wages or \$15,000 of the wages was earned during the time Mr. Smith was an Iowa resident. Mr. Smith also had \$10,000 in farm rental income from farmland located in Iowa. The amount of gross income taxed by Missouri while Mr. Smith was an Iowa resident was \$15,000. Mr. Smith's gross income earned while an Iowa resident for the year was \$25,000. Thus, 60 percent of the gross income was earned in the other state while Mr. Smith was an Iowa resident. Mr. Smith's Iowa income tax on line 54 of the IA 1040 was \$1,292. This resulted in a potential out-of-state credit of \$775 because 60 percent of the gross income was earned in Missouri during the period Mr. Smith was an Iowa resident. However, since 50 percent of the income earned in Missouri was earned while Mr. Smith was a resident of Iowa and the Missouri income tax liability for the year was \$1,000, the out-of-state credit was \$500 or 50 percent of the Missouri income tax liability. The out-of-state credit allowed was \$500, because this was less than the Iowa income tax of \$775 that was applicable to the gross income earned in Missouri during the period Mr. Smith was an Iowa resident.

**42.6(4) Proof of claim for tax credit.** The credit may be deducted from Iowa net income tax if written proof of such payment to another state or foreign country is furnished to the department. The department will accept any one of the following as proof of such payment:

*a.* A photocopy, or other similar reproduction, of either:

- (1) The receipt issued by the other state or foreign country for payment of the tax, or
- (2) The canceled check (both sides) with which the tax was paid to the other state or foreign country together with a statement of the amount and kind (whether wages, salaries, property or business) of total income on which such tax was paid.

*b.* A copy of the income tax return filed with the other state or foreign country which has been certified by the tax authority of that state or foreign country and showing thereon that the income tax assessed has been paid to them.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.8.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

#### **701—42.7(422) Out-of-state tax credit for minimum tax.**

**42.7(1) General rule.** Iowa residents are allowed an out-of-state tax credit for minimum taxes or income taxes paid to another state or foreign country on preference items derived from sources outside of Iowa. Part-year residents who pay minimum tax to another state or foreign country on preference items derived from sources outside Iowa will be allowed an out-of-state tax credit only to the extent that the minimum tax paid to the other state or foreign country relates to preference items that occurred during the period the taxpayer was an Iowa resident. Taxpayers who were nonresidents of Iowa for the entire tax year are not eligible for an out-of-state tax credit on their Iowa returns for minimum taxes paid to another state or foreign country on preference items.

If the Iowa resident is a partner, shareholder, member, or beneficiary of a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or trust which files a composite income tax return and pays minimum tax in another state on behalf of the partners, shareholders, members or beneficiaries, the out-of-state tax credit will be allowed for the Iowa resident. The Iowa resident must provide a schedule of the resident's share of the minimum tax paid to another state on a composite basis, and the out-of-state tax credit is limited based upon the calculation set forth in subrule 42.7(2).

However, if the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or trust is directly subject to minimum tax in another state and the minimum tax is not directly imposed on the resident taxpayer, then the out-of-state tax credit is not allowed for the Iowa resident on the minimum tax directly imposed on the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or trust. For example, if another state does not recognize the S corporation election for state tax purposes and a corporation income tax is imposed directly on the S corporation which includes minimum tax, then the out-of-state tax credit is not allowed for the Iowa resident shareholder on the corporation income tax, including minimum tax, paid to the other state.

**42.7(2) Limitation of out-of-state tax credit for minimum tax.** The limitation on the out-of-state tax credit for minimum tax is that the credit shall not exceed the Iowa minimum tax that would have been computed on the same preference items which were taxed by the other state or foreign country. The limitation may be determined according to the following formula: The total of preference items earned outside of Iowa and taxed by another state or foreign country shall be divided by the total of preference items of the resident taxpayer. This quotient, multiplied by the state minimum tax on the total of preference items as if entirely earned in Iowa, shall be the maximum credit against the Iowa minimum tax. However, if the minimum tax imposed by the other state or foreign country is less than the minimum tax computed under the limitation formula, the out-of-state credit for minimum tax will not exceed the minimum tax imposed by the other state or foreign country.

No out-of-state credit will be allowed on the Iowa return for minimum tax paid to another state or foreign country to the extent that the minimum tax of the other state or foreign country is imposed on items of tax preference not subject to the Iowa minimum tax. In addition, no out-of-state credit will be allowed for minimum tax paid to another state or foreign country of capital gains or losses from distressed sales which are excluded from the Iowa minimum tax. Capital gains or losses from distressed sales are described in rule 701—40.27(422).

**42.7(3) Proof of claim for out-of-state tax credit for minimum tax.** The out-of-state credit for minimum tax may be claimed on the return of a taxpayer if proof of payment of minimum tax to the state or foreign country is included with the return. Documents needed for proof of payment are a photocopy of the minimum tax form of the state or country to which minimum tax was paid as well as instructions from the minimum tax form or other information which specifies how the minimum tax is imposed and what preference items are subject to the minimum tax of that state or foreign country.

In the case of audit by the department of a taxpayer claiming an out-of-state tax credit for minimum tax paid, the department may require additional proof of payment of the out-of-state tax credit. The department will accept any of the following documents as verification of payment of the minimum tax:

- a. A photocopy, or other similar reproduction, of either:
  - (1) The receipt issued by the other state or foreign country for payment of the tax, including the minimum tax, or
  - (2) The canceled check (both sides) which was used for payment of the minimum tax to the other state or foreign country.
- b. A copy of the return filed with the other state or foreign country which has been certified by the tax authority of that state or foreign country and which shows that the income tax, including the minimum tax, has been paid.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.8.  
[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

**701—42.8(422) Withholding and estimated tax credits.** An employee from whose wages tax is withheld shall claim credit for the tax withheld on the employee's income tax return for the year during which the tax was withheld. Credit will be allowed only if a copy of the withholding statement is attached to the return. Taxpayers who have made estimated income tax payments shall claim credit for the estimated tax paid for the taxable year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.16.  
[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

**701—42.9(422) Motor fuel credit.** An individual, partnership, limited liability company, or S corporation may elect to receive an income tax credit in lieu of the motor fuel tax refund provided by Iowa Code chapter 452A. An individual, partnership, limited liability company, or S corporation which holds a motor fuel tax refund permit under Iowa Code section 452A.18 when it makes this election must cancel the permit within 30 days after the first day of the tax year. However, if the refund permit is not canceled within this period, the permit becomes invalid at the time the election to receive an income tax credit is made. The election will continue for subsequent tax years unless a new motor fuel tax refund permit is obtained.

The motor fuel income tax credit must be the amount of Iowa motor fuel tax paid on qualifying fuel purchases as determined by Iowa Code chapter 452A and Iowa Code section 422.110 less any state sales tax as determined by 701—subrule 231.2(2). The credit must be claimed on the tax return covering the tax year in which the motor fuel tax was paid. If the motor fuel credit results in an overpayment of income tax, the overpayment may be refunded or may be credited to income tax due in the subsequent tax year.

The motor fuel tax credits for fuel taxes paid by partnerships, limited liability companies, and S corporations are not claimed on returns filed for the partnerships, limited liability companies, and S corporations. Instead, the pro rata shares of the motor fuel tax credits are allocated to the partners, members, and shareholders in the same ratio as incomes are allocated to the partners, members, and shareholders. A schedule must be attached to the individual's returns showing the distribution of gallons and the amount of credit claimed by each partner, member, or shareholder.

The partnership, limited liability company, or S corporation must attach to its return a schedule showing the allocation to each partner, member, or shareholder of the motor fuel purchased by the partnership, limited liability company, or S corporation which qualifies for the credit.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.110 and 422.111.  
[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

**701—42.10(422) Alternative minimum tax credit for minimum tax paid in a prior tax year.** Minimum tax paid in prior tax years commencing with tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, by a taxpayer can be claimed as a tax credit against the taxpayer's regular income tax liability in a subsequent tax year. Therefore, 1988 is the first tax year that the minimum tax credit is available, and the credit is based on the minimum tax paid by the taxpayer for 1987. The minimum tax credit may only be used against regular income tax for a tax year to the extent that the regular tax is greater than the minimum tax for the tax year. If the minimum tax credit is not used against the regular tax for a tax year, the remaining credit is carried over to the following tax year to be applied against the regular income tax liability for that period. The minimum tax credit is computed on Form IA 8801.

**42.10(1) Examples of computation of the minimum tax credit and carryover of the credit.**

EXAMPLE 1. The taxpayers reported \$5,000 of minimum tax for 2007. For 2008, the taxpayers reported regular tax less credits of \$8,000, and the minimum tax liability is \$6,000. The minimum tax credit is \$2,000 for 2008 because, although the taxpayers had an \$8,000 regular tax liability, the credit is allowed only to the extent that the regular tax exceeds the minimum tax. Since only \$2,000 of the carryover credit from 2007 was used, there is a \$3,000 minimum tax carryover credit to 2009.

EXAMPLE 2. The taxpayers reported \$2,500 of minimum tax for 2007. For 2008, the taxpayers reported regular tax less credits of \$8,000, and the minimum tax liability is \$5,000. The minimum tax credit is \$2,500 for 2008 because, although the regular tax less credits exceeded the minimum tax by \$3,000, the credit is allowed only to the extent of minimum tax paid for prior tax years. There is no minimum tax carryover credit to 2009.

**42.10(2) Minimum tax credit for nonresidents and part-year residents.** Nonresident and part-year resident taxpayers who paid Iowa minimum tax in tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, are eligible for the minimum tax credit to the extent that the minimum tax they paid was attributable to tax preferences and adjustments. Therefore, if a nonresident or part-year resident taxpayer had Iowa source tax preferences or adjustments, then all the minimum tax that was paid would qualify for the minimum tax credit.

The minimum tax credit for a tax year as computed above applies to the regular income tax liability less credits including the nonresident part-year credit to the extent this regular tax amount exceeds the minimum tax for the tax year. To the extent the credit is not used, the credit can be carried over to the next tax year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11B.  
[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

**701—42.11(15,422) Research activities credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1985, taxpayers are allowed a credit equal to 6½ percent of the state's apportioned share of qualified

expenditures for increasing research activities. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991, the Iowa research activities credit will be computed on the basis of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities as allowable under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 1999. The state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is a percent equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in Iowa to the total qualified research expenditures. The Iowa research activities credit is made permanent for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991, even though there may no longer be a research activities credit for federal income tax purposes.

**42.11(1)** Qualified expenditures in Iowa are:

- a. Wages for qualified research services performed in Iowa.
- b. Cost of supplies used in conducting qualified research in Iowa.
- c. Rental or lease cost of personal property used in Iowa in conducting qualified research. Where personal property is used both within and without Iowa in conducting qualified research, the rental or lease cost must be prorated between Iowa and non-Iowa use by the ratio of days used in Iowa to total days used both within and without Iowa.
- d. Sixty-five percent of contract expenses paid by a corporation to a qualified organization for basic research performed in Iowa.

**42.11(2)** Total qualified expenditures are:

- a. Wages paid for qualified research services performed everywhere.
- b. Cost of supplies used in conducting qualified research everywhere.
- c. Rental or lease cost of personal property used in conducting qualified research everywhere.
- d. Sixty-five percent of contract expenses paid by a corporation to a qualified organization for basic research performed everywhere.

"Qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities" is the smallest of the amount by which the qualified research expenses for the taxable year exceed the base period research expenses or 50 percent of the qualified research expenses for the taxable year.

A taxpayer may claim on the taxpayer's individual income tax return the pro rata share of the credit for qualifying research expenditures incurred in Iowa by a partnership, subchapter S corporation, or estate or trust. The portion of the credit claimed by the individual must be in the same ratio as the individual's pro rata share of the earnings of the partnership, subchapter S corporation, or estate or trust.

Any research credit in excess of the individual's tax liability, less the nonrefundable credits authorized in Iowa Code chapter 422, division II, may be refunded to the taxpayer or may be credited to the estimated tax of the taxpayer for the following year.

**42.11(3)** Research activities credit for tax years beginning in 2000. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, the taxes imposed for individual income tax purposes will be reduced by a tax credit for increasing research activities in this state.

a. The credit equals the sum of the following:

(1) Six and one-half percent of the excess of qualified research expenses during the tax year over the base amount for the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

(2) Six and one-half percent of the basic research payments determined under Section 41(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code during the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities. The state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is a percent equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in this state to total qualified research activities.

b. In lieu of the credit computed under paragraph 42.11(3)"a," a taxpayer may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in this state in a manner consistent with the alternative incremental credit described in Section 41(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, but beginning before January 1, 2010. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used by the taxpayer on the taxpayer's federal income tax return. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year, and the taxpayer may use another method or this same method for any subsequent tax year. For purposes of this alternative incremental research

credit computation, the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of Section 41(c)(4)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code are 1.65 percent, 2.20 percent, and 2.75 percent, respectively.

c. In lieu of the credit computed under paragraph 42.11(3)“a,” a taxpayer may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in this state in a manner consistent with the alternative simplified credit described in Section 41(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used by the taxpayer on the taxpayer’s federal income tax return. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year, and the taxpayer may use another method or this same method for any subsequent tax year.

For purposes of this alternative simplified research credit computation, the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in Section 41(c)(5)(A) and clause (ii) of Section 41(c)(5)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code are 4.55 percent and 1.95 percent, respectively.

d. For purposes of this subrule, the terms “base amount,” “basic research payment,” and “qualified research expense” mean the same as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that, for purposes of the alternative incremental credit described in paragraph 42.11(3)“b” and the alternative simplified credit described in paragraph 42.11(3)“c,” such amounts are limited to research activities conducted within this state. For purposes of this subrule, “Internal Revenue Code” means the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2014.

e. An individual may claim a research activities credit incurred by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, estate, or trust electing to have the income of the business entity taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual from the business entity shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual’s earnings from a partnership, S corporation, estate or trust. Any research credit in excess of the individual’s tax liability, less the nonrefundable credits authorized in Iowa Code chapter 422, division II, may be refunded to the individual or may be credited to the individual’s tax liability for the following tax year.

f. An eligible business approved under the new jobs and income program prior to July 1, 2005, is eligible for an additional research activities credit as described in 701—subrule 52.7(4). An eligible business approved under the enterprise zone program is eligible for an additional research activities credit as described in 701—subrules 52.7(5) and 52.7(6).

g. Tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005, but before July 1, 2009. For eligible businesses approved under the enterprise zone program and the high quality job creation program, research activities allowable for the Iowa research activities credit include expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or assembled in Iowa. These expenses are not eligible for the federal credit for increasing research activities. These innovative renewable energy generation components do not include components with more than 200 megawatts in installed effective nameplate capacity. The research activities credit related to renewable energy generation components under the enterprise zone program and the high quality job creation program shall not exceed \$1 million in the aggregate.

These expenses are available only for the additional research activities credit set forth in subrule 42.11(3), paragraph “f,” for businesses in enterprise zones and the additional research activities credit set forth in subrule 42.29(1) for businesses approved under the high quality job creation program. These expenses are not available for the research activities credit set forth in subrule 42.11(3), paragraphs “a,” “b” and “c.”

h. Tax years ending on or after July 1, 2009. For eligible businesses approved under the enterprise zone program prior to July 1, 2014, research activities allowable for the Iowa research activities credit include expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or assembled in Iowa; such expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are not eligible for the federal credit for increasing research activities. The enterprise zone program was repealed on July 1, 2014. However, any research activities credit earned by businesses approved under the enterprise zone program prior to July 1, 2014, remains valid and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2014.

(1) For purposes of this paragraph, innovative renewable energy generation components do not include components with more than 200 megawatts in installed effective nameplate capacity.

(2) The research activities credit related to renewable energy generation components under the enterprise zone program and the high quality jobs program described in subrule 42.42(1) shall not exceed \$2 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, and \$1 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011.

(3) These expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are applicable only to the additional research activities credit set forth in subrule 42.11(3), paragraph “f,” for businesses in enterprise zones and the additional research activities credit set forth in subrule 42.42(1) for businesses approved under the high quality jobs program, and are not applicable to the research activities credit set forth in subrule 42.11(3), paragraphs “a,” “b” and “c.”

**42.11(4)** Reporting of research activities credit claims. Beginning with research activities credit claims filed on or after July 1, 2009, the department shall issue an annual report to the general assembly of all research activities credit claims in excess of \$500,000. The report, which is due by February 15 of each year, will contain the name of each claimant and the amount of the research activities credit for all claims filed during the previous calendar year in excess of \$500,000.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.335 and 422.10 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2435.

[**ARC 8702B**, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; **ARC 9104B**, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; **ARC 9820B**, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11; **ARC 0337C**, IAB 9/19/12, effective 10/24/12; **ARC 1101C**, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; **ARC 1545C**, IAB 7/23/14, effective 8/27/14; **ARC 1744C**, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—42.12(422) New jobs credit.** A tax credit is available to an individual who has entered into an agreement under Iowa Code chapter 260E and has increased employment by at least 10 percent.

**42.12(1) Definitions.**

*a.* The term “new jobs” means those jobs directly resulting from a project covered by an agreement authorized by Iowa Code chapter 260E (Iowa industrial new jobs training Act) but does not include jobs of recalled workers or replacement jobs or other jobs that formerly existed in the industry in this state.

*b.* The term “jobs directly related to new jobs” means those jobs which directly support the new jobs but do not include in-state employees transferred to a position which would be considered to be a job directly related to new jobs unless the transferred employee’s vacant position is filled by a new employee. The burden of proof that a job is directly related to new jobs is on the taxpayer.

**EXAMPLE A.** A taxpayer who has entered into a chapter 260E agreement to train new employees for a new product line, transfers an in-state employee to be foreman of the new product line but does not fill the transferred employee’s position. The new foreman’s position would not be considered a job directly related to new jobs even though it directly supports the new jobs because the transferred employee’s old position was not refilled.

**EXAMPLE B.** A taxpayer who has entered into a chapter 260E agreement to train new employees for a new product line transfers an in-state employee to be foreman of the new product line and fills the transferred employee’s position with a new employee. The new foreman’s position would be considered a job directly related to new jobs because it directly supports the new jobs and the transferred employee’s old position was filled by a new employee.

*c.* The term “taxable wages” means those wages upon which an employer is required to contribute to the state unemployment fund as defined in Iowa Code subsection 96.19(37) for the year in which the taxpayer elects to take the new jobs tax credit. For fiscal year taxpayers, “taxable wages” shall not be greater than the maximum wage upon which an employer is required to contribute to the state unemployment fund for the calendar year in which the taxpayer’s fiscal year begins.

*d.* The term “agreement” means an agreement entered into under Iowa Code chapter 260E after July 1, 1985, an amendment to that agreement, or an amendment to an agreement entered into before July 1, 1985, if the amendment sets forth the base employment level as of the date of the amendment. The term “agreement” also includes a preliminary agreement entered into under Iowa Code chapter 260E provided the preliminary agreement contains all the elements of a contract and includes the necessary elements and commitments relating to training programs and new jobs.



e. The term “base employment level” means the number of full-time jobs an industry employs at a plant site which is covered by an agreement under Iowa Code chapter 260E on the date of the agreement.

f. The term “project” means a training arrangement which is the subject of an agreement entered into under Iowa Code chapter 260E.

g. The term “industry” means a business engaged in interstate or intrastate commerce for the purpose of manufacturing, processing, or assembling products, conducting research and development, or providing services in interstate commerce, but excludes retail, health, and professional services. “Industry” does not include a business which closes or substantially reduces its operations in one area of the state and relocates substantially the same operation in another area of the state. “Industry” is a business engaged in the above-listed activities rather than the generic definition encompassing all businesses in the state engaged in the same activities. For example, in the meat-packing business, an industry is considered to be a single corporate entity or operating division, rather than the entire meat-packing business in the state.

h. The term “new employees” means the same as new jobs or jobs directly related to new jobs.

i. The term “full-time job” means any of the following:

- (1) An employment position requiring an average work week of 35 or more hours;
- (2) An employment position for which compensation is paid on a salaried full-time basis without regard to hours worked; or
- (3) An aggregation of any number of part-time or job-sharing employment positions which equal one full-time employment position. For purposes of this subrule, each part-time or job-sharing employment position shall be categorized with regard to the average number of hours worked each week as one-quarter, half, three-quarters, or full-time position, as set forth in the following table:

Average Number of Weekly Hours	Category
More than 0 but less than 15	$\frac{1}{4}$
15 or more but less than 25	$\frac{1}{2}$
25 or more but less than 35	$\frac{3}{4}$
35 or more	1 (full-time)

**42.12(2) How to compute the credit.** The credit is 6 percent of the taxable wages paid to employees in new jobs or jobs directly related to new jobs for the taxable year in which the taxpayer elects to take the credit.

EXAMPLE 1. A taxpayer enters into an agreement to increase employment by 20 new employees which is greater than 10 percent of the taxpayer’s base employment level of 100 employees. In year one of the agreement, the taxpayer hires 20 new employees but elects not to take the credit in that year. In year two of the agreement, only 18 of the new employees hired in year one are still employed and the taxpayer elects to take the credit. The credit would be 6 percent of the taxable wages of the 18 remaining new employees. In year three of the agreement, the taxpayer hires two additional new employees under the agreement to replace the two employees that left in year two and elects to take the credit. The credit would be 6 percent of the taxable wages paid to the two replacement employees. In year four of the agreement, three of the employees for which a credit had been taken left employment and three additional employees were hired. No credit is available for these employees. A credit can only be taken one time for each new job or job directly related to a new job.

EXAMPLE 2. A taxpayer operating two plants in Iowa enters into a chapter 260E agreement to train new employees for a new product line at one of the taxpayer’s plants. The base employment level on the date of the agreement at plant A is 300 and at plant B is 100. Under the agreement, 20 new employees will be trained for plant B which is greater than a 10 percent increase of the base employment level for plant B. In the year in which the taxpayer elects to take the credit, the employment level at plant A is 290 and at plant B is 120. The credit would be 6 percent of the wages of 10 new employees at plant B as 10 new jobs were created by the industry in the state. A credit for the remaining 10 employees can be taken if the employment level at plant A increases back to 300 during the period of time that the credit can be taken.

**42.12(3) *When the credit can be taken.*** The taxpayer may elect to take the credit in any tax year which either begins or ends during the period beginning with the date of the agreement and ending with the date by which the project is to be completed under the agreement. However, the taxpayer may not take the credit until the base employment level has been exceeded by at least 10 percent.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer enters into an agreement to increase employment from a base employment level of 200 employees to 225 employees. In year one of the agreement, the taxpayer hires 20 new employees which is a 10 percent increase over the base employment level but elects not to take the credit. In year two of the agreement, two of the new employees leave employment. The taxpayer elects to take the credit which would be 6 percent of the taxable wages of the 18 employees currently employed. In year three, the taxpayer hires 7 new employees and elects to take the credit. The credit would be 6 percent of the taxable wages of the 7 new employees.

A taxpayer may claim on the taxpayer's individual income tax return the pro rata share of the Iowa new jobs credit from a partnership, subchapter S corporation, estate or trust. The portion of the credit claimed by the individual shall be in the same ratio as the individual's pro rata share of the earnings of the partnership, subchapter S corporation, or estate or trust. All partners in a partnership, shareholders in a subchapter S corporation and beneficiaries in an estate or trust shall elect to take the Iowa new jobs credit the same year.

For tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2007, any Iowa new jobs credit in excess of the individual's tax liability less the credits authorized in Iowa Code sections 422.12 and 422.12B may be carried forward for ten years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, any Iowa new jobs credit in excess of the individual's tax liability less the credits authorized in Iowa Code section 422.12 may be carried forward for ten years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11A.  
[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

#### **701—42.13(422) Earned income credit.**

**42.13(1) *Tax years beginning before January 1, 2007.*** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1990, an individual is allowed an Iowa earned income credit equal to a percentage of the earned income credit to which the taxpayer is entitled on the taxpayer's federal income tax return as authorized in Section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code. The Iowa earned income credit is nonrefundable; therefore, the credit may not exceed the remaining income tax liability of the taxpayer after the personal exemption credits and the other nonrefundable credits are deducted. The percentage of the earned income credit for tax years beginning in the 1990 calendar year is 5 percent. The percentage of the earned income credit for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991, is 6.5 percent.

For federal income tax purposes, the earned income credit is available for a low-income worker who maintains a household in the United States that is the principal place of abode of the worker and a child or children for more than one-half of the tax year or the worker must have provided a home for the entire tax year for a dependent parent. In addition, the worker must be (1) a married person who files a joint return and is entitled to a dependency exemption for a son or daughter, adopted child or stepchild; (2) a surviving spouse; or (3) an individual who qualifies as a head of household as described in Section 2(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. The federal earned income credit for a taxpayer is determined by computing the taxpayer's earned income on a worksheet provided in the federal income tax return instructions and determining the allowable credit from a table included in the instructions for the 1040 or 1040A. For purposes of the credit, a taxpayer's earned income includes wages, salaries, tips, or other compensation plus net income from self-employment.

In the case of married taxpayers who filed a joint federal return and who elected to file separate state returns or separately on the combined return form, the Iowa earned income credit is allocated between the spouses in the ratio that each spouse's earned income relates to the earned income of both spouses.

Nonresidents and part-year residents of Iowa are allowed the same earned income credits as resident taxpayers.

**42.13(2)** *Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007.* Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but beginning before January 1, 2013, an individual is allowed an Iowa earned income credit equal to 7 percent of the earned income credit to which the taxpayer is entitled on the taxpayer's federal income tax return as authorized in Section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, but beginning before January 1, 2014, an individual is allowed an Iowa earned income tax credit equal to 14 percent of the earned income credit to which the taxpayer is entitled on the taxpayer's federal income tax return as authorized in Section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, an individual is allowed an Iowa earned income tax credit equal to 15 percent of the earned income credit to which the taxpayer is entitled on the taxpayer's federal income tax return as authorized in Section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code. The Iowa earned income credit is refundable; therefore, the credit may exceed the remaining income tax liability of the taxpayer after the personal exemption credits and other nonrefundable credits are deducted.

In the case of married taxpayers who filed a joint federal return and who elected to file separate state returns or separately on the combined return form, the Iowa earned income credit is allocated between the spouses in the ratio that each spouse's earned income relates to the earned income of both spouses.

Nonresidents or part-year residents of Iowa must determine the Iowa earned income tax credit in the ratio of their Iowa source net income to their total source net income. In addition, if nonresidents or part-year residents of Iowa are married and elect to file separate returns or separately on the combined return form, the Iowa earned income credit must be allocated between the spouses in the ratio of each spouse's Iowa source net income to the combined Iowa source net income.

**EXAMPLE:** A married couple lives in Omaha, Nebraska. One spouse worked in Iowa in 2007 and had wages and other income from Iowa sources of \$12,000. That spouse had a federal adjusted gross income from all sources of \$15,000. The other spouse had no Iowa source net income and had a federal adjusted gross income from all sources of \$10,000. The taxpayers had a federal earned income credit of \$2,800.

The federal earned income credit of \$2,800 multiplied by 7 percent equals \$196. The ratio of Iowa source net income of \$12,000 divided by total source net income of \$25,000 equals 48 percent. The Iowa earned income tax credit equals \$196 multiplied by 48 percent, or \$94.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.12B as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 295.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13]

#### **701—42.14(15) Investment tax credit—new jobs and income program and enterprise zone program.**

**42.14(1)** *General rule.* An investment tax credit of up to 10 percent of the new investment which is directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business is available for businesses approved by the economic development authority under the new jobs and income program and the enterprise zone program. The new jobs and income program was repealed on July 1, 2005, and has been replaced with the high quality job creation program. See rule 701—42.29(15) for information on the investment tax credit under the high quality job creation program. Any investment tax credit earned by businesses approved under the new jobs and income program prior to July 1, 2005, remains valid and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2005. The credit is available for machinery and equipment or improvements to real property placed in service after May 1, 1994. The credit shall be taken in the year the qualifying asset is placed in service. The enterprise zone program was repealed on July 1, 2014. Any investment tax credit earned by businesses approved under the enterprise zone program prior to July 1, 2014, remains valid and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2014. For business applications received by the economic development authority on or after July 1, 1999, purchases of real property made in conjunction with the location or expansion of an eligible business, the cost of land and any buildings and structures located on the land will be considered to be new investment which is directly related to new jobs for purposes of determining the amount of new investment upon which an investment tax credit may be taken. For projects approved on or after July 1, 2005, under the enterprise

zone program, the investment tax credit will be amortized over a five-year period, as described in subrule 42.29(2).

For eligible businesses approved by the Iowa department of economic development on or after March 17, 2004, certain lease payments made by eligible businesses to a third-party developer will be considered to be new investment for purposes of computing the investment tax credit. The eligible business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of ten years. The investment tax credit is based on the annual base rent paid to a third-party developer by the eligible business for a period not to exceed ten years. The total costs of the annual base rent payments for the ten-year period cannot exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer's cost to build or renovate the building used by the eligible business. The annual base rent is defined as the total lease payment less taxes, insurance and operating and maintenance expenses.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be carried forward seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount of the credit claimed by the individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

**42.14(2)** *Investment tax credit—value-added agricultural products or biotechnology-related processes.* For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2001, an eligible business whose project primarily involves the production of value-added agricultural products may elect to receive a refund for all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2001, but before July 1, 2003, an eligible business includes a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is not required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return and whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol. For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2003, an eligible business includes a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is not required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return. For tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005, an eligible business approved under the enterprise zone program whose project primarily involves biotechnology-related processes may elect to receive a refund for all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit.

Eligible businesses shall apply to the Iowa department of economic development for tax credit certificates between May 1 and May 15 of each fiscal year through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009. The election to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit is no longer available beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010. Only those businesses that have completed projects before the May 1 filing date may apply for a tax credit certificate. The Iowa department of economic development will not issue tax credit certificates for more than \$4 million during a fiscal year for this program and eligible businesses described in subrule 42.29(2). If applications are received for more than \$4 million, the applicants shall receive certificates for a prorated amount.

The economic development authority will issue tax credit certificates within a reasonable period of time. Tax credit certificates are valid for the tax year following project completion. The tax credit certificate must be included with the tax return for the tax year during which the tax credit is claimed. The tax credit certificate shall not be transferred, except for a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return and whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, or for a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2003.

For value-added agricultural projects, for a cooperative that is not required to file an Iowa income tax return because it is exempt from federal income tax, the cooperative must submit a list of its members and the share of each member's interest in the cooperative. The Iowa department of economic development will issue a tax credit certificate to each member on the list.

See 701—subrule 52.10(4) for examples illustrating how this subrule is applied.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, but before July 1, 2003, a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return and whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol may elect to transfer all or a portion of its tax credit to its members. For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2003, a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return may elect to transfer all or a portion of its tax credit to its members. The amount of tax credit transferred and claimed by a member shall be based upon the pro rata share of the member's earnings in the cooperative. The economic development authority will issue a tax credit certificate to each member of the cooperative to whom the credit was transferred provided that tax credit certificates which total no more than \$4 million are issued during a fiscal year. The tax credit certificate must be included with the tax return for the tax year during which the tax credit is claimed.

**42.14(3) Repayment of credits.** If an eligible business fails to maintain the requirements of the new jobs and income program or the enterprise zone program, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives taken on Iowa returns. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the tax credits may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure to maintain the requirements of the new jobs and income program or the enterprise zone program because this repayment is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust where the income of the taxpayer is taxed to the individual owner(s) of the business, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in *Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al.*, Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

If the eligible business, within five years of purchase, sells, disposes of, razes, or otherwise renders unusable all or a part of the land, buildings, or other existing structures for which a tax credit was claimed under this rule, the income tax liability of the eligible business for the year in which all or part of the property is sold, disposed of, razed, or otherwise rendered unusable shall be increased by one of the following amounts:

- a. One hundred percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within one full year after being placed in service.
- b. Eighty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within two full years after being placed in service.
- c. Sixty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within three full years after being placed in service.
- d. Forty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within four full years after being placed in service.
- e. Twenty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within five full years after being placed in service.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15.333 as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2380.

[**ARC 8702B**, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; **ARC 9104B**, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; **ARC 1744C**, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—42.15(422) Child and dependent care credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1990, there is a child and dependent care credit which is refundable to the extent the amount of the credit exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability less other applicable income tax credits.

**42.15(1) Computation of the Iowa child and dependent care credit.** The Iowa child and dependent care credit is computed as a percentage of the child and dependent care credit which is allowed for federal income tax purposes under Section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code. For taxpayers whose federal child and dependent care credit is limited to their federal tax liability, the Iowa credit shall be computed based on the lesser amount for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, but before January 1,

2015. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, the Iowa credit is computed without regard to whether or not the federal credit was limited to the taxpayer's federal tax liability. In addition, for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, the Iowa credit will be allowed even if the taxpayer's adjusted gross income is below \$0. The credit is computed so that taxpayers with lower adjusted gross incomes (net incomes in tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991) are allowed higher percentages of their federal child care credit than taxpayers with higher adjusted gross incomes (net incomes). The following is a schedule showing the percentages of federal child and dependent care credits allowed on the taxpayers' Iowa returns on the basis of the federal adjusted gross incomes (or net incomes) of the taxpayers for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1993.

*Federal Adjusted Gross Income (Net Income for Tax Years Beginning on or after January 1, 1993)	Percentage of Federal Child and Dependent Care Credit Allowed for 1993 through 2005 Iowa Returns	Percentage of Federal Credit Allowed for 2006 and Later Tax Years
Less than \$10,000	75%	75%
\$10,000 or more but less than \$20,000	65%	65%
\$20,000 or more but less than \$25,000	55%	55%
\$25,000 or more but less than \$35,000	50%	50%
\$35,000 or more but less than \$40,000	40%	40%
\$40,000 or more but less than \$45,000	No Credit	30%
\$45,000 or more	No Credit	No Credit

\*Note that in the case of married taxpayers who have filed joint federal returns and elect to file separate returns or separately on the combined return form, the taxpayers must determine the child and dependent care credit by the schedule provided in this rule on the basis of the combined federal adjusted gross income of the taxpayers or their combined net income for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991. The credit determined from the schedule must be allocated between the married taxpayers in the proportion that each spouse's federal adjusted gross income relates to the combined federal adjusted gross income of the taxpayers or in the proportion that each spouse's net income relates to the combined net income of the taxpayers in the case of tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991.

**42.15(2) Examples of computation of the Iowa child and dependent care credit.** The following are examples of computation of the child and dependent care credit and the allocation of the credit between spouses in situations where married taxpayers have filed joint federal returns and are filing separate Iowa returns or separately on the combined return form. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991, the taxpayers' net incomes are used to compute the Iowa child and dependent care credit and allocate the credit between spouses in situations where the taxpayers file separate Iowa returns or separately on the combined return form.

EXAMPLE A. A married couple has filed a joint federal return on which they showed a federal adjusted gross income of \$40,000 or a combined net income of \$40,000 on their state return for the tax year beginning January 1, 2007. Both spouses were employed. They had a federal child and dependent care credit of \$600 which related to expenses incurred for care of their two small children. One of the spouses had a federal adjusted gross income of \$30,000 or a net income of \$30,000 and the second spouse had a federal adjusted gross income of \$10,000 or a net income of \$10,000.

The taxpayers' Iowa child and dependent care credit was \$180 since they were entitled to an Iowa child and dependent care credit of 30 percent of their federal credit of \$600. If the taxpayers elect to file separate Iowa returns, the \$180 credit would be allocated between the spouses on the basis of each spouse's net income to the combined net income of both spouses as shown below:

$$\$180 \times \frac{\$30,000}{\$40,000} = \$135 \quad \text{child and dependent care credit for spouse with \$30,000 net income for 2007}$$

$$\$180 \times \frac{\$10,000}{\$40,000} = \$45 \quad \text{child and dependent care credit for spouse with \$10,000 net income for 2007}$$

EXAMPLE B. A married couple filed a joint federal return for 2007 and filed their 2007 Iowa return using the married filing separately on the combined return form filing status. Both spouses were employed. They had a federal child and dependent care credit of \$800 which related to expenses incurred for care of their children. One spouse had a net income of \$25,000 and the other spouse had a net income of \$12,500.

The taxpayers' Iowa child and dependent care credit was \$320, since they were entitled to an Iowa credit of 40 percent of their federal credit of \$800. The \$320 credit is allocated between the spouses on the basis of each spouse's net income as it relates to the combined net income of both spouses as shown below:

$$\$320 \times \frac{\$25,000}{\$37,500} = \$213 \quad \text{child and dependent care credit for spouse with \$25,000 net income for 2007}$$

$$\$320 \times \frac{\$12,500}{\$37,500} = \$107 \quad \text{child and dependent care credit for spouse with \$12,500 net income for 2007}$$

**42.15(3)** *Computation of the Iowa child and dependent care credit for nonresidents and part-year residents.* Nonresidents and part-year residents who have incomes from Iowa sources in the tax year may claim child and dependent care credits on their Iowa returns. To compute the amount of child and dependent care credit that can be claimed on the Iowa return by a nonresident or part-year resident, the following formula shall be used:

Federal child and dependent care credit	×	Percentage of federal child and dependent credit allowed on Iowa return from table in subrule 42.15(1)	×	<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100%;">*Iowa net income</div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100%;">Federal adjusted gross income or all source net income</div>
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\*Iowa net income for purposes of determining the child care credit that can be claimed on the Iowa return by a nonresident or part-year resident taxpayer is the total of the Iowa source incomes less the Iowa source adjustments to income on line 26 of the Form IA 126.

In cases where married taxpayers are nonresidents or part-year residents of Iowa and are filing separate Iowa returns or separately on the combined return form, the child and dependent care credit allowable on the Iowa return should be allocated between the spouses in the ratio of the Iowa net income of each spouse to the combined Iowa net income of the taxpayers.

**42.15(4)** *Example of computation of the Iowa child and dependent care credit for nonresidents and part-year residents.* The following is an example of the computation of the Iowa child and dependent care credit for nonresidents and part-year residents.

A married couple lives in Omaha, Nebraska. One of the spouses worked in Iowa and had wages and other income from Iowa sources or an Iowa net income of \$15,000. That spouse had an all source net income of \$18,000. The second spouse had an Iowa net income of \$10,000 and an all source net income of \$12,000. The taxpayers had a federal child and dependent care credit of \$800 which related to expenses incurred for the care of their two young children. The taxpayers' Iowa child and dependent care credit is calculated below for the 2007 tax year:

Federal child and dependent care credit	Percentage of federal child and dependent credit allowed on Iowa return	Iowa net income <hr/> All source net income
\$800	$\times 50\%$	$= \$400 \times \frac{\$25,000}{\$30,000} = \$333$

The \$333 credit is allocated between the spouses as shown below for the 2007 tax year:

$\$333 \times \frac{\$10,000}{\$25,000}$	$=$	\$133 for spouse with Iowa source net income of \$10,000
$\$333 \times \frac{\$15,000}{\$25,000}$	$=$	\$200 for spouse with Iowa source net income of \$15,000

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.12C as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2337.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 0337C, IAB 9/19/12, effective 10/24/12; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

**701—42.16(422) Franchise tax credit.** For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1997, a shareholder in a financial institution, as defined in Section 581 of the Internal Revenue Code, which has elected to have its income taxed directly to the shareholders may take a tax credit equal to the shareholder's pro rata share of the Iowa franchise tax paid by the financial institution.

For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2004, a member of a financial institution organized as a limited liability company that is taxed as a partnership for federal income tax purposes which has elected to have its income taxed directly to its members may take a tax credit equal to the member's pro rata share of the Iowa franchise tax paid by the financial institution.

The credit must be computed by recomputing the amount of tax computed under Iowa Code section 422.5 by reducing the shareholder's or member's taxable income by the shareholder's or member's pro rata share of the items of income and expenses of the financial institution and subtracting the credits allowed in Iowa Code sections 422.12 and 422.12B for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2007. The recomputed tax must be subtracted from the amount of tax computed under Iowa Code section 422.5 reduced by the credits allowed in Iowa Code sections 422.12 and 422.12B for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2007. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, only the credits allowed in Iowa Code section 422.12 are reduced in computing the franchise tax credit.

The resulting amount, not to exceed the shareholder's or member's pro rata share of the franchise tax paid by the financial institution, is the amount of tax credit allowed the shareholder or member.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

**701—42.17(15E) Eligible housing business tax credit.** An individual who qualifies as an eligible housing business may receive a tax credit of up to 10 percent of the new investment which is directly related to the building or rehabilitating of homes in an enterprise zone. The enterprise zone program was repealed on July 1, 2014, and the eligible housing business tax credit has been replaced with the workforce housing tax incentives program. See rule 701—42.53(15) for information on the tax incentives provided under the workforce housing tax incentives program. Any investment tax credit earned by businesses approved under the enterprise zone program prior to July 1, 2014, remains valid and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2014. The tax credit may be taken on the tax return for the tax year in which the home is ready for occupancy.



An eligible housing business is one which meets the criteria in 2014 Iowa Code section 15E.193B.

**42.17(1) *Computation of credit.*** New investment which is directly related to the building or rehabilitating of homes includes but is not limited to the following costs: land, surveying, architectural services, building permits, inspections, interest on a construction loan, building materials, roofing, plumbing materials, electrical materials, amounts paid to subcontractors for labor and materials provided, concrete, labor, landscaping, appliances normally provided with a new home, heating and cooling equipment, millwork, drywall and drywall materials, nails, bolts, screws, and floor coverings.

New investment does not include the machinery, equipment, or hand or power tools necessary to build or rehabilitate homes.

A taxpayer may claim on the taxpayer's individual income tax return the pro rata share of the Iowa eligible housing business tax credit from a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, estate, or trust. The portion of the credit claimed by the individual shall be in the same ratio as the individual's pro rata share of the earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust, except for projects beginning on or after July 1, 2005, which used low-income housing tax credits authorized under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to assist in the financing of the housing development. For these projects, the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation may designate the amount of the tax credit to be allocated to each partner, member or shareholder.

For tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2007, any Iowa eligible housing business tax credit in excess of the individual's tax liability, less the credits authorized in Iowa Code sections 422.12 and 422.12B, may be carried forward for seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, any Iowa eligible housing business tax credit in excess of the individual's tax liability less the credits authorized in Iowa Code section 422.12 may be carried forward for seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

If the eligible housing business fails to maintain the requirements of 2014 Iowa Code section 15E.193B, the taxpayer, in order to be an eligible housing business, may be required to repay all or a part of the tax incentives the taxpayer received. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the income tax credit may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure to maintain the requirements of 2014 Iowa Code section 15E.193B. This repayment is required because it is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust where the income of the taxpayer is taxed to the individual owner(s) of the business, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in *Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al.*, Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

Prior to January 1, 2001, the tax credit cannot exceed 10 percent of \$120,000 for each home or individual unit in a multiple dwelling unit building. Effective January 1, 2001, the tax credit cannot exceed 10 percent of \$140,000 for each home or individual unit in a multiple dwelling unit building.

Effective for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, the taxpayer must receive a tax credit certificate from the economic development authority to claim the eligible housing business tax credit. The tax credit certificate shall include the taxpayer's name, the taxpayer's address, the taxpayer's tax identification number, the date the project was completed, the amount of the eligible housing business tax credit and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. In addition, the tax credit certificate shall include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit being transferred, as provided in subrule 42.17(2). The tax credit certificate must be included with the income tax return for the tax period in which the home is ready for occupancy. The administrative rules for the eligible housing business tax credit for the economic development authority may be found under 261—Chapter 59.

**42.17(2) *Transfer of the eligible housing business tax credit.*** For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, the eligible housing business tax credit certificates may be transferred to any person or entity if low-income housing tax credits authorized under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code are

used to assist in the financing of the housing development. In addition, the eligible housing business tax credit certificates may be transferred to any person or entity for projects beginning on or after July 1, 2005, if the housing development is located in a brownfield site as defined in Iowa Code section 15.291, or if the housing development is located in a blighted area as defined in Iowa Code section 403.17. No more than \$3 million of tax credits for housing developments located in brownfield sites or blighted areas may be transferred in a calendar year, with no more than \$1.5 million being transferred for any one eligible housing business in a calendar year.

The excess of the \$3 million limitation of tax credits eligible for transfer in the 2013 and 2014 calendar years for housing developments located in brownfield sites or blighted areas cannot be claimed by a transferee prior to January 1, 2016. The eligible housing business must have notified the economic development authority in writing before July 1, 2014, of the business's intent to transfer any tax credits for housing developments located in brownfield sites or blighted areas. If a tax credit certificate is issued by the economic development authority for a housing development approved prior to July 1, 2014, that is located in a brownfield site or blighted area, the tax credit can still be claimed by the eligible business, but the tax credit cannot be transferred by the eligible business if the economic development authority was not notified prior to July 1, 2014.

**EXAMPLE 1:** A housing development located in a brownfield site was completed in December 2013 and was issued a tax credit certificate totaling \$250,000. The \$3 million calendar cap for transferred tax credits for brownfield sites and blighted areas has already been reached for the 2013 and 2014 tax years. The \$250,000 tax credit is going to be transferred to Bill Smith, and the economic development authority was notified of the transfer prior to July 1, 2014. Once a replacement tax credit certificate has been issued, Mr. Smith cannot file an amended Iowa individual income tax return for the 2013 tax year until January 1, 2016, to claim the \$250,000 tax credit.

**EXAMPLE 2:** A housing development located in a blighted area was completed in May 2014 and was issued a tax credit certificate totaling \$150,000. The \$3 million calendar cap for transferred tax credits for brownfield sites and blighted areas has already been reached for the 2014 tax year. The \$150,000 tax credit is going to be transferred to Greg Rogers, and the economic development authority was notified of the transfer prior to July 1, 2014. Once a replacement tax credit certificate has been issued, Mr. Rogers cannot file an amended Iowa individual income tax return for the 2014 tax year until January 1, 2016, to claim the \$150,000 tax credit.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate for transfers prior to July 1, 2006, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the economic development authority, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. For transfers on or after July 1, 2006, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee for transfers prior to July 1, 2006, the economic development authority will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. For transfers on or after July 1, 2006, the department of revenue will issue the replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company or S corporation, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members or shareholders and information on how the housing business tax credit should be divided among the partners, members or shareholders. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members or shareholders. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information that was on the original certificate and must have the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax period for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credits shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

This rule is intended to implement 2014 Iowa Code section 15E.193B.  
[**ARC 8702B**, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; **ARC 1744C**, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—42.18(422) Assistive device tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, a taxpayer that is a small business that purchases, rents, or modifies an assistive device or makes workplace modifications for an individual with a disability who is employed or will be employed by the taxpayer may qualify for an assistive device tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit. The assistive device credit is equal to 50 percent of the first \$5,000 paid during the tax year by the small business for the purchase, rental, or modification of an assistive device or for making workplace modifications. Any credit in excess of the tax liability may be refunded or applied to the taxpayer's tax liability for the following tax year. If the taxpayer elects to take the assistive device tax credit, the taxpayer shall not deduct for Iowa income tax purposes any amount of the cost of an assistive device or workplace modification that is deductible for federal income tax purposes. A small business will not be eligible for the assistive device credit if the device is provided for an owner of the small business unless the owner is a bona fide employee of the small business.

**42.18(1) Submitting applications for the credit.** A small business that wishes to receive the assistive device tax credit must submit an application for the credit to the Iowa department of economic development and provide other information and documents requested by the Iowa department of economic development. If the taxpayer meets the criteria for qualification for the credit, the Iowa department of economic development will issue the taxpayer a certificate of entitlement for the credit. However, the aggregate amount of assistive device tax credits that may be granted by the Iowa department of economic development to all small businesses during a fiscal year cannot exceed \$500,000. The certificate of entitlement for the assistive device credit shall include the taxpayer's name, the taxpayer's address, the taxpayer's tax identification number, the estimated amount of the tax credit, the date on which the taxpayer's application was approved, the date when it is anticipated that the assistive device project will be completed and a space on the application where the taxpayer shall enter the date that the assistive device project was completed. The certificate of entitlement will not be considered to be valid for purposes of claiming the assistive device credit on the taxpayer's Iowa income tax return until the taxpayer has completed the assistive device project and has entered the completion date on the certificate of entitlement form. The tax year of the small business in which the assistive device project is completed is the tax year for which the assistive device credit may be claimed. For example, in a case where taxpayer A received a certificate of entitlement for an assistive device credit on September 15, 2007, and completed the assistive device workplace modification project on January 15, 2008, taxpayer A could claim the assistive device credit on taxpayer A's 2008 Iowa return, assuming that taxpayer A is filing returns on a calendar-year basis.

The department of revenue will not allow the assistive device credit on a taxpayer's return if the certificate of entitlement or a legible copy of the certificate is not included with the taxpayer's income tax return. If the taxpayer has been granted a certificate of entitlement and the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, where the income of the taxpayer is taxed to the individual owner(s) of the business entity, the taxpayer must provide a copy of the certificate to each of the owners with a statement showing how the credit is to be allocated among the individual owners of the business entity. An individual owner shall include a copy of the certificate of entitlement and the statement of allocation of the assistive device credit with the individual's state income tax return.

**42.18(2) Definitions.** The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

*"Assistive device"* means any item, piece of equipment, or product system which is used to increase, maintain, or improve the functional capabilities of an individual with a disability in the workplace or on the job. "Assistive device" does not mean any medical device, surgical device, or organ implanted or transplanted into or attached directly to an individual. "Assistive device" does not include any device for which a certificate of title is issued by the state department of transportation, but does include any item, piece of equipment, or product system otherwise meeting the definition of "assistive device" that is incorporated, attached, or included as a modification in or to such a device issued a certificate of title.

*"Business entity"* means partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, where the income of the business is taxed to each of the individual owners of the business, whether the individual owner is a partner, member, shareholder, or beneficiary.

“*Disability*” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 15.102. Therefore, “disability” means, with respect to an individual, a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual, a record of physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual, or being regarded as an individual with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual. “Disability” does not include any of the following:

1. Homosexuality or bisexuality.
2. Transvestism, transsexualism, pedophilia, exhibitionism, voyeurism, gender identity disorders, or other sexual behavior disorders.
3. Compulsive gambling, kleptomania, or pyromania.
4. Psychoactive substance abuse disorders resulting from current illegal use of drugs.
5. Alcoholism.

“*Employee*” means an individual who is employed by the small business and who meets the criteria in Treasury Regulation § 31.3401(c)-1(b), which is the definition of an employee for federal income tax withholding purposes. An individual who receives self-employment income from the small business shall not be considered an employee of the small business for purposes of this rule.

“*Small business*” means that the business either had gross receipts in the tax year before the current tax year of \$3 million or less or employed not more than 14 full-time employees during the tax year prior to the current tax year.

“*Workplace modifications*” means physical alterations to the office, factory, or other work environment where the disabled employee is working or will work.

**42.18(3) *Allocation of assistive tax credit to owners of a business entity.*** If the taxpayer that was entitled to an assistive device credit is a business entity, the business entity shall allocate the allowable credit to each of the individual owners of the entity on the basis of each owner’s pro rata share of the earnings of the entity to the total earnings of the entity. Therefore, if a partnership has an assistive device credit of \$2,500 for a tax year and one partner of the partnership receives 25 percent of the earnings of the partnership, that partner would receive an assistive device credit for the tax year of \$625 or 25 percent of the total assistive device credit of the partnership.

**42.18(4) *Repeal of credit.*** The assistive device credit is repealed on July 1, 2009.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11E.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—42.19(404A,422) Historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.** A historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit, may be claimed against a taxpayer’s Iowa individual income tax liability for 25 percent of the qualified costs of rehabilitation of property to the extent the costs were incurred on or after July 1, 2000, for approved rehabilitation projects of eligible property in Iowa. The administrative rules for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the historical division of the department of cultural affairs may be found under 223—Chapter 48.

**42.19(1) *Eligible properties for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.*** The following types of property are eligible for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit:

- a. Property verified as listed on the National Register of Historic Places or eligible for such listing.
- b. Property designated as of historic significance to a district listed in the National Register of Historic Places or eligible for such designation.
- c. Property or district designated a local landmark by a city or county ordinance.
- d. Any barn constructed prior to 1937.

**42.19(2) *Application and review process for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.***

- a. Taxpayers who want to claim an income tax credit for completing a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district project must submit an application for approval of the project. The application forms for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit may be

requested from the State Tax Credit Program Manager, State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Cultural Affairs, 600 E. Locust, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0290. The telephone number for this office is (515)281-4137. Applications for the credit will be accepted by the state historic preservation office on or after July 1, 2000, until such time as all the available credits allocated for each fiscal year are encumbered. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2000, \$2.4 million shall be appropriated for historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits for each year. For the fiscal years beginning July 1, 2005, and July 1, 2006, an additional \$4 million of tax credits is appropriated for projects located in cultural and entertainment districts which are certified by the department of cultural affairs. If less than \$4 million of tax credits is appropriated during a fiscal year, the remaining amount shall be applied to reserved tax credits for projects not located in cultural and entertainment districts in the order of original reservation by the department of cultural affairs. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2007, \$10 million in historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits is available. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, \$15 million in historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits is available. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, through the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, \$50 million in historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits is available. The allocation of the \$50 million of credits for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, through the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, is set forth in rule 223—48.7(303,404A). For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2012, \$45 million in historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits is available. Tax credits shall not be reserved by the department of cultural affairs for more than three years except for tax credits issued for contracts entered into prior to July 1, 2007.

*b.* For the state fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2009, \$20 million of the credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2009, and \$30 million of the credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2010. For the state fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010, \$20 million of the credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2010, and \$30 million of tax credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2011. For the state fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, \$20 million of the credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2011, and \$30 million of tax credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2012.

*c.* Applicants for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit must include all information and documentation requested on the application forms for the credit in order for the application to be processed.

*d.* The state historic preservation office (SHPO) shall establish selection criteria and standards for rehabilitation projects involving eligible property. The approval process shall not exceed 90 days from the date the application is received by SHPO. To the extent possible, the standards used by SHPO shall be consistent with the standards of the United States Secretary of the Interior for rehabilitation of eligible property.

*e.* Once SHPO approves a particular historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit project application, the office will encumber an estimated historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit under the name of the applicant(s) for the year the project is approved.

**42.19(3)** *Computation of the amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.* The amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit is 25 percent of the qualified rehabilitation costs made to an eligible property in a project. Qualified rehabilitation costs are those rehabilitation costs approved by SHPO for a project for a particular taxpayer to the extent those rehabilitation costs are actually expended by that taxpayer.

In the case of commercial property, qualified rehabilitation costs must equal at least \$50,000 or 50 percent of the assessed value of the property, excluding the value of the land, prior to rehabilitation, whichever is less. In the case of property other than commercial property, the qualified rehabilitation costs must equal at least \$25,000 or 25 percent of the assessed value, excluding the value of the land, prior to the rehabilitation, whichever amount is less. In computing the tax credit, the only costs which may be included are the qualified rehabilitation costs incurred commencing from the date on which the first qualified rehabilitation cost is incurred and ending with the end of the taxable year in which the property

is placed in service. The rehabilitation period may include dates that precede approval of a project, provided that any qualified rehabilitation costs incurred prior to the date of approval of the project are qualified rehabilitation costs.

For purposes of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, qualified rehabilitation costs include those costs properly included in the basis of the eligible property for income tax purposes. Costs treated as expenses and deducted in the year paid or incurred and amounts that are otherwise not added to the basis of the property for income tax purposes are not qualified rehabilitation costs. Amounts incurred for architectural and engineering fees, site survey fees, legal expenses, insurance premiums, development fees, and other construction-related costs are qualified rehabilitation costs to the extent they are added to the basis of the eligible property for tax purposes. Costs of sidewalks, parking lots, and landscaping do not constitute qualified rehabilitation costs. Any rehabilitation costs used in the computation of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit are not added to the basis of the property for Iowa income tax purposes if the rehabilitation costs were incurred in a tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2000, but prior to January 1, 2001. Any rehabilitation costs incurred in a tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2001, are added to the basis of the rehabilitated property for income tax purposes except those rehabilitation expenses that are equal to the amount of the computed historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the tax year.

For example, the basis of a commercial building in a historic district was \$500,000, excluding the value of the land, before the rehabilitation project. During a project to rehabilitate this building, \$600,000 in rehabilitation costs were expended to complete the project and \$500,000 of those rehabilitation costs were qualified rehabilitation costs which were eligible for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit of \$125,000. Therefore, the basis of the building for Iowa income tax purposes was \$975,000, since the qualified rehabilitation costs of \$125,000, which are equal to the amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the tax year, are not added to the basis of the rehabilitated property. The basis of the building for federal income tax purposes was \$1,100,000. However, for tax years beginning only in the 2000 calendar year, the basis of the building for Iowa income tax purposes would have been \$600,000, since for those tax periods, any qualified rehabilitation expenses used to compute the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the tax year could not be added to the basis of the property. It should be noted that this example does not consider any possible reduced basis for the building for federal income tax purposes due to the rehabilitation investment credit provided in Section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code. If the building in this example were eligible for the federal rehabilitation credit provided in Section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code, the basis of the building for Iowa tax purposes would be reduced accordingly by the same amount as the reduction required for federal tax purposes.

**42.19(4)** *Completion of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district project and claiming the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit on the Iowa return.* After the taxpayer completes an authorized rehabilitation project, the taxpayer must be issued a certificate of completion of the project from the state historic preservation office of the department of cultural affairs. After verifying the taxpayer's eligibility for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, the state historic preservation office shall issue a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit certificate, which shall be attached to the taxpayer's income tax return for the tax year in which the rehabilitation project is completed or the year the credit was reserved, whichever is the later. For example, if a project was completed in 2008 and the credit was reserved for the state fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, the credit can be claimed on the 2009 calendar year return that is due on April 30, 2010. The tax credit certificate shall include the taxpayer's name, the taxpayer's address, the taxpayer's tax identification number, the address or location of the rehabilitation project, the date the project was completed, the year the tax credit was reserved and the amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit. In addition, the tax credit certificate shall include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit being transferred, as provided in subrule 42.19(6). In addition, if the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, estate or trust, where the tax credit is allocated to the owners or

beneficiaries of the entity, a list of the owners or beneficiaries and the amount of credit allocated to each owner or beneficiary shall be provided with the certificate. The tax credit certificate shall be attached to the income tax return for the period in which the project was completed. If the amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability for the tax year for which the credit applies, the taxpayer is entitled to a refund of the excess portion of the credit at a discounted value for tax periods ending prior to July 1, 2007. However, the refund cannot exceed 75 percent of the allowable tax credit. The refund of the tax credit shall be computed on the basis of the following table:

Annual Interest Rate	Five-Year Present Value/Dollar Compounded Annually
5%	\$.784
6%	\$.747
7%	\$.713
8%	\$.681
9%	\$.650
10%	\$.621
11%	\$.594
12%	\$.567
13%	\$.543
14%	\$.519
15%	\$.497
16%	\$.476
17%	\$.456
18%	\$.437

EXAMPLE: The following is an example to show how the table can be used to compute a refund for a taxpayer. An individual has a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit of \$800,000 for a project completed in 2001. The individual had an income tax liability prior to the credit of \$300,000 on the 2001 return, which leaves an excess credit of \$500,000. The annual interest rate for tax refunds issued by the department of revenue in the 2001 calendar year is 11 percent. Therefore, to compute the five-year present value of the \$500,000 excess credit, \$500,000 is multiplied by the compound factor for 11 percent of .594 in the table, which results in a refund of \$297,000.

For tax years ending on or after July 1, 2007, any historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is fully refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

**42.19(5)** *Allocation of historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits to the individual owners of the entity.*

*a. Projects beginning prior to July 1, 2005.* When the taxpayer that has earned a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust where the individual owners of the business entity are taxed on the income of the entity, the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit shall be allocated to the individual owners. The business entity shall allocate the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit to each individual owner on the same pro rata basis as the earnings of the business are allocated to the owners for projects beginning prior to July 1, 2005. For example, if a partner of a partnership received 25 percent of the earnings or income of the partnership for the tax year in which the partnership had earned a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, 25 percent of the credit would be allocated to this partner.

*b. Projects beginning on or after July 1, 2005, for tax credits reserved for fiscal years beginning prior to July 1, 2012.* For projects beginning on or after July 1, 2005, for tax credits reserved for fiscal years beginning prior to July 1, 2012, which used low-income housing credits authorized under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to assist in the financing of the rehabilitation project, the credit does not have to be allocated based on the pro rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation. For these projects, the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation may designate the amount of the tax credit to be allocated to each partner, member or shareholder.

*c. Tax credits reserved for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2012.* For tax credits reserved for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2012, the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation may designate the amount of the tax credit to be allocated to each partner, member or shareholder. The credit does not have to be allocated based on the pro rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation.

**42.19(6) Transfer of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.** For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit certificates may be transferred to any person or entity. A tax credit certificate of less than \$1,000 shall not be transferable.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate for transfers prior to July 1, 2006, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the state historic preservation office of the department of cultural affairs, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and amount of the tax credit being transferred. For transfers on or after July 1, 2006, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee for transfers prior to July 1, 2006, the state historic preservation office shall issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. For transfers on or after July 1, 2006, the department of revenue will issue the replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company or S corporation, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members or shareholders and information on how the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit should be divided among the partners, members or shareholders. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members or shareholders. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information that was on the original certificate and must have the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax period for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

If the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit of the transferee exceeds the tax liability shown on the transferee's return, the refund shall be discounted as described in subrule 42.19(4) for tax years ending prior to July 1, 2007, just as the refund would have been discounted on the Iowa income tax return of the taxpayer. For tax years ending on or after July 1, 2007, any historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit of the transferee in excess of the transferee's tax liability is fully refundable.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 436, and Iowa Code section 422.11D.

[**ARC 8702B**, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; **ARC 9104B**, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; **ARC 9876B**, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; **ARC 0398C**, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; **ARC 1138C**, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13]

**701—42.20(422) Ethanol blended gasoline tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, a retail gasoline dealer may claim an ethanol blended gasoline tax credit against that individual's individual income tax liability. The taxpayer must operate at least one retail motor fuel site at which more than 60 percent of the total gallons of gasoline sold and dispensed through one or more motor fuel pumps by the taxpayer in the tax year is ethanol blended gasoline. The tax credit shall be



calculated separately for each retail motor fuel site operated by the taxpayer. The amount of the credit for each eligible retail motor fuel site is two and one-half cents multiplied by the total number of gallons of ethanol blended gasoline sold and dispensed through all motor fuel pumps located at that retail motor fuel site during the tax year in excess of 60 percent of all gasoline sold and dispensed through motor fuel pumps at that retail motor fuel site during the tax year.

For taxpayers having a fiscal year ending in 2002, the tax credit is available for each eligible retail motor fuel site based on the total number of gallons of ethanol blended gasoline sold and dispensed through all motor fuel pumps located at the taxpayer's retail motor fuel site from January 1, 2002, until the end of the taxpayer's fiscal year. Assuming a tax period that began on July 1, 2001, and ended on June 30, 2002, the taxpayer would be eligible for the tax credit based on the gallons of ethanol blended gasoline sold from January 1, 2002, through June 30, 2002. For taxpayers having a fiscal year ending in 2002, a claim for refund to claim the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit must be filed before October 1, 2003, even though the statute of limitations for refund set forth in 701—subrule 43.3(8) has not yet expired.

**EXAMPLE 1:** A taxpayer sold 100,000 gallons of gasoline at the taxpayer's retail motor fuel site during the tax year, 70,000 gallons of which was ethanol blended gasoline. The taxpayer is eligible for the credit since more than 60 percent of the total gallons sold was ethanol blended gasoline. The number of gallons in excess of 60 percent of all gasoline sold is 70,000 less 60,000, or 10,000 gallons. Two and one-half cents multiplied by 10,000 equals a \$250 credit available.

The credit may be calculated on Form IA 6478. The credit must be calculated separately for each retail motor fuel site operated by the taxpayer. Therefore, if the taxpayer operates more than one retail motor fuel site, it is possible that one retail motor fuel site may be eligible for the credit while another retail motor fuel site may not. The credit may be taken only for those retail motor fuel sites for which more than 60 percent of gasoline sales involves ethanol blended gasoline.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

Starting with the 2006 calendar tax year, a taxpayer may claim the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit even if the taxpayer also claims the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—42.31(422) for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons.

**EXAMPLE 2:** A taxpayer sold 200,000 gallons of gasoline at a retail motor fuel site in 2006, of which 160,000 gallons was ethanol blended gasoline. Of these 160,000 gallons, 1,000 gallons was E-85 gasoline. Taxpayer is entitled to claim the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit of two and one-half cents multiplied by 40,000 gallons, since this amount constitutes the gallons in excess of 60 percent of the total gasoline gallons sold. Taxpayer may also claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit on the 1,000 gallons of E-85 gasoline sold.

**42.20(1) Definitions.** The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

*"Ethanol blended gasoline"* means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 214A.1.

*"Gasoline"* means any liquid product prepared, advertised, offered for sale or sold for use as, or commonly and commercially used as, motor fuel for use in a spark-ignition, internal combustion engine, and which meets the specifications provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2.

*"Motor fuel pump"* means a pump, meter, or similar commercial weighing and measuring device used to measure and dispense motor fuel for sale on a retail basis.

*"Retail dealer"* means a person engaged in the business of storing and dispensing motor fuel from a motor fuel pump for sale on a retail basis, regardless of whether the motor fuel pump is located at a retail motor fuel site including a permanent or mobile location.

*"Retail motor fuel site"* means a geographic location in Iowa where a retail dealer sells and dispenses motor fuel on a retail basis. For example, tank wagons are considered retail motor fuel sites.

*"Sell"* means to sell on a retail basis.

**42.20(2) Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity.** If the taxpayer that was entitled to the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the business entity shall allocate the allowable credit to each of the individual owners of the entity on the basis of each owner's pro rata share of the earnings of the entity to the total earnings of the entity.

Therefore, if a partnership has an ethanol blended gasoline tax credit of \$3,000 and one partner of the partnership receives 25 percent of the earnings of the partnership, that partner would receive an ethanol blended gasoline tax credit for the tax year of \$750 or 25 percent of the total ethanol blended gasoline tax credit of the partnership.

**42.20(3) *Repeal of ethanol blended gasoline tax credit.*** The ethanol blended gasoline tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2009. However, the tax credit is available for taxpayers whose fiscal year ends after December 31, 2008, for those ethanol gallons sold beginning on the first day of the taxpayer's fiscal year until December 31, 2008. The ethanol promotion tax credit described in rule 701—42.37(15,422) is available beginning January 1, 2009, for retail dealers of gasoline.

See 701—subrule 52.19(3) for an example illustrating how this subrule is applied.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11C.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

**701—42.21(15E) Eligible development business investment tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, a business which qualifies as an eligible development business may receive a tax credit of up to 10 percent of the new investment which is directly related to the construction, expansion or rehabilitation of building space to be used for manufacturing, processing, cold storage, distribution, or office facilities.

An eligible development business must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development prior to March 17, 2004, and meet the qualifications of Iowa Code section 15E.193C. Effective March 17, 2004, the eligible development business program is repealed.

New investment includes the purchase price of land and the cost of improvements made to real property. The tax credit may be claimed by an eligible development business in the tax year in which the construction, expansion or rehabilitation is completed.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

If the eligible development business fails to meet and maintain any one of the requirements to be an eligible business, the business shall be subject to repayment of all or a portion of the amount of tax incentives received. For example, if within five years of project completion the development business sells or leases any space to any retail business, the development business shall proportionally repay the value of the investment credit. The proportion of the investment credit that would be due for repayment by an eligible development business for selling or leasing space to a retail business would be determined by dividing the square footage of building space occupied by the retail business by the square footage of the total building space.

An eligible business which is not a development business and which operates in an enterprise zone cannot claim an investment tax credit if the property is owned, or was previously owned, by an approved development business that has already received an investment tax credit. An eligible business which is not a development business can claim an investment tax credit only on additional new improvements made to real property that was not included in the development business's approved application for the investment tax credit.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15E.193C.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

**701—42.22(15E,422) Venture capital credits.**

**42.22(1) *Investment tax credit for an equity investment in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund.*** See rule 123—2.1(15E) for the discussion of the investment tax credit for an equity investment in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund, along with the issuance of tax credit certificates by the Iowa capital investment board, for equity investments made before January 1, 2011. For equity investments made on or after January 1, 2011, see 261—Chapter 115 for information

regarding eligibility for qualifying businesses and community-based seed capital funds, applications for the investment tax credit for equity investments in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund, and the issuance of tax credit certificates by the economic development authority.

The department of revenue will be notified by the Iowa capital investment board or the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued. The credit is equal to 20 percent of the taxpayer's equity investment in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund. An investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code. For investments made prior to January 1, 2014, a taxpayer shall not claim the tax credit prior to the third tax year following the tax year in which the investment is made. For investments made in qualifying businesses on or after January 1, 2014, the credit can be claimed in the year of the investment. However, for investments made in qualifying businesses during the 2014 calendar year, the credit cannot be redeemed prior to January 1, 2016. For example, if an individual taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment during the 2012 calendar year, the individual taxpayer cannot claim the tax credit until the tax year ending December 31, 2015. However, if the taxpayer dies prior to redeeming the tax credit, the remaining tax credit may be redeemed on the decedent's final income tax return. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of tax credits authorized cannot exceed \$2 million. The tax credit certificate must be included with the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

If a tax credit is carried over and issued for the tax year immediately following the year in which the investment was made because the \$2 million cap has been reached, the tax credit may be claimed by the taxpayer for the third tax year following the tax year for which the credit is issued. For example, if an individual taxpayer makes an equity investment in December 2012 and the \$2 million cap for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013, had already been reached, the tax credit will be issued for the tax year ending December 31, 2013, and cannot be redeemed until the tax year ending December 31, 2016.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit. The tax credit is not transferable to any other taxpayer.

For equity investments made in a community-based seed capital fund or equity investments made in a qualifying business on or after January 1, 2004, an individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income directly taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

For equity investments made in a qualifying business prior to January 1, 2004, only direct investments made by an individual are eligible for the investment tax credit. Individuals receiving income from a revocable trust's investment in a qualifying business are eligible for the investment tax credit for the portion of the revocable trust's equity investment in a qualifying business.

**42.22(2)** *Investment tax credit for an equity investment in a venture capital fund.* See rule 123—3.1(15E) for the discussion of the investment tax credit for an equity investment in a venture capital fund, along with the issuance of tax credit certificates by the Iowa capital investment board. This credit is repealed for investments in venture capital funds made after July 1, 2010.

The department of revenue will be notified by the Iowa capital investment board when the tax credit certificates are issued. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

For equity investments made in a venture capital fund, an individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income directly taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual must

be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

**42.22(3) *Contingent tax credit for investments in Iowa fund of funds.*** See rule 123—4.1(15E) for the discussion of the contingent tax credit available for investments made in the Iowa fund of funds organized by the Iowa capital investment corporation. Tax credit certificates related to the contingent tax credits will be issued by the Iowa capital investment board.

The department of revenue will be notified by the Iowa capital investment board when these tax credit certificates are issued and, if applicable, when they are redeemed. If the tax credit certificate is redeemed, the certificate must be attached to the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

If the tax credit certificate is redeemed, any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the tax credit certificate is redeemed, an individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income directly taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

**42.22(4) *Innovation fund investment tax credit.*** See 261—Chapter 116 for information regarding eligibility for an innovation fund, applications for the investment tax credit for investments in an innovation fund, and the issuance of tax credit certificates by the economic development authority.

The department of revenue will be notified by the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued. The credit is equal to 20 percent of the taxpayer's equity investment in the form of cash in an innovation fund for tax years beginning and investments made on or after January 1, 2011, and before January 1, 2013. For tax years beginning and investments made on or after January 1, 2013, the taxpayer may claim a tax credit equal to 25 percent of the taxpayer's equity investment in the form of cash in an innovation fund. An investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code. A taxpayer shall claim the tax credit for the tax year in which the investment is made. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of tax credits authorized cannot exceed \$8 million. No tax credit certificates will be issued prior to September 1, 2014. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the investment was made as stated on the tax credit certificate.

If a tax credit is carried over and issued for the tax year immediately following the year in which the investment was made because the \$8 million cap has been reached, the tax credit may be claimed by the taxpayer for the tax year following the tax year for which the credit is issued. For example, if an individual taxpayer makes an equity investment in December 2013 and the \$8 million cap for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, had already been reached, the tax credit will be issued for the tax year ending December 31, 2014, and can be redeemed for the tax year ending December 31, 2014.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit.

The innovation fund tax credit certificate may be transferred once to any person or entity.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the innovation fund tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same

effective taxable year and the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax year for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

For equity investments made in an innovation fund, an individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, estate or trust electing to have the income directly taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15E.51, 15E.52, 15E.66, 422.11F, and 422.11G and section 15E.43 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2359.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9966B, IAB 1/11/12, effective 2/15/12; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

**701—42.23(15) New capital investment program tax credits.** Effective for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, a business which qualifies under the new capital investment program is eligible to receive tax credits. An eligible business under the new capital investment program must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development and meet the qualifications of 2003 Iowa Acts, chapter 125, section 4. The new capital investment program was repealed on July 1, 2005, and has been replaced with the high quality job creation program. See rule 701—42.29(15) for information on the tax credits available under the high quality job creation program. Any tax credits earned by businesses approved under the new capital investment program prior to July 1, 2005, remain valid and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2005.

**42.23(1) Research activities credit.** A business approved under the new capital investment program is eligible for an additional research activities credit as described in 701—subrule 52.7(5). This credit for increasing research activities is in lieu of the research activities credit described in subrule 42.11(3).

**42.23(2) Investment tax credit.**

*a. General rule.* An eligible business can claim an investment tax credit equal to a percentage of the new investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business. The percentage is equal to the amount provided in paragraph “b.” New investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business includes the following:

(1) The cost of machinery and equipment, as defined in Iowa Code section 427A.1(1), paragraphs “e” and “j,” purchased for use in the operation of the eligible business. The purchase price shall be depreciated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(2) The purchase price of real property and any buildings and structures located on the real property.

(3) The cost of improvements made to real property which is used in the operation of the eligible business.

For eligible businesses approved by the Iowa department of economic development on or after March 17, 2004, certain lease payments made by eligible businesses to a third-party developer will be considered to be new investment for purposes of computing the investment tax credit. The eligible business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of five years. The investment tax credit is based on the annual base rent paid to a third-party developer by the eligible business for a period not to exceed ten years. The total costs of the annual base rent payments for the ten-year period cannot exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer's cost to build or renovate the building used by the eligible business. The annual base rent is defined as the total lease payment less taxes, insurance and operating and maintenance expenses.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax period may be carried forward seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under Iowa Code chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount of the credit claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under Iowa Code chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust.

*b. Tax credit percentage.* The amount of tax credit claimed shall be based on the number of high quality jobs created as determined by the Iowa department of economic development:

(1) If no high quality jobs are created but economic activity within Iowa is advanced, the eligible business may claim a tax credit of up to 1 percent of the new investment.

(2) If 1 to 5 high quality jobs are created, the eligible business may claim a tax credit of up to 2 percent of the new investment.

(3) If 6 to 10 high quality jobs are created, the eligible business may claim a tax credit of up to 3 percent of the new investment.

(4) If 11 to 15 high quality jobs are created, the eligible business may claim a tax credit of up to 4 percent of the new investment.

(5) If 16 or more high quality jobs are created, the eligible business may claim a tax credit of up to 5 percent of the new investment.

*c. Investment tax credit—value-added agricultural products or biotechnology-related processes.* An eligible business whose project primarily involves the production of value-added agricultural products or uses biotechnology-related processes may elect to receive a refund for all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit. An eligible business includes a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol.

Eligible businesses that elect to receive a refund shall apply to the Iowa department of economic development for tax credit certificates between May 1 and May 15 of each fiscal year through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009. The election to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit is no longer available beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010. Only those businesses that have completed projects before the May 1 filing date may apply for a tax credit certificate. The Iowa department of economic development shall not issue tax credit certificates for more than \$4 million during a fiscal year to eligible businesses for this program and eligible businesses described in subrule 42.14(2). If applications are received for more than \$4 million, the applicants shall receive certificates for a prorated amount.

The economic development authority shall issue tax credit certificates within a reasonable period of time. Tax credit certificates are valid for the tax year following project completion. The tax credit certificate must be included with the tax return for the tax year during which the tax credit is claimed. The tax credit certificate shall not be transferred, except for a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol, as provided in subrule 42.14(2). For value-added agricultural projects involving ethanol, the cooperative must submit a list of its members and the share of each member's interest in the cooperative. The economic development authority shall issue a tax credit certificate to each member on the list.

*d. Repayment of benefits.* If an eligible business fails to maintain the requirements of the new capital investment program, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives taken on Iowa returns. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the tax credits may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure to maintain the requirements of the new capital investment program. This repayment is required because it is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust where the income of the taxpayer is taxed to the individual owner(s) of the business, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the

Administrative Law Judge in *Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al.*, Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

An eligible business in the new capital investment program may also be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives received on Iowa returns if the eligible business experiences a layoff of employees in Iowa or closes any of its facilities in Iowa.

If, within five years of purchase, the eligible business sells, disposes of, razes, or otherwise renders unusable all or a part of the land, buildings, or other existing structures for which a tax credit was claimed under this subrule, the income tax liability of the eligible business shall be increased by one of the following amounts:

(1) One hundred percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within one full year after being placed in service.

(2) Eighty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within two full years after being placed in service.

(3) Sixty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within three full years after being placed in service.

(4) Forty percent of the tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within four full years after being placed in service.

(5) Twenty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within five full years after being placed in service.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15.333 as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2380, and sections 15.335 and 15.381 to 15.387.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—42.24(15E,422) Endow Iowa tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, a taxpayer who makes an endowment gift to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation may qualify for an endow Iowa tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, but before January 1, 2010, the credit is equal to 20 percent of a taxpayer's endowment gift to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation approved by the Iowa department of economic development. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, the credit is equal to 25 percent of a taxpayer's endowment gift to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation approved by the Iowa department of economic development. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, a taxpayer cannot claim a deduction for charitable contributions under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code for the amount of the contribution for which the tax credit is claimed for Iowa tax purposes. The administrative rules for the endow Iowa tax credit for the Iowa department of economic development may be found under 261—Chapter 47.

The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits available is \$2 million in the aggregate for the 2003 and 2004 calendar years. The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits is \$2 million annually for the 2005-2007 calendar years, and \$200,000 of these tax credits on an annual basis is reserved for endowment gifts of \$30,000 or less. The maximum amount of tax credit granted to a single taxpayer shall not exceed \$100,000 for the 2003-2007 calendar years. The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for the 2008 and 2009 calendar years is \$2 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for 2010 is \$2.7 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for 2011 is \$3.5 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The maximum amount of tax credit granted to a single taxpayer shall not exceed 5 percent of the total endow Iowa tax credit amount authorized for 2008 and subsequent years. For the 2012 calendar year and subsequent calendar years, the total amount of endow Iowa tax credits is \$6 million; the maximum amount of tax credit authorized to a single taxpayer is \$300,000 (\$6 million multiplied by 5 percent). The endow Iowa tax credit cannot be transferred to any other taxpayer.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If a taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15E.305 as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 620, and section 422.11H.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1138C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13]

**701—42.25(422) Soy-based cutting tool oil tax credit.** Effective for tax periods ending after June 30, 2005, and beginning before January 1, 2007, a manufacturer may claim a soy-based cutting tool oil tax credit. A manufacturer, as defined in Iowa Code section 428.20, may claim the credit equal to the costs incurred during the tax year for the purchase and replacement costs relating to the transition from using nonsoy-based cutting tool oil to using soy-based cutting tool oil.

All of the following conditions must be met to qualify for the tax credit:

1. The costs must be incurred after June 30, 2005, and before January 1, 2007.
2. The costs must be incurred in the first 12 months of the transition from using nonsoy-based cutting tool oil to using soy-based cutting tool oil.
3. The soy-based cutting tool oil must contain at least 51 percent soy-based products.
4. The costs of the purchase and replacement must not exceed \$2 per gallon of soy-based cutting tool oil used in the transition.
5. The number of gallons used in the transition cannot exceed 2,000 gallons.
6. The manufacturer shall not deduct for Iowa income tax purposes the costs incurred in the transition to using soy-based cutting tool oil which are deductible for federal tax purposes.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

If a taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11I.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

**701—42.26(15I,422) Wage-benefits tax credit.** Effective for tax years ending on or after June 9, 2006, a wage-benefits tax credit equal to a percentage of the annual wages and benefits paid for a qualified new job created by the location or expansion of the business in Iowa is available for qualified businesses.

**42.26(1) Definitions.** The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

*"Average county wage"* means the annualized average hourly wage calculated by the Iowa department of economic development using the most current four quarters of wage and employment information as provided in the Quarterly Covered Wage and Employment Data report provided by the department of workforce development. Agricultural/mining and governmental employment categories are deleted in compiling the wage information.

*"Benefits"* means all of the following:

1. Medical and dental insurance plans.
2. Pension and profit-sharing plans.
3. Child care services.
4. Life insurance coverage.
5. Vision insurance plan.
6. Disability coverage.

*"Department"* means the Iowa department of revenue.

*"Full-time"* means the equivalent of employment of one person:



1. For 8 hours per day for a five-day, 40-hour workweek for 52 weeks per year, including paid holidays, vacations, and other paid leave, or

2. The number of hours or days per week, including paid holidays, vacations, and other paid leave, currently established by schedule, custom or otherwise, as constituting a week of full-time work for the kind of service an individual performs for an employing unit.

*“Grow Iowa values fund”* means the grow Iowa values fund created in Iowa Code Supplement section 15G.108.

*“Nonqualified new job”* means any one of the following:

1. A job previously filled by the same employee in Iowa.
2. A job that was relocated from another location in Iowa.
3. A job that is created as a result of a consolidation, merger, or restructuring of a business entity if the job does not represent a new job in Iowa.

*“Qualified new job”* or *“job creation”* means a job that meets all of the following criteria:

1. Is a new full-time job that has not existed in the business in Iowa within the previous 12 months.
2. Is filled by a new employee for at least 12 months.
3. Is filled by a resident of the state of Iowa.
4. Is not created as a result of a change in ownership.
5. Was created on or after June 9, 2005.

*“Retail business”* means a business which sells its product directly to a consumer.

*“Retained qualified new job”* or *“job retention”* means the continued employment, after the first 12 months of employment, of the same employee in a qualified new job for another 12 months.

*“Service business”* means a business which is not engaged in the sale of tangible personal property, and which provides services to a local consumer market and does not have a significant proportion of its sales coming from outside Iowa.

**42.26(2) Calculation of credit.** A business which is not a retail or service business may claim the wage-benefits tax credit which is determined as follows:

- a. If the annual wages and benefits for the qualified new job equal less than 130 percent of the average county wage, the credit is 0 percent of the annual wage and benefits paid.
- b. If the annual wages and benefits for the qualified new job equal at least 130 percent but less than 160 percent of the average county wage, the credit is 5 percent of the annual wage and benefits paid for each qualified new job.
- c. If the annual wages and benefits for the qualified new job equal at least 160 percent of the average county wage, the credit is 10 percent of the annual wage and benefits paid for each qualified new job.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the tax credit. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

**42.26(3) Application for the tax credit; tax credit certificate; amount of tax credit available.**

a. In order to claim the wage-benefits tax credit, the business must submit an application to the department along with information on the qualified new job or retained qualified new job. The application cannot be submitted until the end of the twelfth month after the qualified job was filled. For example, if the new job was created on June 9, 2005, the application cannot be submitted until June 9, 2006. The following information must be submitted in the application:

- (1) Name, address and federal identification number of the business.
- (2) A description of the activities of the business. If applicable, the proportion of the sales of the business which come from outside Iowa shall be included.
- (3) The amount of wages and benefits paid to each employee for each new job for the previous 12 months.
- (4) A computation of the amount of credit being requested.

- (5) The address and state of residence of each new employee.
- (6) The date that the qualified new job was filled.
- (7) An indication of whether the job is a qualified new job or a retained qualified new job for which an application was filed for a previous year.

(8) The type of tax for which the credit will be applied.

(9) If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust, a schedule of the partners, shareholders, members or beneficiaries. This schedule shall include the names, addresses and federal identification numbers of the partners, shareholders, members or beneficiaries, along with their percentage of the pro rata share of earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

*b.* Upon receipt of the application, the department has 45 days either to approve or deny the application. If the department does not act on the application within 45 days, the application is deemed approved. If the department denies the application, the business may appeal the decision to the Iowa economic development board within 30 days of the notice of denial.

*c.* If the application is approved, or if the Iowa economic development board approves the application that was previously denied by the department, a tax credit certificate will be issued by the department to the business, subject to the availability of the amount of credits that may be issued. The tax credit certificate shall contain the name, address and tax identification number of the business (or individual, estate or trust, if applicable), the date of the qualified new job(s), the wage and benefits paid for each job(s) for the 12-month period, the amount of the credit, the tax period for which the credit may be applied, and the type of tax for which the credit will be applied.

*d.* The tax credit certificates that are issued in a fiscal year cannot exceed \$10 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, and shall not exceed \$4 million for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011. The tax credit certificates are issued on a first-come, first-served basis. Therefore, if tax credit certificates have already been issued for the \$10 million limit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, any applications for tax credit certificates received after the \$10 million limit has been reached will be denied. Similarly, if tax credit certificates have already been issued for the \$4 million limit for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011, any applications for tax credit certificates received after the \$4 million limit has been reached will be denied. If a business failed to receive all or a part of the tax credit due to the \$10 million or \$4 million limitation, the business may reapply for the tax credit for the retained new job for a subsequent tax period.

*e.* A business which qualifies for the tax credit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, is eligible to receive the tax credit certificate for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011, subject to the \$4 million limit for tax credits for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011, if the business retains the qualified new job during each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011. The business must reapply by June 30 of each fiscal year for the tax credit, and the percentage of the wages and benefits allowed for the credit set forth in subrule 42.26(2) for the first year is applicable for each subsequent period. Preference will be given in issuing tax credit certificates for those businesses that retain qualified new jobs, and preference will be given in the order in which applications were filed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007. Therefore, those businesses which received the first \$4 million of tax credits for the year ending June 30, 2007, in which the qualified jobs were created will automatically receive a tax credit for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011, as long as the qualified jobs are retained and an application is completed.

*f.* For the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011, if credits become available because the jobs were not retained by businesses which received the first \$4 million of credits for the year ending June 30, 2007, an application which was originally denied will be considered in the order in which the application was received for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007.

EXAMPLE: Wage-benefits tax credits of \$4 million are issued for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, relating to applications filed between July 1, 2006, and March 31, 2007. For the next fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, the same businesses that received the \$4 million in wage-benefits tax credits filed applications totaling \$3 million for the retained jobs for which the application for the prior year was filed on or before March 31, 2007. The first \$3 million of the available \$4 million will be allowed to these

same businesses. The remaining \$1 million that is still available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, will be allowed for those retained jobs for which applications for the prior year were filed starting on April 1, 2007, until the remaining \$1 million in tax credits is issued.

g. A business may apply in writing to the Iowa economic development board for a waiver of the average wage and benefit requirement. If a waiver is granted, the business must provide the department with the waiver and it must be attached to the application.

h. A business may receive other federal, state, and local incentives and tax credits in addition to the wage-benefits tax credit. However, a business that receives a wage-benefits tax credit cannot receive tax incentives under the high quality job creation program set forth in Iowa Code chapter 15 or moneys from the grow Iowa values fund.

**42.26(4) Examples.** The following noninclusive examples illustrate how this rule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: Business A operates a grocery store and hires five new employees, each of whom will earn wages and benefits in excess of 130 percent of the average county wage. Business A would not qualify for the wage-benefits tax credit because Business A is a retail business.

EXAMPLE 2: Business B operates an accounting firm and hires two new accountants, each of whom will earn wages and benefits in excess of 160 percent of the average county wage. The accounting firm provides services to clients wholly within Iowa. Business B would not qualify for the wage-benefits tax credit because it is a service business. The majority of its sales are generated from within the state of Iowa and thus Business B, because it is a service business, is not eligible for the credit.

EXAMPLE 3: Business C operates a software development business and hires two new programmers, each of whom will earn wages and benefits in excess of 160 percent of the average county wage. Over 50 percent of the customers of Business C are located outside Iowa. Business C would qualify for the wage-benefits tax credit because a majority of its sales are coming from outside the state, even though Business C is engaged in the performance of services.

EXAMPLE 4: Business D is a manufacturer that hires a new employee in Clayton County, Iowa, on July 8, 2005. The average county wage for Clayton County for the third quarter of 2005 is \$11.86 per hour. If the average county wage per hour for Clayton County is \$11.95 for the fourth quarter of 2005, \$12.05 for the first quarter of 2006, and \$12.14 for the second quarter of 2006, the annualized average county wage for this 12-month period is \$12.00 per hour. This wage equates to an average annual wage of \$24,960 ( $\$12.00 \times 40 \text{ hours} \times 52 \text{ weeks}$ ). In order for Business D to qualify for the 5 percent wage-benefits tax credit, the new employee must receive wages and benefits totaling \$32,448 (130 percent of \$24,960) for the 12-month period from July 8, 2005, through July 7, 2006. In order for Business D to qualify for the 10 percent wage-benefits tax credit, the new employee must receive wages and benefits totaling \$39,936 (160 percent of \$24,960) for the 12-month period from July 8, 2005, through July 7, 2006.

EXAMPLE 5: Business E is a manufacturer that hires three new employees in Grundy County, Iowa, on July 1, 2005. If the average county wage for the 12-month period from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006, is \$13.75 per hour in Grundy County, this wage equates to an average county wage of \$28,600. The wages and benefits for each of these three new employees is \$40,000 for the period from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006, which is 140 percent of the average county wage. Business E is entitled to a wage-benefits tax credit of \$2,000 for each employee ( $\$40,000 \times 5 \text{ percent}$ ), for a total wage-benefits tax credit of \$6,000. If Business E files on a calendar-year basis, the \$6,000 wage-benefits tax credit can be claimed on the tax return for the period ending December 31, 2006.

EXAMPLE 6: Business F is a manufacturer that hires ten new employees on July 1, 2005, and qualifies for the wage-benefits tax credit because the wages and benefits paid exceed 130 percent of the average county wage. Business F receives a wage-benefits tax credit in July 2006 for these ten employees, which can be used on the tax return for the period ending December 31, 2006. On August 31, 2006, two of the employees leave the business and are replaced by two new employees. Business F is entitled to a wage-benefits tax credit for only eight employees in July 2007 because only eight employees continued employment for the subsequent 12 months in a job which meets the definition of a retained qualified new job. Business F cannot request a wage-benefits tax credit for the two employees hired on August 31, 2006. Business F cannot request the wage-benefits tax credit because these two full-time jobs existed

in the business within the previous 12 months in Iowa, and these jobs do not meet the definition of a qualified new job or retained qualified new job.

EXAMPLE 7: Business G is a manufacturer that hires ten new employees on July 1, 2005, and qualifies for the wage-benefits tax credit because the wages and benefits paid exceed 130 percent of the average county wage. Business G receives a wage-benefits tax credit in July 2006 for these ten employees equal to 5 percent of the wages and benefits paid. On October 1, 2006, Business G hires an additional five employees, each of whom receives wages and benefits in excess of 130 percent of the average county wage. Business G can apply for the wage-benefits tax credit on October 1, 2007, for these five employees, since these employees have now been employed for 12 months. However, the credit may not be allowed if more than \$4 million of retained job tax credits have been issued for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008.

EXAMPLE 8: Assume the same facts as Example 6, except that the \$10 million limit of tax credits has already been met for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, and Business F hired five new employees on August 31, 2006. Business F can apply for the wage-benefits tax credit for the three employees on August 31, 2007, a number which is above the ten full-time jobs originally created, but Business F may not receive the tax credit if more than \$4 million of retained job tax credits have been issued for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008.

EXAMPLE 9: Assume the same facts as Example 7, except that the ten employees hired on July 1, 2005, by Business G received wages and benefits equal to 155 percent of the average county wage, and the five employees hired on October 1, 2006, by Business G received wages equal to 161 percent of the average county wage. Business G can apply for the tax credit on October 1, 2007, equal to 10 percent of the wages and benefits paid for the employees hired on October 1, 2006. On July 1, 2007, Business G can reapply for the tax credit equal to 5 percent of the wages and benefits paid only for the ten employees originally hired on July 1, 2005, even if the wages and benefits for these ten employees exceed 160 percent of the average county wage for the period from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007.

**42.26(5) *Repeal of the wage-benefits tax credit.*** The wage-benefits tax credit is repealed effective July 1, 2008. However, the wage-benefits tax credit is still available through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011, as provided in subrule 42.26(3), paragraphs “d,” “e,” and “f.” A business is not entitled to a wage-benefits tax credit for a qualified new job created on or after July 1, 2008.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 15I and section 422.11L.  
[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

**701—42.27(422,476B) Wind energy production tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2006, an owner of a qualified wind energy production facility that has been approved by the Iowa utilities board may claim a wind energy production tax credit for qualified electricity sold by the owner or used for on-site consumption against a taxpayer’s Iowa individual income tax liability. The administrative rules for the certification of eligibility for the wind energy production tax credit for the Iowa utilities board may be found in rule 199—15.18(476B).

**42.27(1) *Application and review process for the wind energy production tax credit.*** An owner of a wind energy production facility must be approved by the Iowa utilities board in order to qualify for the wind energy production tax credit. The facility must be an electrical production facility that produces electricity from wind, that is located in Iowa, and that is placed in service on or after July 1, 2005, but before July 1, 2012. For applications filed on or after March 1, 2008, a facility must consist of one or more wind turbines which have a combined nameplate generating capacity of at least 2 megawatts and no more than 30 megawatts. For applications filed on or after July 1, 2009, by a private college or university, community college, institution under the control of the state board of regents, public or accredited nonpublic elementary and secondary school, or public hospital as defined in Iowa Code section 249J.3, the facility must have a combined nameplate generating capacity of no less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a megawatt.

The maximum amount of nameplate generating capacity for all qualified wind energy production facilities cannot exceed 50 megawatts. An owner shall not own more than two qualified facilities. A facility that is not operational within 18 months after issuance of the approval from the Iowa utilities board will no longer be considered a qualified facility. However, a facility that is not operational within

18 months due to the unavailability of necessary equipment shall be granted an additional 12 months to become operational.

An owner of the qualified facility must apply to the Iowa utilities board for the wind energy production tax credit. The application for the tax credit must be filed no later than 30 days after the close of the tax year for which the credit is applied. The information to be included in the application is set forth in 199—subrule 15.20(1).

**42.27(2) *Computation of the credit.*** The wind energy production credit equals one cent multiplied by the number of kilowatt-hours of qualified electricity sold or used for on-site consumption by the owner during the tax year. For the first tax year in which the credit is applied, the kilowatt-hours of qualified electricity sold may exceed 12 months.

EXAMPLE: A qualified facility was placed in service on April 1, 2006, and the taxpayer files on a calendar-year basis. The first year for which the credit can be claimed is the period ending December 31, 2007, since that is the first tax year that began on or after July 1, 2006. The credit for the 2007 tax year can include electricity sold between April 1, 2006, and December 31, 2007.

The credit is not allowed for any kilowatt-hours of electricity sold to a related person. The definition of “related person” uses the same criteria set forth in Section 45(e)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code relating to the federal renewable electricity production credit. Persons shall be treated as related to each other if such persons are treated as a single employer under Treasury Regulation § 1.52-1. In the case of a corporation that is a member of an affiliated group of corporations filing a federal consolidated return, such corporation shall be treated as selling electricity to an unrelated person if such electricity is sold to the person by another member of the affiliated group.

The utilities board will notify the department of the number of kilowatt-hours of electricity sold by the qualified facility or generated and used on site by the qualified facility during the tax year. The department will calculate the credit and issue a tax credit certificate to the owner. The tax credit certificate will include the taxpayer’s name, address and federal identification number, the tax type for which the credit will be claimed, the amount of the credit and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. In addition, the tax credit certificate will include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit certificate, as provided in subrule 42.27(3). If the department refuses to issue the tax credit certificate, the taxpayer shall be notified in writing and the taxpayer will have 60 days from the date of denial to file a protest in accordance with rule 701—7.8(17A). The department will not issue a tax credit certificate if the facility is not operational within 18 months after approval was given by the utilities board, unless a 12-month extension is granted by the utilities board as provided in subrule 42.27(1).

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, the tax credit certificate will be issued to the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries based on the partner’s, member’s, shareholder’s or beneficiary’s pro rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust, except when the taxpayer is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits authorized under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code. In cases where the taxpayer is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code, the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation may designate the amount of the tax credit to be allocated to each partner, member or shareholder. In addition, if a taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust that is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code, the taxpayer may distribute the tax credit to an equity holder or beneficiary as a liquidating distribution, or portion thereof, of an equity holder’s interest in the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation, or the beneficiary’s interest in the estate or trust.

The credit can be allowed for a ten-year period beginning on the date the qualified facility was originally placed in service. For example, if a facility was placed in service on April 1, 2006, the credit can be claimed for kilowatt-hours of electricity sold between April 1, 2006, and March 31, 2016.

To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax year set forth on the certificate. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability may be carried forward for seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

**42.27(3) *Transfer of the wind energy production tax credit certificate.*** The wind energy production tax credit certificate may be transferred to any person or entity.

Within 30 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the wind energy production tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same effective taxable year and the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax year for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11J and Iowa Code chapter 476B as amended by 2011 Iowa Acts, House File 672.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 0251C, IAB 8/8/12, effective 9/12/12; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—42.28(422,476C) Renewable energy tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2006, a purchaser or producer of renewable energy whose facility has been approved by the Iowa utilities board may claim a renewable energy tax credit for qualified renewable energy against a taxpayer's Iowa individual income tax liability. The administrative rules for the certification of eligibility for the renewable energy tax credit for the Iowa utilities board may be found in rule 199—15.19(476C).

**42.28(1) *Application and review process for the renewable energy tax credit.*** A producer or purchaser of a renewable energy facility must be approved by the Iowa utilities board in order to qualify for the renewable energy credit. The eligible renewable energy facility can be a wind energy conversion facility, biogas recovery facility, biomass conversion facility, methane gas recovery facility, solar energy conversion facility or refuse conversion facility. The facility must be located in Iowa and placed in service on or after July 1, 2005, and before January 1, 2017.

The maximum amount of nameplate generating capacity of all wind energy conversion facilities cannot exceed 363 megawatts. The maximum amount of energy production capacity for biogas recovery facilities, biomass conversion facilities, methane gas recovery facilities, solar energy conversion facilities and refuse conversion facilities cannot exceed a combined output of 53 megawatts of nameplate generating capacity and 167 billion British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose. A facility that is not operational within 30 months after issuance of approval from the utilities board will no longer be considered a qualified facility. However, if the facility is a wind energy conversion property and is not operational within 18 months due to the unavailability of necessary equipment, the facility may apply for a 12-month extension of the 30-month limit. Extensions can be renewed for succeeding 12-month periods if the facility applies for the extension prior to expiration of the current extension period. A producer of renewable energy, who is the person who owns the renewable energy facility, cannot own more than two eligible renewable energy facilities. A person that has an equity

interest equal to or greater than 51 percent in an eligible renewable energy facility cannot have an equity interest greater than 10 percent in any other renewable energy facility.

A producer or purchaser of a renewable energy facility must apply to the utilities board for the renewable energy tax credit. The application for the tax credit must be filed no later than 30 days after the close of the tax year for which the credit is applied. The information to be included in the application is set forth in 199—subrule 15.21(1).

**42.28(2) *Computation of the credit.*** The renewable energy tax credit equals 1½ cents per kilowatt-hour of electricity, or 44 cents per 1000 standard cubic feet of hydrogen fuel, or \$4.50 per 1 million British thermal units of methane gas or other biogas used to generate electricity, or \$4.50 per 1 million British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose generated by and purchased from an eligible renewable energy facility or used for on-site consumption by the producer during the tax year. For the first tax year in which the credit is applied, the kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units generated by and purchased from the facility or used for on-site consumption by the producer may exceed 12 months if the facility was operational for fewer than 12 months in its initial year of operation.

EXAMPLE: A qualified wind energy production facility was placed in service on April 1, 2006, and the taxpayer files on a calendar-year basis. The first year for which the credit can be claimed is the year ending December 31, 2007, since that is the first tax year that began on or after July 1, 2006. The credit for the 2007 tax year can include electricity generated and purchased or used for on-site consumption by the producer between April 1, 2006, and December 31, 2007.

The credit is not allowed for any kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units that are purchased from an eligible facility by a related person. Persons shall be treated as related to each other if either person owns an 80 percent or more equity interest in the other person.

The utilities board will notify the department of the number of kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units that are generated and purchased from an eligible facility or used for on-site consumption by the producer during the tax year. The department will calculate the credit and issue a tax credit certificate to the purchaser or producer. The tax credit certificate will include the taxpayer's name, address and federal identification number, the tax type for which the credit will be claimed, the amount of the credit and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. In addition, the tax credit certificate will include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit certificate, as provided in subrule 42.28(3). If the department refuses to issue the tax credit certificate, the taxpayer shall be notified in writing and the taxpayer will have 60 days from the date of denial to file a protest in accordance with rule 701—7.8(17A). The department will not issue a tax credit certificate if the facility is not operational within 30 months after approval was given by the utilities board, unless a 12-month extension is granted by the utilities board as provided in subrule 42.28(1). In addition, the department will not issue a tax credit certificate to any person who received a wind energy production tax credit in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 476B.

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, the tax credit certificate will be issued to the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries based on the partner's, member's, shareholder's or beneficiary's pro rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust, except when the taxpayer is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits authorized under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code. In cases where the taxpayer is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code, the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation may designate the amount of the tax credit to be allocated to each partner, member or shareholder. In addition, if a taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust that is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code, the taxpayer may distribute the tax credit to an equity holder or beneficiary as a liquidating distribution, or portion thereof, of an equity holder's interest in the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation, or the beneficiary's interest in the estate or trust.

The credit can be allowed for a ten-year period beginning on the date the qualified facility was originally placed in service. For example, if a renewable energy facility was placed in service on April 1, 2006, the credit can be claimed for kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units generated and purchased or used for on-site consumption by the producer between April 1, 2006, and March 31, 2016. Tax credit certificates cannot be issued for renewable energy purchased or produced for on-site consumption after December 31, 2024.

To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability may be carried forward for seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

**42.28(3) *Transfer of the renewable energy tax credit certificate.*** The renewable energy tax credit certificate may be transferred once to any person or entity. A decision between a producer and purchaser of renewable energy regarding who may claim the tax credit is not considered a transfer.

Within 30 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the renewable energy tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same effective taxable year and the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax year for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

**42.28(4) *Small wind innovation zones.*** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, an owner of a small wind energy system operating within a small wind innovation zone which has been approved by the Iowa utilities board is eligible for the renewable energy tax credit. The administrative rules of the Iowa utilities board for the certification of eligibility for owners of small wind energy systems operating within a small wind innovation zone may be found in rule 199—15.22(476).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11J and Iowa Code chapter 476C as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2343.

[**ARC 8702B**, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; **ARC 9876B**, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; **ARC 0251C**, IAB 8/8/12, effective 9/12/12; **ARC 1665C**, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

**701—42.29(15) High quality job creation program.** Effective for tax periods ending on or after July 1, 2005, for programs approved on or after July 1, 2005, but before July 1, 2009, a business which qualifies under the high quality job creation program is eligible to receive tax credits. The high quality job creation program replaces the new jobs and income program and the new capital investment program. An eligible business under the high quality job creation program must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development and meet the qualifications of Iowa Code section 15.329. The administrative rules for the high quality job creation program for the Iowa department of economic development may be found at 261—Chapter 68.

The high quality job creation program was repealed on July 1, 2009, and has been replaced with the high quality jobs program. See rule 701—42.42(15) for information on the investment tax credit and additional research activities credit under the high quality jobs program. Any investment tax credit and



additional research activities credit earned by businesses approved under the high quality job creation program prior to July 1, 2009, remains valid and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2009.

**42.29(1) *Research activities credit.*** An eligible business approved under the high quality job creation program is eligible for an additional research activities credit as described in 701—subrule 52.7(4).

Research activities allowable for the Iowa research activities credit include expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or assembled in Iowa; such expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are not eligible for the federal credit for increasing research activities. For purposes of this subrule, innovative renewable energy generation components do not include components with more than 200 megawatts in installed effective nameplate generating capacity. The research activities credit related to renewable energy generation components under the high quality job creation program and the enterprise zone program shall not exceed \$1 million in the aggregate.

These expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are applicable only to the additional research activities credit set forth in this subrule and are not applicable to the research activities credit set forth in subrule 42.11(3), paragraphs “a” and “b.” The research activities credit is subject to the threshold amounts of qualifying investment set forth in Iowa department of economic development 261—subrule 68.4(7).

**42.29(2) *Investment tax credit.***

*a. General rule.* An eligible business can claim an investment tax credit equal to a percentage of the new investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business. The percentage is equal to the amount provided in Iowa department of economic development 261—subrule 68.4(7). New investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business includes the following:

(1) The cost of machinery and equipment, as defined in Iowa Code section 427A.1(1), paragraphs “e” and “j,” purchased for use in the operation of the eligible business. The purchase price shall be depreciated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(2) The purchase price of real property and any buildings and structures located on the real property.

(3) The cost of improvements made to real property which is used in the operation of the eligible business.

In addition, certain lease payments made by eligible businesses to a third-party developer will be considered to be new investment for purposes of computing the investment tax credit. The eligible business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of five years. The investment tax credit is based on the annual base rent paid to a third-party developer by the eligible business for a period not to exceed ten years. The total costs of the annual base rent payments for the ten-year period cannot exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer’s cost to build or renovate the building used by the eligible business. The annual base rent is defined as the total lease payment less taxes, insurance and operating and maintenance expenses.

The investment tax credit can be claimed in the tax year in which the qualifying assets are placed in service. The investment tax credit will be amortized over a five-year period. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax period may be carried forward seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

EXAMPLE: An eligible business which files tax returns on a calendar-year basis earned \$100,000 of investment tax credits for new investment made in 2006. The business can claim \$20,000 of investment tax credits for each of the years from 2006 through 2010. The \$20,000 of investment tax credit that can be claimed in 2006 can be carried forward to the 2007-2013 tax years if the entire credit cannot be claimed on the 2006 return. Similarly, the \$20,000 investment tax credit that can be claimed in 2007 can be carried forward to the 2008-2014 tax years if the entire credit cannot be claimed on the 2007 return.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under Iowa Code chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount of the credit claimed by an individual must be based on the individual’s pro rata share of the individual’s earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under Iowa

Code chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an individual.

*b. Investment tax credit—value-added agricultural products or biotechnology-related processes.* An eligible business whose project primarily involves the production of value-added agricultural products or uses biotechnology-related processes may elect to receive a refund for all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit. An eligible business includes a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol.

Eligible businesses that elect to receive a refund shall apply to the Iowa department of economic development for tax credit certificates between May 1 and May 15 of each fiscal year through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009. The election to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit is no longer available beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010. Only those businesses that have completed projects before the May 1 filing date may apply for a tax credit certificate. The Iowa department of economic development shall not issue tax credit certificates for more than \$4 million during a fiscal year to eligible businesses for this program and the enterprise zone program described in subrule 42.14(2). If applications are received for more than \$4 million, the applicants shall receive certificates for a prorated amount.

The economic development authority shall issue tax credit certificates within a reasonable period of time. Tax credit certificates are valid for the tax year following project completion. The tax credit certificate must be included with the tax return for the tax year during which the tax credit is claimed. The tax credit certificate shall not be transferred, except for a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol, as provided in subrule 42.14(2). For value-added agricultural projects involving ethanol, the cooperative must submit a list of its members and the share of each member's interest in the cooperative. The economic development authority shall issue a tax credit certificate to each member on the list.

*c. Repayment of benefits.* If an eligible business fails to maintain the requirements of the high quality job creation program, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives taken on Iowa returns. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the tax credits may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure of the eligible business to maintain the requirements of the high quality job creation program because the repayment is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust where the income of the taxpayer is taxed to the individual owner(s) of the business, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in *Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al.*, Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

An eligible business in the high quality job creation program may also be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives received on Iowa returns if the eligible business experiences a layoff of employees in Iowa or closes any of its facilities in Iowa.

If, within five years of purchase, the eligible business sells, disposes of, razes, or otherwise renders unusable all or a part of the land, buildings, or other existing structures for which a tax credit was claimed under this subrule, the income tax liability of the eligible business shall be increased by one of the following amounts:

- (1) One hundred percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within one full year after being placed in service.
- (2) Eighty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within two full years after being placed in service.
- (3) Sixty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within three full years after being placed in service.
- (4) Forty percent of the tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within four full years after being placed in service.

(5) Twenty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within five full years after being placed in service.

**42.29(3) Determination of tax credit amounts.** The amount of tax credit claimed under the high quality job creation program shall be based on the number of high quality jobs created and the amount of qualifying investment made as determined by the Iowa department of economic development.

*a.* If the high quality jobs have a starting wage, including benefits, equal to or greater than 130 percent of the average county wage but less than 160 percent of the average county wage, see Iowa department of economic development 261—paragraph 68.4(7) “a” for the amount of tax credits that may be claimed.

*b.* If the high quality jobs have a starting wage, including benefits, equal to or greater than 160 percent of the average county wage, see Iowa department of economic development 261—paragraph 68.4(7) “b” for the amount of tax credits that may be claimed.

*c.* An eligible business approved under the high quality job creation program is not eligible for the wage-benefits tax credit set forth in rule 701—42.26(15I,422).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.326 to 15.337.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—42.30(15E,422) Economic development region revolving fund tax credit.** Effective for tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005, but beginning before January 1, 2010, a taxpayer who makes a contribution to an economic development region revolving fund may claim a tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit. The tax credit is equal to 20 percent of a taxpayer’s contribution to the economic development region revolving fund approved by the Iowa department of economic development. The administrative rules for the economic development region revolving fund tax credit for the Iowa department of economic development may be found at 261—Chapter 32. The tax credit is repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010.

The total amount of economic development region revolving fund tax credits available shall not exceed \$2 million per fiscal year. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the taxpayer redeems the credit. The economic development region revolving fund tax credit is not transferable to any other taxpayer.

Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If a taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual’s pro rata share of the individual’s earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15E.232 and 422.11K as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2380.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10]

**701—42.31(422) Early childhood development tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, taxpayers may claim a tax credit equal to 25 percent of the first \$1,000 of expenses paid to others for early childhood development for each dependent three to five years of age. The credit is available only to taxpayers whose net income is less than \$45,000. If a taxpayer claims the early childhood development tax credit, the taxpayer cannot claim the child and dependent care credit described in rule 701—42.15(422). The early childhood development tax credit is refundable to the extent that the credit exceeds the taxpayer’s income tax liability. For the tax year beginning in the 2006 calendar year only, amounts paid for early childhood development expenses in November and December of 2005 shall be considered paid in 2006 for purposes of computing the credit.

For married taxpayers who elect to file separately on a combined form or elect to file separate returns for Iowa tax purposes, the combined income of the taxpayers must be less than \$45,000 to be eligible for the credit. If the combined income is less than \$45,000, the early childhood development tax credit

shall be prorated to each spouse in the proportion that each spouse's respective net income bears to the total combined income.

**42.31(1) *Expenses eligible for the credit.*** The following expenses qualify for the early childhood development tax credit, to the extent they are paid during the time period that a dependent is either three, four or five years of age:

- a. Expenses for services provided by a preschool, as defined in Iowa Code section 237A.1. The preschool may only provide services for periods of time not exceeding three hours per day.
- b. Books that improve child development, including textbooks, music books, art books, teacher editions and reading books.
- c. Expenses paid for instructional materials required to be used in a child development or educational lesson activity. These materials include, but are not limited to, paper, notebooks, pencils, and art supplies. In addition, software and toys which are directly and primarily used for educational or learning purposes are considered instructional materials.
- d. Expenses paid for lesson plans and curricula.
- e. Expenses paid for child development and educational activities outside the home. These activities include, but are not limited to, drama, art, music and museum activities, including the entrance fees for such activities.

**42.31(2) *Expenses not eligible for the credit.*** The following expenses do not qualify for the early childhood development tax credit:

- a. Any expenses paid to a preschool once a dependent reaches the age of six.
- b. Expenses relating to food, lodging, membership fees, or other nonacademic expenses relating to child development and educational activities outside the home.
- c. Expenses related to services, materials, or activities for the teaching of religious tenets, doctrines, or worship, in cases where the purpose of the teaching is to inculcate the religious tenets, doctrines, or worship.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.12C.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10]

**701—42.32(422) School tuition organization tax credit.** Effective for the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2006, but beginning before January 1, 2007, a school tuition organization tax credit is available which is equal to 65 percent of the amount of the voluntary cash contributions made by a taxpayer to a school tuition organization. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, the school tuition organization tax credit is available which is equal to 65 percent of the amount of voluntary cash or noncash contributions made by a taxpayer to a school tuition organization. There are numerous federal revenue regulations, rulings, court cases and other provisions relating to the determination of the value of a noncash contribution, and these are equally applicable to the determination of the amount of a school tuition organization tax credit for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007.

**42.32(1) *Definitions.*** The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

*“Certified enrollment”* means the enrollment at schools served by school tuition organizations as of October 1, or the first Monday in October if October 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday, of the appropriate year.

*“Contribution”* means a voluntary cash or noncash contribution to a school tuition organization that is not used for the direct benefit of any dependent of the taxpayer or any other student designated by the taxpayer.

*“Eligible student”* means a student residing in Iowa who is a member of a household whose total annual income during the calendar year prior to the school year in which the student receives a tuition grant from a school tuition organization does not exceed an amount equal to three times the most recently published federal poverty guidelines in the Federal Register by the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

*“Qualified school”* means a nonpublic elementary or secondary school in Iowa which is accredited under Iowa Code section 256.11, including a prekindergarten program for students who are five years of

age by September 15 of the appropriate year, and adheres to the provisions of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Iowa Code chapter 216, and which is represented by only one school tuition organization.

*“School tuition organization”* means a charitable organization in Iowa that is exempt from federal taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and that does all of the following:

1. Allocates at least 90 percent of its annual revenue in tuition grants for children to allow them to attend a qualified school of their parents’ choice.
2. Awards tuition grants only to children who reside in Iowa.
3. Provides tuition grants to students without limiting availability to students of only one school.
4. Provides tuition grants only to eligible students.
5. Prepares an annual financial statement certified by a public accounting firm.

*“Tuition grant”* means a grant to a student to cover all or part of the student’s tuition at a qualified school.

**42.32(2) Initial registration.** In order for contributions to a school tuition organization to qualify for the credit, the school tuition organization must initially register with the department. The following information must be provided with this initial registration:

- a. Verification from the Internal Revenue Service that Section 501(c)(3) status was granted and that the school tuition organization is exempt from federal income tax.
- b. A list of all qualified schools that the school tuition organization serves.
- c. The names and addresses of all the members of the board of directors of the school tuition organization.

Once the school tuition organization is registered with the department, it is not required to subsequently register unless there is a change in the qualified schools that the organization serves. The school tuition organization must notify the department in writing of any changes in the qualified schools it serves.

**42.32(3) Participation forms.** Each qualified school that is served by a school tuition organization must annually submit a participation form to the department by November 1. The following information must be provided with this participation form:

- a. The certified enrollment of the qualified school as of October 1, or the first Monday in October if October 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday.
- b. The name of the school tuition organization that represents the qualified school.

For the tax year beginning in the 2006 calendar year only, each qualified school served by a school tuition organization must submit to the department a participation form postmarked on or before August 1, 2006, which provides the certified enrollment as of the third Friday of September 2005, along with the name of the school tuition organization that represents the qualified school.

**42.32(4) Authorization to issue tax credit certificates.**

a. By December 1 of each year, the department will authorize school tuition organizations to issue tax credit certificates for the following tax year. For the tax year beginning in the 2006 calendar year only, the department, by September 1, 2006, will authorize school tuition organizations to issue tax credit certificates for the 2006 calendar year only. The total amount of tax credit certificates that may be authorized is \$2.5 million for the 2006 calendar year, \$5 million for the 2007 calendar year, \$7.5 million for the 2008 through 2011 calendar years, \$8.75 million for the 2012 and 2013 calendar years, and \$12 million for 2014 and subsequent calendar years.

b. The amount of authorized tax credit certificates for each school tuition organization is determined by dividing the total amount of tax credit available by the total certified enrollment of all qualified participating schools. This result, which is the per-student tax credit, is then multiplied by the certified enrollment of each school tuition organization to determine the tax credit authorized to each school tuition organization.

EXAMPLE: For determining the authorized tax credits for the 2008 calendar year, if the certified enrollment of each qualified school in Iowa, as provided to the department by November 1, 2007, was 37,500, the per-student tax credit would be \$200 (\$7.5 million divided by 37,500). If a school tuition organization located in Scott County represents four qualified schools with a certified enrollment of 1,400 students, the school tuition organization would be authorized to issue \$280,000 (\$200 times

1,400) of tax credit certificates for the 2008 calendar year. The department would notify this school tuition organization by December 1, 2007, of the authorization to issue \$280,000 of tax credit certificates for the 2008 calendar year. This authorization would allow the school tuition organization to solicit contributions totaling \$430,769 (\$280,000 divided by 65%) during the 2008 calendar year which would be eligible for the tax credit.

**42.32(5) *Issuance of tax credit certificates.*** The school tuition organization shall issue tax credit certificates to each taxpayer who made a cash or noncash contribution to the school tuition organization. The tax credit certificate, which will be designed by the department, will contain the name, address and tax identification number of the taxpayer, the amount and date that the contribution was made, the amount of the credit, the tax year that the credit may be applied, the school tuition organization to which the contribution was made, and the tax credit certificate number.

For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2009, a tax credit certificate may be issued to corporation income taxpayers. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, a tax credit certificate may be issued to a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust. The amount of credit claimed by an individual shall be based on the pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust.

**42.32(6) *Claiming the tax credit.*** The taxpayer must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for which the credit is claimed. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

*a.* The taxpayer may not claim an itemized deduction for charitable contributions for Iowa income tax purposes for the amount of the contribution made to the school tuition organization.

*b.* Married taxpayers who file separate returns or file separately on a combined return must allocate the school tuition organization tax credit to each spouse in the proportion that each spouse's respective net income bears to the total combined net income. Nonresidents or part-year residents of Iowa must determine the school tuition organization tax credit in the ratio of their Iowa source net income to their total source net income. In addition, if nonresidents or part-year residents of Iowa are married and elect to file separate returns or to file separately on a combined return, the school tuition organization tax credit must be allocated between the spouses in the ratio of each spouse's Iowa source net income to the combined Iowa source net income.

**42.32(7) *Reporting requirements.*** Each school tuition organization that issues tax credit certificates must report to the department, postmarked by January 12 of each tax year, the following information:

*a.* The names and addresses of all the members of the board of directors of the school tuition organization, along with the name of the chairperson of the board.

*b.* The total number and dollar value of contributions received by the school tuition organization for the previous tax year.

*c.* The total number and dollar value of tax credit certificates issued by the school tuition organization for the previous tax year.

*d.* A list of each taxpayer who received a tax credit certificate for the previous tax year, including the amount of the contribution and the amount of tax credit issued to each taxpayer for the previous tax year. This list should also include the tax identification number of the taxpayer and the tax credit certificate number for each certificate.

*e.* The total number of children utilizing tuition grants for the school year in progress as of January 12, along with the total dollar value of the tuition grants.

*f.* The name and address of each qualified school represented by the school tuition organization at which tuition grants are being utilized for the school year in progress.

*g.* The number of tuition grant students and the total dollar value of tuition grants being utilized for the school year in progress at each qualified school served by the school tuition organization.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11S as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 625.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—42.33(422) E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, a retail dealer of gasoline may claim an E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit. “E-85 gasoline” means ethanol blended gasoline formulated with a minimum percentage of between 70 percent and 85 percent of volume of ethanol, if the formulation meets the standards provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2. For purposes of this rule, tank wagon sales are considered retail sales. The credit is calculated on Form IA 135. The credit is calculated by multiplying the total number of E-85 gallons sold by the retail dealer during the tax year by the following designated rates:

Calendar years 2006, 2007 and 2008	25 cents
Calendar years 2009 and 2010	20 cents
Calendar year 2011	10 cents
Calendar years 2012 through 2017	16 cents

A taxpayer may claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit even if the taxpayer also claims the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit provided in rule 701—42.20(422) for gallons sold prior to January 1, 2009, or the ethanol promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—42.39(422) for gallons sold on or after January 1, 2009, for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer’s tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

**EXAMPLE:** A taxpayer operated one retail motor fuel site in 2008 and sold 200,000 gallons of gasoline, of which 160,000 gallons was ethanol blended gasoline. Of these 160,000 gallons, 1,000 gallons was E-85 gasoline. Taxpayer may claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit on the 1,000 gallons of E-85 gasoline sold during 2008. Taxpayer is also entitled to claim the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit of two and one-half cents multiplied by 40,000 gallons, since this constitutes the gallons in excess of 60 percent of the total gasoline gallons sold for the 2008 tax year.

**42.33(1) Fiscal year filers.** For taxpayers whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis, the taxpayer may compute the tax credit on the gallons of E-85 gasoline sold during the year using the designated rates as shown above. Because the tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2018, a taxpayer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2017, may continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for any E-85 gallons sold through December 31, 2017. For a retail dealer whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis and who did not claim the E-85 credit on the previous return, the dealer may claim the credit for the current tax year for the period beginning on January 1 of the previous tax year until the last day of the previous tax year.

See 701—subrule 52.30(1) for examples illustrating how this subrule is applied.

**42.33(2) Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity.** If a taxpayer claiming the E-85 ethanol promotion tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual’s pro rata share of the individual’s earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11O as amended by 2011 Iowa Acts, Senate File 531.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9821B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11]

**701—42.34(422) Biodiesel blended fuel tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, a retail dealer of biodiesel blended fuel may claim a biodiesel blended fuel tax credit. “Biodiesel blended fuel” means a blend of biodiesel with petroleum-based diesel fuel which meets the standards provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2. The biodiesel blended fuel must be formulated with a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel, if the formulation meets the standards provided by Iowa Code section 214A.2, to qualify for the tax credit for gallons sold on or after January 1, 2006, but before January 1, 2013. For gallons sold on or after January 1, 2013, but before January 1, 2018, the biodiesel blended fuel must be formulated with a minimum percentage of 5 percent by volume of biodiesel, if the formulation meets the standards provided by Iowa Code section 214A.2, to qualify for the tax credit. In

addition, of the total gallons of diesel fuel sold by the retail dealer, 50 percent or more must be biodiesel blended fuel to be eligible for the tax credit for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2009. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, but before January 1, 2012, the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit is calculated separately for each retail motor fuel site for which 50 percent or more of the total gallons of diesel fuel sold at the motor fuel site was biodiesel blended fuel. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, the requirement that 50 percent of all diesel fuel gallons sold be biodiesel gallons to be eligible for the tax credit is eliminated.

The tax credit equals three cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons sold by the taxpayer during the tax year for gallons sold through December 31, 2011. For gallons sold during the 2012 calendar year, the tax credit equals the sum of two cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons that have a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel but less than 5 percent by volume of biodiesel and four and one-half cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons that have a minimum percentage of 5 percent by volume of biodiesel. For gallons sold during the 2013 to 2017 calendar years, the tax credit equals four and one-half cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons that have a minimum percentage of 5 percent by volume of biodiesel. In determining the minimum percentage by volume of biodiesel, the department will take into account reasonable variances due to testing and other limitations. For purposes of this rule, tank wagon sales are considered retail sales. The credit is calculated on Form IA 8864.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

**EXAMPLE:** A taxpayer operated four retail motor fuel sites during 2008 and sold a combined total at all four sites of 100,000 gallons of diesel fuel, of which 55,000 gallons was biodiesel blended fuel containing a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel. Because 50 percent or more of the diesel fuel sold was biodiesel blended fuel, the taxpayer may claim the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit totaling \$1,650, which is 55,000 gallons multiplied by three cents.

**EXAMPLE:** A taxpayer operated two retail motor fuel sites during 2008, and each site sold 40,000 gallons of diesel fuel. One site sold 25,000 gallons of biodiesel blended fuel, and the other site sold 10,000 gallons of biodiesel blended fuel. The taxpayer would not be eligible for the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit because only 35,000 gallons of the total 80,000 gallons, or 43.75 percent of the total diesel fuel gallons sold, was biodiesel blended fuel. The 50 percent requirement is based on the aggregate number of diesel fuel gallons sold by the taxpayer, and the fact that one retail motor fuel site met the 50 percent requirement does not allow the taxpayer to claim the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit for the 2008 tax year. If the facts in this example had occurred during the 2009 tax year, the taxpayer could claim a biodiesel blended fuel tax credit totaling \$750, which is 25,000 gallons multiplied by three cents, since one of the retail motor fuel sites met the 50 percent biodiesel blended fuel requirement.

**42.34(1) Fiscal year filers.** Taxpayers whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis and whose tax year ends before December 31, 2006, may compute the tax credit on the gallons of biodiesel blended fuel sold during the period from January 1, 2006, through the end of the tax year, provided that 50 percent of all diesel fuel sold during that period was biodiesel blended fuel. Because the tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2018, a taxpayer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2017, may continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for any biodiesel blended fuel sold through December 31, 2017.

See 701—subrule 52.31(1) for examples illustrating how this subrule is applied.

**42.34(2) Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity.** If a taxpayer claiming the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11P as amended by 2011 Iowa Acts, Senate Files 531 and 533.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9821B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11]



**701—42.35(422) Soy-based transformer fluid tax credit.** Effective for tax periods ending after June 30, 2006, and beginning before January 1, 2009, an electric utility may claim a soy-based transformer fluid tax credit. An electric utility, which is a public utility, city utility, or electric cooperative which furnishes electricity, may claim a credit equal to the costs incurred during the tax year for the purchase and replacement costs relating to the transition from using nonsoy-based transformer fluid to using soy-based transformer fluid.

**42.35(1) Eligibility requirements for the tax credit.** All of the following conditions must be met for the electric utility to qualify for the soy-based transformer fluid tax credit.

- a. The costs must be incurred after June 30, 2006, and before January 1, 2009.
- b. The costs must be incurred in the first 18 months of the transition from using nonsoy-based transformer fluid to using soy-based transformer fluid.
- c. The soy-based transformer fluid must be dielectric fluid that contains at least 98 percent soy-based products.
- d. The costs of the purchase and replacement must not exceed \$2 per gallon of soy-based transformer fluid used in the transition.
- e. The number of gallons used in the transition must not exceed 20,000 gallons per electric utility, and the total number of gallons eligible for the credit must not exceed 60,000 gallons in the aggregate.
- f. The electric utility shall not deduct for Iowa income tax purposes the costs incurred in the transition to using soy-based transformer fluid which are deductible for federal income tax purposes.

**42.35(2) Applying for the tax credit.** An electric utility must apply to the department for the soy-based transformer fluid tax credit. The application for the tax credit must be filed no later than 30 days after the close of the tax year for which the credit is claimed. The application must include the following information:

- a. A copy of the signed purchase agreement or other agreement to purchase soy-based transformer fluid.
- b. The number of gallons of soy-based transformer fluid purchased during the tax year, along with the cost per gallon of each purchase made during the tax year.
- c. The name, address, and tax identification number of the electric utility.
- d. The type of tax for which the credit will be claimed, and the first year in which the credit will be claimed.
- e. If the application is filed by a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries of the entity. This list shall include the name, address, tax identification number and pro rata share of earnings from the entity for each of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries.

**42.35(3) Claiming the tax credit.** After the application is reviewed, the department will issue a tax credit certificate to the electric utility. The tax credit certificate will include the taxpayer's name, address and federal identification number, the tax type for which the credit will be claimed, the amount of the credit and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. Once the tax credit certificate is issued, the credit may be claimed only against the type of tax reflected on the certificate. If the department refuses to issue the tax credit certificate, the taxpayer shall be notified in writing; and the taxpayer will have 60 days from the date of denial to file a protest in accordance with rule 701—7.8(17A).

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, the tax credit certificate will be issued to the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries based on the partner's, member's, shareholder's or beneficiary's pro rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11R.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 0251C, IAB 8/8/12, effective 9/12/12]

**701—42.36(16,422) Agricultural assets transfer tax credit and custom farming contract tax credit.**

**42.36(1) *Agricultural assets transfer tax credit.*** For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but before January 1, 2013, an owner of agricultural assets that rents assets to qualified beginning farmers may claim an agricultural assets transfer tax credit for Iowa individual income tax equal to 5 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements and 15 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, an owner of agricultural assets that rents assets to qualified beginning farmers may claim an agricultural assets transfer tax credit for Iowa individual income tax equal to 7 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements and 17 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements.

Also effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, if the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is equal to 8 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements, and the credit is equal to 18 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements for the first year that the credit is allowed. However, the taxpayer may only claim 7 percent of the rental income for cash rental agreements and 17 percent of the rental income for commodity share agreements in subsequent years if the agreement is renewed or a new agreement is executed by the same parties. The administrative rules for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit for the Iowa finance authority may be found under 265—Chapter 44.

To qualify for the tax credit, an owner of agricultural assets must enter into a lease or rental agreement with a beginning farmer for a term of at least two years, but not more than five years. Both the owner of agricultural assets and the beginning farmer must meet certain qualifications set forth by the Iowa finance authority, and the beginning farmer must be eligible to receive financial assistance under Iowa Code section 16.75.

The Iowa finance authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the owner of agricultural assets which will include the name, address and tax identification number of the owner, the amount of the credit, and the tax period for which the credit may be applied. To claim the tax credit, the owner must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. The tax credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2009, but before July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa agricultural development authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit program cannot exceed \$6 million. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2013, the amount of the tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa finance authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit program cannot exceed \$8 million and the amount of the credit issued to an individual taxpayer cannot exceed \$50,000. However, effective December 31, 2017, the amount of tax credits issued by the Iowa finance authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit shall revert back to \$6 million.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier. However, for any agricultural assets transfer tax credits originally issued for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, any credit in excess of the tax liability may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten years. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit. The credit is not transferable to any other person other than the taxpayer's estate or trust upon the death of the taxpayer.

If an owner of agricultural assets is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

The lease or rental agreement may be terminated by either the owner or the beginning farmer. If the Iowa finance authority determines that the owner is not at fault for the termination, the authority will not issue a tax credit certificate for subsequent years, but any prior tax credit certificates issued will be allowed. If the Iowa finance authority determines that the owner is at fault for the termination, any prior tax credit certificates will be disallowed. The amount of tax credits previously allowed will be recaptured, and the owner will be required to repay the entire amount of tax credits previously claimed on Iowa returns.

**42.36(2) Custom farming contract tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, a landowner that hires a beginning farmer to custom farm agricultural land in this state may claim a custom farming contract tax credit for Iowa individual income tax. The credit is equal to 7 percent of the value of the contract. If the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is equal to 8 percent of the value of the contract for the first year. However, the taxpayer may only claim 7 percent of the value of the contract in subsequent years if the agreement is renewed or a new agreement is executed by the same parties. The administrative rules for the custom farming contract tax credit for the Iowa finance authority may be found under 265—Chapter 44.

To qualify for the tax credit, the taxpayer must enter into a lease or rental agreement with a beginning farmer for a term of at least two years but not more than five years. Both the taxpayer and the beginning farmer must meet certain qualifications set forth by the Iowa finance authority, and the beginning farmer must be eligible to receive financial assistance under Iowa Code section 16.75.

The Iowa finance authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer which will include the name, address and tax identification number of the owner, the amount of the credit, and the tax period for which the credit may be applied. To claim the tax credit, the owner must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa finance authority for the custom farming contract tax credit program cannot exceed \$4 million, and the credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. The amount of the credit issued to an individual taxpayer cannot exceed \$50,000. However, effective December 31, 2017, the Iowa finance authority will no longer issue custom farming contract tax credits.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten years or until used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit. The credit is not transferable to any other person other than the taxpayer's estate or trust upon the death of the taxpayer.

If the party entering into the custom farming contract with the beginning farmer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

The custom farming contract may be terminated by either the taxpayer or the beginning farmer. If the Iowa finance authority determines that the taxpayer is not at fault for the termination, the authority will not issue a tax credit certificate for subsequent years, but any prior tax credit certificates issued will be allowed. If the Iowa finance authority determines that the taxpayer is at fault for the termination, any prior tax credit certificates will be disallowed. The amount of tax credits previously allowed will be recaptured, and the taxpayer will be required to repay the entire amount of tax credits previously claimed on Iowa returns.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11M; 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328, sections 60 and 61, as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2454; and 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328, sections 120 and 122.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 1138C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

**701—42.37(15,422) Film qualified expenditure tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, a film qualified expenditure tax credit is available for individual income tax. The tax credit cannot exceed 25 percent of the taxpayer's qualified expenditures in a film, television, or video project registered with the film office of the Iowa department of economic development (IDED). The film office may negotiate the amount of the tax credit. The administrative rules for the film qualified expenditure tax credit for IDED may be found at 261—Chapter 36.

**42.37(1) Qualified expenditures.** A qualified expenditure is a payment to an Iowa resident or an Iowa-based business for the sale, rental or furnishing of tangible personal property or services directly related to the registered project. The qualified expenditures include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Aircraft.
2. Vehicles.
3. Equipment.
4. Materials.
5. Supplies.
6. Accounting services.
7. Animals and animal care services.
8. Artistic and design services.
9. Graphics.
10. Construction.
11. Data and information services.
12. Delivery and pickup services.
13. Labor and personnel. For limitations on the amount of labor and personnel expenditures, see Iowa department of economic development 261—paragraph 36.7(2) “b.”
14. Lighting services.
15. Makeup and hairdressing services.
16. Film.
17. Music.
18. Photography.
19. Sound.
20. Video and related services.
21. Printing.
22. Research.
23. Site fees and rental.
24. Travel related to Iowa distant locations.
25. Trash removal and cleanup.
26. Wardrobe.

A detailed list of all qualified expenditures for each of these categories is available from the film office of IDED.

**42.37(2) *Claiming the tax credit.*** Upon completion of the registered project in Iowa, the taxpayer must submit, in a format approved by IDED prior to production, a listing of the qualified expenditures. Upon verification of the qualified expenditures, IDED will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer. The certificate will list the taxpayer’s name, address, and tax identification number; the date of project completion; the amount of the credit; the tax period for which the credit may be applied; and the type of tax for which the credit will be applied.

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, the tax credit certificate will be issued to the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries based on each partner’s, member’s, shareholder’s or beneficiary’s pro rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability may be carried forward for five years or until the tax credit is used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the taxpayer claimed the tax credit.

**42.37(3) *Transfer of the film qualified expenditure tax credit.*** The film qualified expenditure tax credit may be transferred no more than two times to any person or entity.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue, along with a statement which contains the transferee’s name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department of revenue will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members,

shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the film qualified expenditure tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same effective taxable year as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax year for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

**42.37(4) *Repeal of film qualified expenditure tax credit.*** The film qualified expenditure tax credit is repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012. However, the credit is still available for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2012, if the contract or agreement related to a film project was entered into on or before May 25, 2012.

This rule is intended to implement 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, sections 38 to 40.  
[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—42.38(15,422) Film investment tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, a film investment tax credit is available for individual income tax. The tax credit cannot exceed 25 percent of the taxpayer's investment in a film, television, or video project registered with the film office of the Iowa department of economic development (IDED). The film office may negotiate the amount of the tax credit. The administrative rules for the film investment tax credit for IDED may be found at 261—Chapter 36.

**42.38(1) *Claiming the tax credit.*** Upon completion of the project in Iowa and verification of the investment in the project, IDED will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer. The certificate will list the taxpayer's name, address, and tax identification number; the date of project completion; the amount of the credit; the tax period for which the credit may be applied; and the type of tax for which the credit will be applied.

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, the tax credit certificate will be issued to the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries based on each partner's, member's, shareholder's or beneficiary's pro rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability may be carried forward for five years or until the tax credit is used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the taxpayer claimed the tax credit. In addition, a taxpayer cannot claim the film investment tax credit for qualified expenditures for which the film expenditure tax credit set forth in rule 701—42.37(15,422) is claimed.

The total of all film investment tax credits for a particular project cannot exceed 25 percent of the qualified expenditures as set forth in subrule 42.37(1) for the particular project. If the amount of investment exceeds the qualified expenditures, the tax credit will be allocated proportionately. For example, if three investors each invested \$100,000 in a project but the qualified expenditures in Iowa only totaled \$270,000, each investor would receive a tax credit based on a \$90,000 investment amount.

**42.38(2) *Transfer of the film investment tax credit.*** The film investment tax credit may be transferred no more than two times to any person or entity.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department of revenue will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a

partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the film investment tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same effective taxable year as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax year for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

**42.38(3) *Repeal of film investment tax credit.*** The film investment tax credit is repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012. However, the credit is still available for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2012, if the contract or agreement related to a film project was entered into on or before May 25, 2012.

This rule is intended to implement 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, sections 38 to 40.  
[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—42.39(422) Ethanol promotion tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, a retail dealer of gasoline may claim an ethanol promotion tax credit. For purposes of this rule, tank wagon sales are considered retail sales. The ethanol promotion tax credit is computed on Form IA 137.

**42.39(1) *Definitions.*** The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

*“Biodiesel gallonage”* means the total number of gallons of biodiesel which the retail dealer sells from motor fuel pumps during a determination period. For example, 5,000 gallons of biodiesel blended fuel with a 2 percent by volume of biodiesel sold during a determination period results in a biodiesel gallonage of 100 (5,000 times 2%).

*“Biofuel distribution percentage”* means the sum of the retail dealer’s total ethanol gallonage plus the retail dealer’s total biodiesel gallonage expressed as a percentage of the retail dealer’s total gasoline gallonage.

*“Biofuel threshold percentage”* is dependent on the aggregate number of gallons of motor fuel sold by a retail dealer during a determination period, as set forth below:

Determination Period	More than 200,000 Gallons Sold by Retail Dealer	200,000 Gallons or Less Sold by Retail Dealer
2009	10%	6%
2010	11%	6%
2011	12%	10%
2012	13%	11%
2013	14%	12%
2014	15%	13%
2015	17%	14%
2016	19%	15%
2017	21%	17%
2018	23%	19%
2019	25%	21%
2020	25%	25%

*“Biofuel threshold percentage disparity”* means the positive percentage difference between the retail dealer’s biofuel threshold percentage and the retail dealer’s biofuel distribution percentage. For example, if a retail dealer that sells more than 200,000 gallons of motor fuel in 2009 has a biofuel distribution percentage of 8 percent, the biofuel threshold percentage disparity equals 2 percent (10% minus 2%).

*“Determination period”* means any 12-month period beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31.

*“Ethanol gallonage”* means the total number of gallons of ethanol which the retail dealer sells from motor fuel pumps during a determination period. For example, 10,000 gallons of ethanol blended gasoline formulated with a 10 percent by volume of ethanol sold during a determination period results in an ethanol gallonage of 1,000 (10,000 gallons times 10%).

*“Gasoline gallonage”* means the total number of gallons of gasoline sold by the retail dealer during a determination period.

**42.39(2) Calculation of tax credit.**

a. The tax credit is calculated by multiplying the retail dealer’s total ethanol gallonage by the tax credit rate, which is adjusted based upon the retail dealer’s biofuel threshold percentage disparity. The tax credit rate is set forth below:

Biofuel Threshold Percentage Disparity	Tax Credit Rate per Gallon 2009-2010	Tax Credit Rate per Gallon 2011	Tax Credit Rate per Gallon 2012-2020
0%	6.5 cents	8 cents	8 cents
0.01% to 2.00%	4.5 cents	6 cents	6 cents
2.01% to 4.00%	2.5 cents	2.5 cents	4 cents
4.01% or more	0 cents	0 cents	0 cents

b. For use in calculating a retail dealer’s total ethanol gallonage, the department is required to establish a schedule regarding the average amount of ethanol contained in E-85 gasoline.

c. A taxpayer may claim the ethanol promotion tax credit even if the taxpayer also claims the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—42.33(422) or the E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—42.46(422) for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons.

d. The tax credit must be calculated separately for each retail motor fuel site operated by the taxpayer for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2011. The biofuel threshold percentage disparity of the taxpayer is computed on a statewide basis based on the total ethanol gallonage sold in Iowa. The taxpayer must determine the ethanol gallonage sold at each retail motor fuel site and multiply this ethanol gallonage by the applicable tax credit rate based on the biofuel threshold percentage disparity to calculate the ethanol promotion tax credit.

e. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, the taxpayer may elect to compute the biofuel threshold percentage disparity and the tax credit on either a site-by-site basis or on a companywide basis. The election made on the first return beginning on or after January 1, 2011, for either the site-by-site method or the companywide method is binding on the taxpayer for subsequent tax years unless the taxpayer petitions the department for a change in the method. Any petition for a change in the method should be made within a reasonable period of time prior to the due date of the return for which the change is requested. For example, if a change is requested for the tax return beginning January 1, 2012, the petition should be made by January 31, 2013, which is 90 days prior to the due date of the return.

The mere fact that a change in the method will result in a larger tax credit for subsequent years is not, of itself, sufficient grounds for changing the method for computing the credit. An example of a case for which the department may grant a change in the method is if the taxpayer has a significant change in the type of fuel sold at the taxpayer’s retail sites in Iowa. For example, if a retail dealer opted to start selling E-85 gasoline at all the taxpayer’s retail sites in Iowa for a subsequent tax year, the department may grant a change in the method.

If a taxpayer chooses the site-by-site method to compute the biofuel threshold percentage disparity, the gallons sold at all sites in Iowa must be considered in determining if the biofuel threshold percentage

as defined in subrule 42.39(1) is based on more than 200,000 gallons or on 200,000 gallons or less. For example, if a taxpayer operates three motor fuel sites in Iowa and each site sells 80,000 gallons of motor fuel during 2011, the biofuel threshold percentage of 12 percent must be used for each retail site if the tax credit is computed on a site-by-site basis, even though each retail site sold less than 200,000 gallons of motor fuel.

*f.* Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming a refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

**42.39(3) Fiscal year filers.** For taxpayers whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis, the taxpayer may compute the ethanol promotion tax credit on the total ethanol gallonage sold during the year using the designated tax credit rates as shown in subrule 42.39(2), paragraph "a." Because the tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2021, a taxpayer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2020, may continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for the total ethanol gallonage sold through December 31, 2020. A taxpayer whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis and that did not claim the ethanol promotion tax credit on the previous return may claim the tax credit for the current tax year for the period beginning on January 1 of the previous tax year until the last day of the previous tax year.

**42.39(4) Allocation of tax credit to owners of a business entity.** If a taxpayer claiming the ethanol promotion tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by the individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust.

**42.39(5) Examples.** The following noninclusive examples illustrate how this rule applies:

**EXAMPLE 1.** A taxpayer that is a retail dealer of gasoline operates only one motor fuel site in Iowa. The number of gallons of gasoline sold at this site in 2009 equals 100,000 gallons. This consisted of 5,000 gallons of E-85 gasoline, 80,000 gallons of E-10 (10% ethanol blended gasoline) and 15,000 gallons not containing ethanol. The average ethanol content of E-85 gasoline is assumed to be 79%. The taxpayer also sold at this site during 2009 15,000 gallons of diesel fuel, of which 5,000 gallons was B-2 (2% biodiesel). The ethanol gallonage is 11,950 (5,000 E-85 gallons times 79% equals 3,950; 80,000 E-10 gallons times 10% equals 8,000; and thus 3,950 plus 8,000 equals 11,950). The biodiesel gallonage sold is 100, or 5,000 times 2%. The sum of 11,950 and 100, or 12,050, is divided by the total gasoline gallonage of 100,000 to arrive at a biofuel distribution percentage of 12.05%. Since this percentage exceeds the biofuel threshold percentage of 6% for a retail dealer selling 200,000 gallons or less, the biofuel threshold disparity percentage is 0%. This calculation results in an ethanol promotion tax credit of 6.5 cents times 11,950, or \$776.75.

In addition, the taxpayer is entitled to claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit equal to 20 cents multiplied by 5,000 gallons, or \$1,000.

**EXAMPLE 2.** A taxpayer that is a retail dealer of gasoline operates only one motor fuel site in Iowa. The number of gallons of gasoline sold at this site in 2010 equals 300,000 gallons which consisted of 10,000 gallons of E-85 gasoline, 230,000 gallons of E-10 (10% ethanol blended gasoline) and 60,000 gallons not containing ethanol. The average ethanol content of E-85 gasoline is assumed to be 79%. The taxpayer also sold 60,000 gallons of diesel fuel at this site during 2010, of which 25,000 gallons was B-2 (2% biodiesel). The ethanol gallonage is 30,900 (10,000 E-85 gallons times 79% equals 7,900; 230,000 E-10 gallons times 10% equals 23,000; and thus 7,900 plus 23,000 equals 30,900). The biodiesel gallonage sold is 500, or 25,000 times 2%. The sum of 30,900 and 500, or 31,400, is divided by the total gasoline gallonage of 300,000 to arrive at a biofuel distribution percentage of 10.47%. Since this is less than the biofuel threshold percentage of 11% for a retail dealer selling more than 200,000 gallons, the biofuel threshold disparity percentage is .53%. This calculation results in an ethanol promotion tax credit of 4.5 cents times 30,900, or \$1,390.50.

In addition, the taxpayer is entitled to claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit equal to 20 cents multiplied by 10,000 gallons, or \$2,000.

**EXAMPLE 3.** A taxpayer that is a retail dealer of gasoline operates three motor fuel sites in Iowa during 2009, and each site sold 80,000 gallons of gasoline. Sites A and B each sold 70,000 gallons of E-10 (10% ethanol blended gasoline) and 10,000 gallons not containing ethanol. Site C sold 60,000



gallons of E-10, 10,000 gallons of E-85, and 10,000 gallons not containing ethanol. The average ethanol content of E-85 gasoline is assumed to be 79%. The retail dealer did not sell any diesel fuel at any of the motor fuel sites. The ethanol gallonage is 27,900, as shown below:

Site A – 70,000 times 10% equals	7,000
Site B – 70,000 times 10% equals	7,000
Site C – 60,000 times 10% equals	6,000
Site C – 10,000 times 79% equals	7,900
Total	<u>27,900</u>

The ethanol gallonage of 27,900 is divided by the gasoline gallonage of 240,000 to arrive at a biofuel distribution percentage of 11.63%. Since this exceeds the biofuel threshold percentage of 10% for a retail dealer selling more than 200,000 gallons, the biofuel threshold disparity percentage is 0%. The credit is computed separately for each motor fuel site, and the ethanol promotion credit equals \$1,813.50, as shown below:

Site A – 7,000 times 6.5 cents equals	\$455.00
Site B – 7,000 times 6.5 cents equals	\$455.00
Site C – 13,900 times 6.5 cents equals	\$903.50
Total	<u>\$1,813.50</u>

Since the biofuel distribution percentage and the biofuel threshold percentage disparity are computed on a statewide basis for all gallons sold in Iowa, the 6.5 cent tax credit rate is applied to the total ethanol gallonage, even if Sites A and B did not meet the biofuel threshold percentage of 10% for 2009.

In addition, the taxpayer is entitled to claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit equal to 20 cents multiplied by 10,000 gallons, or \$2,000.

EXAMPLE 4. A taxpayer that is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending March 31, 2011, and operates one motor fuel site in Iowa. The taxpayer sold more than 200,000 gallons of gasoline during the 2010 calendar year and expects to sell more than 200,000 gallons of gasoline during the 2011 calendar year. The ethanol gallonage is 30,000 for the period from April 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, and the ethanol gallonage is 8,000 for the period from January 1, 2011, through March 31, 2011. The biofuel distribution percentage is 11.5% for the period from April 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, and the biofuel distribution percentage is 11.8% for the period from January 1, 2011, through March 31, 2011. This results in a biofuel threshold percentage disparity of 0% (11.0 minus 11.5) for the period from April 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, and a biofuel threshold percentage disparity of .2% (12.0 minus 11.8) for the period from January 1, 2011, through March 31, 2011. The taxpayer is entitled to an ethanol promotion tax credit of \$2,310 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2011, as shown below:

30,000 times 6.5 cents equals	\$1,950
8,000 times 4.5 cents equals	360
Total	<u>\$2,310</u>

EXAMPLE 5. A taxpayer that is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending April 30, 2009, and operates one motor fuel site in Iowa. The taxpayer expects to sell more than 200,000 gallons of gasoline during the 2009 calendar year. The ethanol gallonage is 50,000 gallons for the period from January 1, 2009, through April 30, 2009. The biofuel distribution percentage is 7.7% for the period from January 1, 2009, through April 30, 2009, which results in a biofuel threshold percentage disparity of 2.3% (10.0 minus 7.7). The taxpayer is entitled to claim an ethanol promotion tax credit of \$1,250 (50,000 gallons times 2.5 cents) on the taxpayer's Iowa income tax return for the period ending April 30, 2009.

In lieu of claiming the credit on the return for the period ending April 30, 2009, the taxpayer may claim the ethanol promotion tax credit on the tax return for the period ending April 30, 2010, including the ethanol gallonage for the period from January 1, 2009, through April 30, 2010. In this case, the

taxpayer will compute the biofuel distribution percentage for the period from January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, to determine the proper tax credit rate to be applied to the ethanol gallonage for the period from January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009.

EXAMPLE 6. Assume the same facts as Example 3, except that the gallons were sold in 2011. The taxpayer chose the companywide method to compute the biofuel threshold percentage disparity and the tax credit. The biofuel distribution percentage is 11.63%, and since the biofuel threshold percentage is 12% for retailers selling more than 200,000 gallons of motor fuel, the biofuel threshold percentage disparity is 0.37%. This results in an ethanol promotion tax credit on a companywide basis of 6 cents multiplied by the ethanol gallonage of 27,900 or \$1,674.

EXAMPLE 7. Assume the same facts as Example 3, except that the gallons were sold in 2011. The taxpayer chose the site-by-site method to compute the biofuel threshold percentage disparity and the tax credit. The biofuel threshold percentage is still 12% since the retailer sold more than 200,000 gallons of motor fuel at all sites in Iowa. The biofuel distribution percentage for Site A and Site B is 7,000 divided by 80,000, or 8.75%. The biofuel threshold percentage disparity for Site A and Site B is 3.25%, or 12% less than 8.75%. The biofuel distribution percentage for Site C is 13,900 divided by 80,000, or 17.38%. The biofuel threshold percentage disparity for Site C is 0% since the biofuel distribution percentage exceeds the biofuel threshold percentage. This results in an ethanol promotion tax credit on a site-by-site basis of \$1,462, as shown below:

Site A – 7,000 times 2.5 cents equals	\$175
Site B – 7,000 times 2.5 cents equals	\$175
Site C – 13,900 times 8 cents equals	\$1,112
Total	<hr/> \$1,462

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11N as amended by 2011 Iowa Acts, Senate File 531.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9821B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11]

**701—42.40(422) Charitable conservation contribution tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, a charitable conservation contribution tax credit is available for individual income tax which is equal to 50 percent of the fair market value of a qualified real property interest located in Iowa that is conveyed as an unconditional charitable donation in perpetuity by a taxpayer to a qualified organization exclusively for conservation purposes.

**42.40(1) Definitions.** The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

“*Conservation purpose*” means the same as defined in Section 170(h)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, with the exception that a conveyance of land for open space for the purpose of fulfilling density requirements to obtain subdivision or building permits is not considered a conveyance for a conservation purpose.

“*Qualified organization*” means the same as defined in Section 170(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

“*Qualified real property interest*” means the same as defined in Section 170(h)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code. Conservation easements and bargain sales are examples of a qualified real property interest.

**42.40(2) Computation of the credit.** The credit equals 50 percent of the fair market value of the qualified real property interest. There are numerous federal revenue regulations, rulings, court cases and other provisions relating to the determination of the value of a qualified real property interest, and these are equally applicable in determining the amount of the charitable conservation contribution tax credit.

The maximum amount of the tax credit is \$100,000. The amount of the contribution for which the tax credit is claimed shall not be claimed as an itemized deduction for charitable contributions for Iowa income tax purposes.

**42.40(3) Claiming the tax credit.** The tax credit is claimed on Form IA 148, Tax Credits Schedule. The taxpayer must include a copy of federal Form 8283, Noncash Charitable Contributions, which

reflects the calculation of the fair market value of the real property interest, with the Iowa return for the year in which the contribution is made. If a qualified appraisal of the property or other relevant information is required to be included with federal Form 8283 for federal tax purposes, the appraisal and other relevant information must also be included with the Iowa return.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following 20 years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the taxpayer claiming the credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

**42.40(4) Examples.** The following noninclusive examples illustrate how this rule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: A taxpayer conveys a real property interest with a fair market value of \$150,000 to a qualified organization during 2008. The tax credit is equal to \$75,000, or 50 percent of the \$150,000 fair market value of the real property. The taxpayer cannot claim the \$150,000 as an itemized deduction for charitable contributions on the Iowa individual income tax return for 2008.

EXAMPLE 2: A taxpayer conveys a real property interest with a fair market value of \$500,000 to a qualified organization during 2009. The tax credit is limited to \$100,000, which equates to \$200,000 of the contribution being eligible for the tax credit. The remaining amount of \$300,000 (\$500,000 less \$200,000) can be claimed as an itemized deduction for charitable contributions on the Iowa individual income tax return for 2009.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11W.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—42.41(15,422) Redevelopment tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2009, a taxpayer whose project has been approved by the Iowa brownfield redevelopment advisory council may claim a redevelopment tax credit. The credit is based on the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a brownfield or grayfield site. The administrative rules for a redevelopment project for the brownfield redevelopment authority which qualifies for the tax credit, including definitions of brownfield and grayfield sites, may be found in rules 261—65.11(15) and 261—65.12(15).

**42.41(1) Eligibility for the credit.** The economic development authority is responsible for developing a system for registration and authorization of projects receiving redevelopment tax credits. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, the maximum amount of tax credits allowed was \$1 million, and the amount of credits authorized for any one redevelopment project could not exceed \$100,000. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, the maximum amount of tax credits allowed cannot exceed \$5 million, and the amount of credit authorized for any one redevelopment project cannot exceed \$500,000. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012, and subsequent fiscal years, the maximum amount of tax credits allowed cannot exceed \$10 million, and the amount of credit authorized for any one redevelopment project cannot exceed \$1 million.

**42.41(2) Computation and claiming of the credit.**

*a.* The amount of the tax credit shall equal one of the following:

- (1) Twelve percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a grayfield site.
- (2) Fifteen percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a grayfield site if the qualifying redevelopment project meets the requirements of green development as defined in rule 261—65.2(15).
- (3) Twenty-four percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a brownfield site.
- (4) Thirty percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a brownfield site if the qualifying redevelopment project meets the requirements of green development as defined in rule 261—65.2(15).

*b.* Upon completion of the project, the Iowa department of economic development will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer. The tax credit certificate will include the taxpayer's name, address and federal identification number, the tax type for which the credit will be claimed, the amount of the credit, the tax year for which the credit may be claimed and the tax credit certificate number. In addition, the tax credit certificate will include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit being transferred, as provided in subrule 42.41(3).

c. If a taxpayer claiming the tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

d. The increase in the basis of the redevelopment property that would otherwise result from the qualified redevelopment costs shall be reduced by the amount of the redevelopment tax credit. For example, if a qualifying investment in a grayfield site totaled \$100,000 whereby a \$12,000 redevelopment tax credit was issued, the increase in the basis of the property would total \$88,000 for Iowa tax purposes (\$100,000 less \$12,000).

e. To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must attach the tax credit certificate to the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the taxpayer redeems the credit.

**42.41(3) *Transfer of the credit.*** The redevelopment tax credit can be transferred to any person or entity.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department of revenue will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the redevelopment tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same effective taxable year as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax year for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income tax, corporation income tax, or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income tax, corporation income tax, or franchise tax purposes.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.293A and 422.11V and section 15.119 as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 620.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13]

**701—42.42(15) High quality jobs program.** Effective for tax periods beginning on or after July 1, 2009, a business which qualifies under the high quality jobs program is eligible to receive tax credits. The high quality jobs program replaces the high quality job creation program. An eligible business under the high quality jobs program must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development and meet the qualifications of Iowa Code section 15.329. The tax credits available under the high quality jobs program are based upon the number of jobs created or retained that pay a qualifying wage threshold and the amount of qualifying investment. The administrative rules for the high quality jobs program for the Iowa department of economic development may be found at 261—Chapter 68.

**42.42(1) *Research activities credit.*** An eligible business approved under the high quality jobs program is eligible for an additional research activities credit as described in 701—subrule 52.7(4) for awards issued by the Iowa department of economic development prior to July 1, 2010. The eligible business is eligible for the research activities credit as described in 701—subrule 52.7(6) for awards issued by the Iowa department of economic development on or after July 1, 2010.

Research activities allowable for the Iowa research activities credit include expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or assembled in Iowa; such expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are not eligible for the federal credit for increasing research activities. For purposes of this subrule, innovative renewable energy generation components do not include components with more than 200 megawatts in installed effective nameplate generating capacity. The research activities credit related to renewable energy generation components under the high quality jobs program and the enterprise zone program shall not exceed \$2 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, and \$1 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011.

These expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are applicable only to the additional research activities credit set forth in this subrule and in 701—subrule 52.7(5) for businesses in enterprise zones, and are not applicable to the research activities credit set forth in subrule 42.11(3), paragraphs “a” and “b.”

**42.42(2) *Investment tax credit.*** An eligible business can claim an investment tax credit equal to a percentage of the new investment directly related to new jobs created or retained by the location or expansion of an eligible business. The percentage is equal to the amount provided in Iowa department of economic development 261—subrule 68.4(7).

The determination of the new investment eligible for the investment tax credit, the eligibility of a refundable investment tax credit for value-added agricultural product or biotechnology-related projects and the repayment of investment tax credits for the high quality jobs program is the same as set forth in subrule 42.29(2) for the high quality job creation program.

**42.42(3) *Repayment of benefits.*** If an eligible business fails to maintain the requirements of the high quality jobs program, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives taken on Iowa returns. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the tax credits may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure of the eligible business to maintain the requirements of the high quality jobs program because the repayment is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer’s tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust where the income of the taxpayer is taxed to the individual owner(s) of the business, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in *Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al.*, Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 15.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—42.43(16,422) Disaster recovery housing project tax credit.** For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, but before January 1, 2015, a disaster recovery housing project tax credit is available for individual income tax. The credit is equal to 75 percent of the taxpayer’s qualifying investment in a disaster recovery housing project, and is administered by the Iowa finance authority. Qualifying investments are costs incurred on or after May 12, 2009, and prior to July 1, 2010, related to a disaster recovery housing project. Eligible properties must have applied for and received an allocation of federal low-income housing tax credits under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to be eligible for the tax credit. The tax credit is repealed effective January 1, 2015.

**42.43(1) *Issuance of tax credit certificates.*** Upon completion of the project and verification of the amount of investment made in the disaster recovery housing project, the Iowa finance authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer. The tax credit certificate shall include the taxpayer’s name, address, tax identification number, amount of credit, and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. The tax credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. The tax credit cannot be transferred to any person or entity.

**42.43(2) *Limitation of tax credits.*** The tax credit shall not exceed 75 percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a disaster recovery housing project. The maximum amount of tax credits issued by the Iowa finance authority shall not exceed \$3 million in each of the five consecutive years beginning in the 2011 calendar year. A tax credit certificate shall be issued by the Iowa finance authority for each year that the credit can be claimed.

**42.43(3) *Claiming the tax credit.*** The amount of the tax credit earned by the taxpayer will be divided by five and an amount equal thereto will be claimed on the Iowa individual income tax return commencing with the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2011. A taxpayer is not entitled to a refund of the excess tax for any tax credit in excess of the tax liability, and also is not entitled to carry forward any excess credit to a subsequent tax year.

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

The increase in the basis of the property that would otherwise result from the disaster recovery housing investment shall be reduced by the amount of the tax credit allowed.

EXAMPLE: An individual whose tax year ends on December 31 incurs \$100,000 of costs related to an eligible disaster recovery housing project. The taxpayer receives a tax credit of \$75,000, and \$15,000 of credit can be claimed on each Iowa individual income tax return for the periods ending December 31, 2011, through December 31, 2015. If the tax liability for the individual for the period ending December 31, 2011, is \$10,000, the credit is limited to \$10,000, and the remaining \$5,000 credit cannot be used. If the tax liability for the individual for the period ending December 31, 2012, is \$25,000, the credit is limited to \$15,000, and the remaining \$5,000 credit from 2011 cannot be used to reduce the tax for 2012.

**42.43(4) *Potential recapture of tax credits.*** If the taxpayer fails to comply with the eligibility requirements of the project or violates local zoning and construction ordinances, the Iowa finance authority can void the tax credit and the department of revenue shall seek recovery of the value of any tax credit claimed on an individual income tax return.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 16.211, 16.212 and 422.11X as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328.

[ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

**701—42.44(422) Deduction of credits.** The credits against computed tax set forth in Iowa Code sections 422.5, 422.8, 422.10 through 422.12C, and 422.110 shall be claimed in the following sequence:

1. Personal exemption credit.
2. Tuition and textbook credit.
3. Volunteer fire fighter, volunteer emergency medical services personnel and reserve peace officer tax credit.
4. Nonresident and part-year resident credit.
5. Franchise tax credit.
6. S corporation apportionment credit.
7. School tuition organization tax credit.
8. Venture capital tax credits (excluding redeemed Iowa fund of funds tax credit).
9. Endow Iowa tax credit.
10. Film qualified expenditure tax credit.
11. Film investment tax credit.
12. Redevelopment tax credit.
13. From farm to food donation tax credit.
14. Workforce housing tax credit.
15. Investment tax credit.
16. Wind energy production tax credit.
17. Renewable energy tax credit.
18. Redeemed Iowa fund of funds tax credit.

19. New jobs tax credit.
20. Economic development region revolving fund tax credit.
21. Agricultural assets transfer tax credit.
22. Custom farming contract tax credit.
23. Geothermal heat pump tax credit.
24. Solar energy system tax credit.
25. Charitable conservation contribution tax credit.
26. Alternative minimum tax credit.
27. Historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.
28. Ethanol promotion tax credit.
29. Research activities credit.
30. Out-of-state tax credit.
31. Child and dependent care tax credit or early childhood development tax credit.
32. Motor fuel tax credit.
33. Claim of right credit (if elected in accordance with rule 701—38.18(422)).
34. Wage-benefits tax credit.
35. Adoption tax credit.
36. E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit.
37. Biodiesel blended fuel tax credit.
38. E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit.
39. Earned income tax credit.
40. Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit.
41. Estimated payments, payment with vouchers, and withholding tax.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.5, 422.8, 422.10, 422.11, 422.11A, 422.11B, 422.11D, 422.11E, 422.11F, 422.11H, 422.11I, 422.11J, 422.11L, 422.11M, 422.11N, 422.11O, 422.11P, 422.11Q, 422.11R, 422.11S, 422.11V, 422.11W, 422.11Y, 422.11Z, 422.12, 422.12B, 422.12C and 422.110 and 2014 Iowa Acts, House Files 2448 and 2468.

[**ARC 8702B**, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; **ARC 9876B**, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; **ARC 0398C**, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; **ARC 1303C**, IAB 2/5/14, effective 3/12/14; **ARC 1744C**, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—42.45(15) Aggregate tax credit limit for certain economic development programs.** Effective for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, awards made under certain economic development programs cannot exceed \$185 million during a fiscal year. Effective for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2010, but beginning before July 1, 2012, awards made under these economic development programs cannot exceed \$120 million during a fiscal year. Effective for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2012, awards made under these economic development programs cannot exceed \$170 million. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2010, but beginning before July 1, 2014, these programs include the assistive device tax credit program, the enterprise zone program, the housing enterprise zone program, the high quality jobs program, the redevelopment tax credit program, tax credits for investments in qualifying businesses and community-based seed capital funds, and the innovation fund tax credit program. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2014, these programs include the assistive device tax credit program, the workforce housing tax incentives program, the high quality jobs program, the redevelopment tax credit program, tax credits for investments in qualifying businesses and community-based seed capital funds, and the innovation fund tax credit program. The administrative rules for the aggregate tax credit limit for the economic development authority may be found at 261—Chapter 76.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15.119 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2448.

[**ARC 8702B**, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; **ARC 9104B**, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; **ARC 1102C**, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; **ARC 1744C**, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—42.46(422) E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit.** Effective for eligible gallons sold on or after July 1, 2011, a retail dealer of gasoline may claim an E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit. “E-15

plus gasoline” means ethanol blended gasoline formulated with a minimum percentage of between 15 percent and 69 percent of volume of ethanol, if the formulation meets the standards provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2. For purposes of this rule, tank wagon sales are considered retail sales. The credit is calculated on Form IA138. The tax credit is calculated by multiplying the total number of E-15 plus gallons sold by the retail dealer during the tax year by the following designated rates:

Gallons sold from July 1, 2011, through December 31, 2013	3 cents
Gallons sold from January 1 through May 31 and from September 16 through December 31 for the 2014-2017 calendar years	3 cents
Gallons sold from June 1 through September 15 for the 2014-2017 calendar years	10 cents

A taxpayer may claim the E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit even if the taxpayer also claims the ethanol promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—42.39(422) for gallons sold for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer’s tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

**42.46(1) Fiscal year filers.** For taxpayers whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis, the taxpayer may compute the tax credit on the gallons of E-15 plus gasoline sold during the year using the designated rates as shown above. Because the tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2018, a taxpayer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2017, may continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for any E-15 plus gallons sold through December 31, 2017. For a retail dealer whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis and who did not claim the E-15 plus credit on the previous return, the dealer may claim the credit for the current tax year for gallons sold for the period beginning on July 1 of the previous tax year until the last day of the previous tax year. However, for taxpayers whose fiscal year ends before December 31, 2011, the dealer must claim the credit for the current tax year for gallons sold for the period beginning on July 1 of the previous tax year until the last day of the previous tax year.

**EXAMPLE 1:** A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending October 31, 2011. The taxpayer sold 2,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline for the period from July 1, 2011, through October 31, 2011, and sold 7,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline for the period from November 1, 2011, through October 31, 2012. The taxpayer is entitled to a total E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit of \$270 for the fiscal year ending October 31, 2012, which consists of a \$60 credit (2,000 gallons multiplied by 3 cents) for the period from July 1, 2011, through October 31, 2011, and a credit of \$210 (7,000 gallons multiplied by 3 cents) for the period from November 1, 2011, through October 31, 2012.

**EXAMPLE 2:** A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending April 30, 2012. The taxpayer sold 4,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline between July 1, 2011, and April 30, 2012. The taxpayer sold 9,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline between May 1, 2012, and April 30, 2013. The taxpayer is entitled to claim an E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit of \$120 (4,000 gallons times 3 cents) for the fiscal year ending April 30, 2012. In lieu of claiming the credit on the return for the period ending April 30, 2012, the taxpayer can claim the E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit on the tax return for the period ending April 30, 2013, for all E-15 plus gasoline gallons sold for the period from July 1, 2011, through April 30, 2013.

**EXAMPLE 3:** A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending February 28, 2018. The taxpayer sold 20,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline for the period from March 1, 2017, through February 28, 2018, of which 16,000 gallons were sold between March 1, 2017, and December 31, 2017. Six thousand of these 16,000 gallons were sold between June 1, 2017, and September 15, 2017. The taxpayer is entitled to claim an E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit of \$900 (10,000 gallons times 3 cents plus 6,000 gallons times 10 cents) on the taxpayer’s Iowa income tax return for the period ending February 28, 2018.

**42.46(2) Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity.** If a taxpayer claiming the E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit.



The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11Y as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2344.

[ARC 9821B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

**701—42.47(422) Geothermal heat pump tax credit.** For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, a geothermal heat pump tax credit is available for residential property located in Iowa.

**42.47(1) Calculation of credit.** The credit is equal to 20 percent of the federal residential energy efficient tax credit allowed for geothermal heat pumps provided in Section 25D(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code. The federal residential energy efficient tax credit for geothermal heat pumps is currently allowed for installations that are completed on or before December 31, 2016. Therefore, the Iowa tax credit will be available for the 2012 to 2016 tax years. The geothermal heat pump must be installed on or after January 1, 2012, to qualify for the Iowa credit. If the taxpayer installed a geothermal heat pump and initially reported the federal tax credit for a tax year beginning prior to January 1, 2012, no Iowa credit will be allowed.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer reported a \$6,000 geothermal tax credit on the 2011 federal return due to an installation that was completed in 2011. The taxpayer applied \$2,000 of the credit on the taxpayer's 2011 federal return since the federal tax liability was \$2,000. The remaining \$4,000 of federal credit was applied on the 2012 federal return. No credit will be allowed on the 2012 Iowa return since the installation was completed before January 1, 2012.

**42.47(2) Claiming the tax credit.** The geothermal heat pump tax credit will be claimed on Form IA 148, Tax Credit Schedule. The taxpayer must include federal Form 5695, Residential Energy Credits, with any Iowa tax return claiming the geothermal heat pump credit. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

This rule is intended to implement 2012 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2342, section 1.

[ARC 0361C, IAB 10/3/12, effective 11/7/12; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—42.48(422) Solar energy system tax credit.** For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, a solar energy system tax credit is available for both residential property and business property located in Iowa.

**42.48(1) Property eligible for the tax credit.** The following property located in Iowa is eligible for the tax credit:

- a. Qualified solar water heating property described in Section 25D(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- b. Qualified solar energy electric property described in Section 25D(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- c. Equipment which uses solar energy to generate electricity, to heat or cool (or to provide hot water for use in) a structure, or to provide solar process heat (excepting property used to generate energy for the purposes of heating a swimming pool) and which is eligible for the federal energy credit as described in Section 48(a)(3)(A)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- d. Equipment which uses solar energy to illuminate the inside of a structure using fiber-optic distributed sunlight and which is eligible for the federal energy credit as described in Section 48(a)(3)(A)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code.

**42.48(2) Calculation of credit for systems installed during tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, but before January 1, 2014.** The credit is equal to the sum of the following federal tax credits:

- a. Fifty percent of the federal residential energy property credit provided in Section 25D(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- b. Fifty percent of the federal residential energy property credit provided in Section 25D(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- c. Fifty percent of the federal energy credit provided in Section 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Internal Revenue Code.

*d.* Fifty percent of the federal energy credit provided in Section 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(III) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The amount of tax credit claimed by a taxpayer related to paragraphs 42.48(2) “a” and “b” cannot exceed \$3,000 for a tax year. The amount of tax credit claimed by a taxpayer related to paragraphs 42.48(2) “c” and “d” cannot exceed \$15,000 for a tax year.

The federal residential energy efficient tax credits are allowed for installations that are completed and the federal energy tax credits for solar energy systems are allowed for installations that are placed in service before January 1, 2014. The solar energy system must be installed on or after January 1, 2012, to qualify for the Iowa credit. If the taxpayer installed a solar energy system and initially reported the federal tax credit for a tax year beginning prior to January 1, 2012, no Iowa credit will be allowed.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer reported a \$9,000 residential energy efficient tax credit on the 2011 federal return due to an installation of a solar energy system that was placed in service in 2011. The taxpayer applied \$4,000 of the credit on the taxpayer’s 2011 federal return since the federal tax liability was \$4,000. The remaining \$5,000 of federal credit was applied on the 2012 federal return. No credit will be allowed on the 2012 Iowa return since the installation was placed in service before January 1, 2012.

**42.48(3)** *Calculation of credit for systems installed during tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, but before January 1, 2017.* The credit is equal to the sum of the following federal tax credits:

*a.* Sixty percent of the federal residential energy property credit provided in Section 25D(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

*b.* Sixty percent of the federal residential energy property credit provided in Section 25D(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code.

*c.* Sixty percent of the federal energy credit provided in Section 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Internal Revenue Code.

*d.* Sixty percent of the federal energy credit provided in Section 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(III) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The amount of tax credit claimed by a taxpayer related to paragraphs 42.48(3) “a” and “b” cannot exceed \$5,000 for a tax year. The amount of tax credit claimed by a taxpayer related to paragraphs 42.48(3) “c” and “d” cannot exceed \$20,000 for a tax year.

The federal residential energy efficient tax credits are allowed for installations that are completed on or before December 31, 2016, and the federal energy tax credits for solar energy systems are allowed for installations that are placed in service on or before December 31, 2016. Therefore, the Iowa tax credit is available for installations that are either completed or placed in service before January 1, 2017. If the federal residential energy property tax credits or the federal energy credits are extended to installations completed or placed in service on or after January 1, 2017, the Iowa tax credit will also be extended.

**42.48(4)** *Application for the tax credit.* No more than \$1.5 million of tax credits for solar energy systems are allowed for tax years 2012 and 2013. The \$1.5 million cap also includes the solar energy system tax credits provided in rule 701—52.44(422) for corporation income tax. No more than \$4.5 million of tax credits for solar energy systems is allowed for each of the tax years 2014 to 2016. The \$4.5 million cap does not include any dollars allocated to a previous tax year that roll over to the 2015 and 2016 tax years. The \$4.5 million cap also includes the solar energy system tax credits provided in rule 701—52.44(422) for corporation income tax and in rule 701—58.22(422) for franchise tax. Awards of tax credits are made on a first-come, first-served basis. At least \$1 million of the \$4.5 million cap for the 2014 to 2016 tax years is reserved for residential installations. If the total amount of credits for residential installations for a tax year is less than \$1 million, the remaining amount below \$1 million will be allowed for nonresidential installations. If the \$4.5 million cap for the 2014 and 2015 tax years is not reached, the remaining amount below \$4.5 million will be allowed to be carried forward to the following tax year and shall not count toward the cap for that year.

*a.* A taxpayer may claim one tax credit for each separate and distinct solar installation. In order for an installation to be considered a separate and distinct solar installation, both of the following factors must be met:

(1) Each installation must be eligible for the federal residential energy property credit or the federal energy credit as provided in subrule 42.48(3).

(2) Each installation must have separate metering.

b. In order to request the tax credit, a taxpayer must complete an application for the solar energy tax credit for each separate and distinct installation. For installations completed on or after January 1, 2014, the application must be filed by May 1 following the year of installation of the solar energy system.

The application must contain the following information:

(1) Name, address and federal identification number of the taxpayer.

(2) Date of installation of the solar energy system.

(3) The kilowatt capacity of the solar energy system.

(4) Copies of invoices or other documents showing the cost of the solar energy system.

(5) Amount of federal income tax credit for the solar energy system.

(6) Amount of Iowa tax credit requested.

(7) For nonresidential installations, a completion sheet from a local utility company verifying that the system has been placed in service. If a completion sheet is not available from the local utility company, a statement shall be provided that is similar to the one required to be attached to federal Form 3468 when claiming the federal energy credit and that specifies the date the system was placed in service.

c. If the application is approved, the department will send a letter to the taxpayer including the amount of the tax credit and providing a tax credit certificate number. The solar energy system tax credit will be claimed on Form IA 148, Tax Credits Schedule. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten years or until used, whichever is the earlier. The taxpayer must include with any Iowa tax return claiming the solar energy system tax credit federal Form 5695, Residential Energy Credits, if claiming the residential energy credit or federal Form 3468, Investment Credit, if claiming the business energy credit.

If the department receives applications for tax credits in excess of the \$1.5 million available for 2012 and 2013 and the \$4.5 million available for 2014 to 2016, the applications will be prioritized by the date the department received the applications. If the number of applications exceeds the \$1.5 or \$4.5 million of tax credits available, the department shall establish a wait list for the next year's allocation of tax credits and the applications shall first be funded in the order listed on the wait list. However, if the \$4.5 million cap of tax credit is reached for 2016, no applications in excess of the \$4.5 million cap will be carried over to the next year, assuming there is no extension of the federal credit.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer submitted an application for a \$2,500 tax credit on December 1, 2012, for an installation that occurred in 2012. The application was denied on December 15, 2012, because the \$1.5 million cap had already been reached for 2012. The taxpayer will be placed on a wait list and will receive priority for receiving the tax credit for the 2013 tax year. However, if the application was submitted on December 1, 2016, for an installation that occurred in 2016 and the \$4.5 million cap had already been reached for 2016, no tax credit will be allowed for the 2017 tax year, assuming there is no extension of the federal credit.

d. A taxpayer who is eligible to receive a renewable energy tax credit provided in rule 701—42.28(422,476C) is not eligible for the solar energy system tax credit.

**42.48(5) Allocation of tax credit to owners of a business entity.** If the taxpayer claiming the tax credit based on a percentage of the federal energy credit under Section 48 of the Internal Revenue Code is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual, the individual may claim the tax credit. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust. The maximum amount of credit available to a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust shall be limited to \$15,000 for installations placed in service in tax years 2012 and 2013 and \$20,000 for installations placed in service in tax years 2014 to 2016.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11L as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2340, and 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2473, section 77.

[ARC 0361C, IAB 10/3/12, effective 11/7/12; ARC 1303C, IAB 2/5/14, effective 3/12/14; ARC 1666C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

**701—42.49(422) Volunteer fire fighter, volunteer emergency medical services personnel and reserve peace officer tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, a tax credit is available for individual income tax for volunteer fire fighters and volunteer emergency medical services (EMS) personnel. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a tax credit is available for individual income tax for reserve peace officers.

**42.49(1) Definitions.** The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

*“Emergency medical services personnel” or “EMS personnel”* means an emergency medical care provider, as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1, who is certified as a first responder in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 147A. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, “emergency medical services personnel” or “EMS personnel” also includes an individual who is a paid employee of an emergency medical services program and who is also a volunteer emergency medical services personnel in a city, county or area governed by an agreement pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 28E.

*“Reserve peace officer”* means a reserve peace officer as defined in Iowa Code section 80D.1A who has met the minimum state training standards established by the Iowa law enforcement academy in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 80D.

*“Volunteer fire fighter”* means a volunteer fire fighter, as defined in Iowa Code section 85.61, who has met the minimum training standards established by the fire service training bureau pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 100B. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, “volunteer fire fighter” means an individual who is an active member of an organized volunteer fire department in Iowa or is performing services as a volunteer fire fighter for a municipality, township or benefited fire district at the request of the chief or other person in command and who has met the minimum training standards established by the fire service training bureau pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 100B. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a volunteer fire fighter also includes an individual who is a paid employee of a fire department and who is also a volunteer fire fighter in a city, county or area governed by an agreement pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 28E.

**42.49(2) Calculation of the credit.**

a. The credit is equal to \$50 for the tax year beginning January 1, 2013, if the volunteer fire fighter or volunteer EMS personnel was a volunteer for the entire year. The credit is equal to \$100 for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, if the volunteer fire fighter, volunteer EMS personnel or reserve peace officer was a volunteer for the entire year.

b. If the individual was not a volunteer fire fighter or volunteer EMS personnel for the entire 2013 calendar year, the \$50 credit is prorated based on the number of months the individual was a volunteer. Beginning in the 2014 calendar year, if the individual was not a volunteer fire fighter, volunteer EMS personnel or reserve peace officer for the entire year, the \$100 credit is prorated based on the number of months the individual was a volunteer. If the individual was a volunteer during any part of a month, the individual will be considered a volunteer for the entire month. The amount of credit will be rounded to the nearest dollar.

EXAMPLE: An individual became a volunteer fire fighter on April 15, 2013, and remained a volunteer for the rest of calendar year 2013. The individual is considered a volunteer for nine months of 2013. The tax credit for 2013 is equal to \$38 (\$50 multiplied by 9/12 equals \$37.50; rounding to the nearest dollar results in a \$38 credit).

c. If an individual is both a volunteer fire fighter and a volunteer EMS personnel during the same month, a credit can be claimed for only one volunteer position for that month. Therefore, if an individual was both a volunteer fire fighter and volunteer EMS personnel for all of 2013, the tax credit will equal \$50. In addition, beginning in calendar year 2014, if a reserve peace officer is also either a volunteer fire fighter or a volunteer EMS personnel, a credit can be claimed for only one volunteer position for that month.

**42.49(3) Verification of eligibility for the tax credit.** An individual is required to have a written statement from the fire chief or other appropriate supervisor verifying that the individual was a volunteer fire fighter or volunteer EMS personnel for the months for which the tax credit is being claimed. Beginning with the 2014 tax year, an individual who is a reserve peace officer must have a written statement from the chief of police, sheriff, commissioner of public safety, or other appropriate

supervisor verifying that the individual was a reserve peace officer for the months for which the tax credit is being claimed. The written statement does not have to be attached to a tax return claiming the credit. However, the individual may be requested to provide the written statement upon request by the department.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.12 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2459.

[ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

**701—42.50(422) Taxpayers trust fund tax credit.** For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, a taxpayers trust fund tax credit is available for Iowa individual income tax. The credit is available for all individual income tax filers, including residents, nonresidents and part-year residents of Iowa, and individuals who file as part of a composite return as described in rule 701—48.1(422), as long as the Iowa return is filed within the extended due date to file an Iowa return. Therefore, a fiscal-year filer whose tax year does not begin on January 1 is eligible to claim the taxpayers trust fund tax credit as long as the return is filed within the extended due date of the Iowa return.

**42.50(1) Calculation of the amount of tax credit.** The credit is calculated by taking the amount in the Iowa taxpayers trust fund and dividing it by the number of individual income taxpayers who filed Iowa returns by October 31 of the year preceding the year in which the credit is allowed.

EXAMPLE: There is \$120 million in the Iowa taxpayers trust fund at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013. There were 2,200,000 individuals who filed Iowa income tax returns by October 31, 2013, for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, but beginning before January 1, 2013. This results in an Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit of \$54 for the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2013, but beginning before January 1, 2014 (\$120,000,000 divided by 2,200,000 equals \$54.55, which is rounded down to the nearest whole dollar). All taxpayers who file their Iowa individual income tax return by October 31, 2014, for the tax period beginning on or after January 1, 2013, but beginning before January 1, 2014, will be entitled to claim a \$54 Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit.

If the amount of Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credits claimed on tax returns for a particular year is less than the amount authorized, the difference will be transferred to the Iowa taxpayers trust fund for the next year and will be available as an Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit for the next year. There must be a balance in the Iowa taxpayers trust fund of at least \$30 million in order for the Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit to be available.

EXAMPLE: There is \$120 million in the Iowa taxpayers trust fund at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013. The total amount of Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit claimed on Iowa tax returns for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, but beginning before January 1, 2014, which were filed on or before October 31, 2014, is \$90 million. The difference of \$30 million will be transferred to the Iowa taxpayers trust fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014. The legislature approves an additional \$60 million to be deposited in the Iowa taxpayers trust fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014. This will result in \$90 million in the Iowa taxpayers trust fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014. If 2,200,000 individuals file Iowa individual income tax returns for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, but beginning before January 1, 2014, by October 31, 2014, this will result in a \$40 Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit for the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2014, but beginning before January 1, 2015 (\$90,000,000 divided by 2,200,000 equals \$40.90, which is rounded down to the nearest whole dollar).

**42.50(2) Claiming the credit on the tax return.** The Iowa taxpayers trust fund is claimed on the amount of Iowa tax computed after all other nonrefundable credits allowed in division II of Iowa Code chapter 422 (excluding the Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit) are deducted, after the amount of school district surtax described in rule 701—42.1(257,422) and emergency medical services income surtax described in rule 701—42.2(422D) is added, and after all refundable credits (excluding estimated payments and tax withheld) allowed in division II of Iowa Code chapter 422 are deducted. Any Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit in excess of the tax liability is not refundable and shall not be carried back to the tax year prior to the tax year in which the credit is claimed and cannot be carried forward to a tax year for any following year.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer reported a tax liability of \$100 on the taxpayer's 2013 Iowa income tax return. The taxpayer claimed a \$40 personal exemption credit and a \$25 franchise tax credit. This resulted in tax due of \$35 before applying the school district surtax. Taxpayer was subject to a \$2 school district surtax which resulted in total tax due of \$37. Taxpayer was entitled to claim a \$54 Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit, but only \$37 of credit could be applied on the 2013 Iowa return. The remaining \$17 of credit cannot be refunded, cannot be applied to a prior year tax liability, and cannot be carried forward to be applied to a subsequent year tax liability.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11E.  
[ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

**701—42.51(422,85GA,SF452) From farm to food donation tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a taxpayer that donates a food commodity that the taxpayer produces may claim a tax credit for Iowa individual income tax. The credit is equal to 15 percent of the value of the commodities donated during the tax year for which the credit is claimed or \$5,000, whichever is less. The value of the commodities shall be determined in the same manner as a charitable contribution of food for federal tax purposes under Section 170(e)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code.

To qualify for the tax credit, the taxpayer (1) must produce the donated food commodity; (2) must transfer title to the donated food commodity to an Iowa food bank or Iowa emergency feeding organization recognized by the department; and (3) shall not receive remuneration for the transfer. The donated food commodity cannot be damaged or out-of-condition and declared to be unfit for human consumption by a federal, state, or local health official. A food commodity that meets the requirements for donated foods pursuant to the federal Emergency Food Assistance Program satisfies this requirement.

To be recognized by the department, a food bank or emergency feeding organization must either be a recognized affiliate of one of the eight partner food banks with the Iowa Food Bank Association or must register with the department. To register with the department, the organization must meet the definition of “emergency feeding organization,” “food bank,” or “food pantry” as defined by the department of human services in 441—66.1(234). The department of revenue will make registration forms available on the department's Web site. The department will maintain a list of recognized organizations on the department's Web site.

Food banks and emergency feeding organizations that receive eligible donations shall be required to issue receipts in a format prescribed by the department for all donations received and must annually submit to the department a receipt log of all the receipts issued during the tax year. The receipt log must be submitted in the form of a spreadsheet with column specifications as provided by the department. Receipt logs showing the donations for the previous calendar year must be delivered electronically or mailed to the department postmarked by January 15 of each year. If a receipt for a taxpayer's claim is not provided by the organization, the taxpayer's claim will be denied.

To claim the credit, a taxpayer shall submit to the department the original receipts that were issued by the food bank or emergency feeding organization. The receipt must include quantity information completed by the food bank or emergency feeding organization, taxpayer information, and a donation valuation consistent with Section 170(e)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code completed by the taxpayer. Claims must be postmarked on or before January 15 of the year following the tax year for which the claim is requested. Once the department verifies the amount of the tax credit, a letter will be sent to the taxpayer providing the amount of the tax credit and a tax credit certificate number.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is earlier. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit. The credit is not transferable to any other person other than the taxpayer's estate or trust upon the death of the taxpayer.

If the producer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount

claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 452, division XVIII.  
[ARC 1138C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13]

**701—42.52(422) Adoption tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, an adoption tax credit is available for individual income tax equal to the amount of qualified adoption expenses paid or incurred by a taxpayer related to the adoption of a child during the tax year, not to exceed \$2,500 per adoption.

**42.52(1) Definitions.** The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

*“Adoption”* means the permanent placement in Iowa of a child by the department of human services, by a licensed agency under Iowa Code chapter 238, by an agency that meets the provision of the interstate compact in Iowa Code section 232.158, or by a person making an independent placement according to the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 600.

*“Child”* means an individual who is under the age of 18 years.

*“Qualified adoption expenses”* means unreimbursed expenses paid or incurred in connection with the adoption of a child, including medical and hospital expenses of the biological mother which are incident to the child's birth, welfare agency fees, legal fees, and all other fees and costs related to the adoption of a child. Expenses which are eligible for the federal adoption credit as provided in Section 23(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code will be considered qualified adoption expenses. Expenses paid or incurred in violation of state or federal law are not qualified adoption expenses.

**42.52(2) Claiming the credit.** The first \$2,500 of qualified adoption expenses is eligible for the credit. If the qualified adoption expenses are less than \$2,500, then the total amount of qualified expenses can be claimed as a credit. Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year. The amount of tax credit claimed cannot be used as an itemized deduction for adoption expenses provided in 701—subrule 41.5(3).

This rule is intended to implement 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2468.  
[ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

**701—42.53(15) Workforce housing tax incentives program.** Effective July 1, 2014, a business which qualifies under the workforce housing tax incentives program is eligible to receive tax incentives for individual income tax. The workforce housing tax incentives program replaces the eligible housing business enterprise zone program. An eligible business under the workforce housing tax incentives program must be approved by the economic development authority and must meet the requirements of 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2448, section 15. The administrative rules for the workforce housing tax incentives program for the economic development authority may be found at 261—Chapter 48.

**42.53(1) Definitions.**

*“Costs directly related”* means expenditures that are incurred for construction of a housing project to the extent that they are attributable directly to the improvement of the property or its structures. *“Costs directly related”* includes expenditures for property acquisition, site preparation work, surveying, construction materials, construction labor, architectural services, engineering services, building permits, building inspection fees, and interest accrued on a construction loan during the time period allowed for project completion under an agreement entered into pursuant to the program. *“Costs directly related”* does not include expenditures for furnishings, appliances, accounting services, legal services, loan origination and other financing costs, syndication fees and related costs, developer fees, or the costs associated with selling or renting the dwelling units whether incurred before or after completion of the housing project.

*“Qualifying new investment”* means costs that are directly related to the acquisition, repair, rehabilitation, or redevelopment of a housing project in this state. For purposes of this rule, *“costs directly related to acquisition”* includes the costs associated with the purchase of real property or other structures. *“Qualifying new investment”* includes costs that are directly related to new construction of dwelling units if the new construction occurs in a distressed workforce housing community. The

amount of costs that may be used to compute “qualifying new investment” shall not exceed the costs used for the first \$150,000 of value for each dwelling unit that is part of a housing project.

“Qualifying new investment” does not include the following:

1. The portion of the total cost of a housing project that is financed by federal, state, or local government tax credits, grants, forgivable loans, or other forms of financial assistance that do not require repayment, excluding the tax incentives provided under this program.
2. If a housing project includes the rehabilitation, repair, or redevelopment of an existing multi-use building, the portion of the total acquisition costs of the multi-use building, including a proportionate share of the total acquisition costs of the land upon which the multi-use building is situated, that are attributable to the street-level ground story that is used for a purpose that is other than residential.
3. Any costs, including acquisition costs, incurred before the housing project is approved by the economic development authority.

**42.53(2) *Workforce housing tax incentives.*** The economic development authority will allocate no more than \$20 million in tax incentives for this program for any fiscal year. A housing business that has entered into an agreement with the economic development authority is eligible to receive the tax incentives described in the following paragraphs:

*a. Sales tax refund.* A housing business may claim a refund of the sales and use tax described in rule 701—12.9(15).

*b. Investment tax credit.* A housing business may claim a tax credit in an amount not to exceed 10 percent of the qualifying new investment in a housing project. An individual may claim a tax credit if the housing business is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual’s earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer’s liability for the tax year is not refundable but may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is earlier.

**42.53(3) *Claiming the tax credit.*** The taxpayer must receive a tax credit certificate from the economic development authority to claim the eligible housing business tax credit. The tax credit certificate shall include the taxpayer’s name, the taxpayer’s address, the taxpayer’s tax identification number, the date the project was completed, the amount of the eligible housing business tax credit and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. In addition, the tax credit certificate shall include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit being transferred, as provided in subrule 42.53(5). The tax credit certificate must be included with the income tax return for the tax period in which the housing is ready for occupancy.

**42.53(4) *Basis adjustment.*** The increase in the basis of the property that would otherwise result from the qualifying new investment shall be reduced by the amount of the investment tax credit. For example, if a new housing project had qualifying new investment of \$1 million which resulted in a \$100,000 investment tax credit for Iowa tax purposes, the basis of the property for Iowa income tax purposes would be \$900,000.

**42.53(5) *Transfer of the credit.*** Tax credit certificates issued under an agreement entered into pursuant to subrule 42.53(3) may be transferred to any person. Within 90 days of transfer, the transferee shall submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue along with a statement containing the transferee’s name, tax identification number, and address, the denomination that each replacement tax credit certificate is to carry, and any other information required by the department of revenue. However, tax credit certificate amounts of less than the minimum amount established in rule by the economic development authority shall not be transferable. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the transferee’s statement, the department of revenue shall issue one or more replacement tax credit certificates to the transferee. Each replacement tax credit certificate must contain the information required for the original tax credit certificate and must have the same expiration date that appeared on the transferred tax credit certificate. A tax credit shall not be claimed by a transferee under this rule until a replacement tax credit certificate identifying the transferee as the proper holder has been issued. The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit transferred for any tax year



the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income, or franchise tax purposes.

**42.53(6) Repayment of benefits.** If the housing business fails to maintain the requirements of Iowa Code section 15.353, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives the taxpayer received. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the income tax credit may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure of the taxpayer to maintain the requirements of 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2448, section 15. This repayment is required because it is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust where the income of the taxpayer is taxed to the individual owner(s) of the business, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in *Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al.*, Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

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◊ Two or more ARCs



## CHAPTER 46 WITHHOLDING

[Prior to 12/17/86, Revenue Department[730]]

### **701—46.1(422) Who must withhold.**

#### **46.1(1) Requirement of withholding.**

*a. General rule.* Every employer maintaining an office or transacting business within this state and required under provisions of Sections 3401 to 3404 of the Internal Revenue Code to withhold and pay federal income tax on compensation paid for services performed in this state to an individual is required to deduct and withhold from such compensation for each payroll period (as defined in Section 3401(b) of the Internal Revenue Code) an amount computed in accordance with subrules 46.2(1) and 46.2(2). Iowa income tax is not required to be withheld on any compensation paid in this state of a character which is not subject to federal income tax withholding (whether or not such compensation is subject to withholding for federal taxes other than income tax, e.g., FICA taxes), except as provided in rule 701—46.4(422).

*b. Examples.* Paragraph “a” above may be illustrated by the following examples:

(1) Temporary help. A is a typist in the offices of B corporation, where she has worked regularly for two months. A is, however, supplied to B corporation by C, a temporary help agency located in Iowa. C renders a weekly bill to B corporation for A’s services, and C then pays A. B corporation is not A’s “employer” within Section 3401(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, and B corporation is therefore not required by the Internal Revenue Code to withhold a tax on A’s compensation. Since B corporation is not required to withhold a tax for federal purposes on A’s compensation, B is not required to do so for Iowa purposes. C, the temporary help agency, however, is required to withhold from A’s compensation for federal purposes and must also do so for Iowa purposes.

(2) Domestic help. A is employed as a cook by Mr. and Mrs. B. The B’s are required to withhold FICA (i.e., Social Security) tax from compensation paid to A, but are not required to withhold income tax from such compensation under the Internal Revenue Code, because under Section 3401(a)(3), A’s compensation does not constitute “wages”. Since the B’s are not required to withhold income tax for federal purposes, they are not required to do so for Iowa purposes.

(3) Executives. A is a corporate executive. On January 1, 1998, A entered into an agreement with B corporation under which he was to be employed by B in an executive capacity for a period of five years. Under the contract, A is entitled to a stated annual salary and to additional compensation of \$10,000 for each year. The additional compensation is to be credited to a bookkeeping reserve account and deferred, accumulated and paid in annual installments of \$5,000 on A’s retirement beginning January 1, 2003. In the event of A’s death prior to exhaustion of the account, the balance is to be paid to A’s personal representative. A is not required to render any service to B after December 31, 2002. During 2003, A is paid \$5,000 while a resident of Iowa. The \$5,000 is not excluded from “wages” under Section 3401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code; therefore, B is required to withhold federal income tax, and, since it is compensation paid in this state, B must withhold Iowa income tax on A’s deferred compensation.

(4) Agricultural labor. Wages paid for agricultural labor are subject to withholding for state income tax purposes to the same extent that the wages are subject to withholding for federal income tax purposes.

*c. Exemption from withholding.* An employer may be relieved of the responsibility to withhold Iowa income tax on an employee who does not anticipate an Iowa income tax liability for the current tax year.

An employee who anticipates no Iowa income tax liability for the current tax year shall file with the employer a withholding allowance certificate claiming exemption from withholding. An employee who meets this criterion may claim an exemption from withholding at any time; however, this exemption from withholding must be renewed by February 15 of each tax year that the criterion is met. If the employee wishes to discontinue or is required to revoke the exemption from withholding, the employee must file a new withholding allowance certificate within ten days from the date the employee anticipates a tax liability or on or before December 31 if a tax liability is anticipated for the next tax year. See subrule 46.3(2).

d. *Withholding from lottery winnings.* Every person, including employees and agents of the Iowa lottery authority, making any payment of “winnings subject to withholding” shall deduct and withhold a tax in an amount equal to 5 percent of the winnings. The tax shall be deducted and withheld upon payment of the winnings to a payee by the person or payer making this payment. Any person or payee receiving a payment of winnings subject to withholding must furnish the payer with a statement as is required under Treasury Regulation §31.3402(q)-1, paragraph “e,” with the information required by that paragraph. Payers of winnings subject to withholding must file Form W-2G with the Internal Revenue Service, the department of revenue, and the payee of the lottery winnings by the dates specified in the Internal Revenue Code and in Iowa Code section 422.16. The W-2G form shall include the information described in Treasury Regulation §31.3402(q)-1, paragraph “f.”

“Winnings subject to withholding” means any payment where the proceeds from a wager exceed \$600. The rules for determining the amount of proceeds from a wager under Treasury Regulation Section 31.3402(q)-1, paragraph “c,” shall apply when determining whether the proceeds from Iowa lottery winnings are great enough so that withholding is required. This rule shall apply to winnings from tickets purchased from the Powerball and Hot Lotto games or any other similar games to the extent the tickets were purchased within the state of Iowa.

e. *Withholding from prizes from games of skill, games of chance, or raffles.* Every person making any payment of a “prize subject to withholding” must deduct and withhold a tax in an amount equal to 5 percent of the prize from a game of skill, a game of chance, or a raffle. The tax must be deducted and withheld upon payment of the winnings to a payee by the person making this payment. Any person or payee receiving a payment of winnings subject to withholding must furnish the payer with a statement as is required under Treasury Regulation Section 31.3402(q)-1, paragraph “e,” with the information required by that paragraph. Payers of prizes subject to withholding must file Form W-2G with the Internal Revenue Service, the department of revenue, and the payee of the prize by the dates specified in the Internal Revenue Code and in Iowa Code section 422.16. The W-2G form must include the information described in Treasury Regulation Section 31.3402(q)-1, paragraph “f.”

“Prizes subject to withholding” means any payment of a prize where the amount won exceeds \$600.

f. *Withholding from winnings from pari-mutuel wagers.* Every person making any payment of “winnings subject to withholding” must deduct and withhold a tax in an amount equal to 5 percent of the winnings from pari-mutuel wagers. The tax must be deducted and withheld upon payment of the winnings to a payee by the person making this payment. Any person or payee receiving a payment of winnings subject to withholding must furnish the payer with a statement as is required under Treasury Regulation Section 31.3402(q)-1, paragraph “e,” with the information required by that paragraph. Payers of winnings subject to withholding must file Form W-2G with the Internal Revenue Service, the department of revenue, and the payee of the winnings by the dates specified in the Internal Revenue Code and in Iowa Code section 422.16. The W-2G form must include the information described in Treasury Regulation Section 31.3402(q)-1, paragraph “f.”

“Winnings subject to withholding” are winnings in excess of \$1,000.

g. *Withholding from winnings from slot machines on riverboat gambling vessels and from winnings from slot machines at racetracks.* Withholding of state income tax is required if the winnings from slot machines on riverboat gambling vessels or from slot machines at racetracks exceed \$1,200.

**46.1(2)** *Withholding on pensions, annuities and other nonwage payments to Iowa residents.* State income tax is required to be withheld from payments of pensions, annuities, supplemental unemployment benefits and sick pay benefits and other nonwage income payments made to Iowa residents in those circumstances mentioned in the following paragraphs. This subrule covers those nonwage payments described in Sections 3402(o), 3402(p), 3402(s), 3405(a), 3405(b), and 3405(c) of the Internal Revenue Code. This includes, but is not limited to, payments from profit-sharing plans, stock bonus plans, deferred compensation plans, individual retirement accounts, lump-sum distributions from qualified retirement plans, other retirement plans, and annuities, endowments and life insurance contracts issued by life insurance companies. These payments are subject to Iowa withholding tax if they are also subject to federal withholding tax. However, no state income tax withholding is required from nonwage payments to residents to the extent those payments are not subject to state income tax. See paragraph 46.1(2) “h” for

threshold amounts for withholding from payments of pensions, annuities, individual retirement accounts, deferred compensation plans, and other retirement incomes which are made on or after January 1, 2001. In the case of some nonwage payments to residents, such as payments of pensions and annuities, no state income tax is required to be withheld if no federal income tax is being withheld from the payments of the pensions and annuities. The rate of withholding on the nonwage payments described in this subrule is 5 percent of the payment amounts or 5 percent of the taxable amounts unless specified otherwise.

For purposes of this subrule, an individual receiving nonwage payments will be considered to be an Iowa resident and subject to this subrule if the individual's permanent residence is in Iowa. The fact that a nonwage payment is deposited in a recipient's account in a financial institution located outside Iowa does not mean that the recipient's permanent residence is established in the place where the financial institution is situated.

Payers of pension and annuity benefits and other nonwage payments have the option of either withholding Iowa income tax from these payments on the basis of tables and formulas included in the Iowa withholding tax guide of the department of revenue or withholding Iowa income tax from these payments at the rate of 5 percent. State income tax is required to be withheld by payers in situations when federal income tax is being withheld from the nonwage payments.

*a. Withholding from pension and annuity payments to residents.* Withholding of state income tax is required from payments of pensions and annuities to Iowa residents to the extent that the recipients of the payments have not filed with the payers of the benefits election forms which specify that no federal income tax is to be withheld. Therefore, state income tax is to be withheld when federal income tax is being withheld from the pensions or annuities. See paragraph 46.1(2)“h” for threshold amounts for withholding from payments of pensions, annuities, and other retirement incomes which are made on or after January 1, 2001.

However, although Iowa income tax is ordinarily required to be withheld from pension and annuity payments made to Iowa residents if federal income tax is being withheld from the payments, no state income tax is required to be withheld if pension and annuity payments are not subject to Iowa income tax, as in the case of railroad retirement benefits which are exempt from Iowa income tax by a provision of federal law.

*b. Withholding from payments to residents from profit-sharing plans, stock bonus plans, deferred compensation plans, individual retirement accounts and from annuities, endowments and life insurance contracts issued by life insurance companies.* Payments to Iowa residents from profit-sharing plans, stock bonus plans, deferred compensation plans, individual retirement accounts and payments from life insurance companies for contracts for annuities, endowments or life insurance benefits are subject to withholding of state income tax if federal income tax is withheld from the benefits. However, no state income tax is to be withheld from the income tax payments described above to the extent those income tax payments are exempt from Iowa income tax. See paragraph 46.1(2)“h” for thresholds for withholding from payments of pensions, annuities, individual retirement accounts, deferred compensation plans, and other retirement incomes which are made on or after January 1, 2001.

In cases where the recipients elect withholding of state income tax from the income payments, the payers are to withhold from the payments at a rate of 5 percent on the taxable portion of the payment, if that can be determined by the payer or on the entire income payment if the payer does not know how much of the payment is taxable. Once a recipient makes an election for state income tax withholding, that election will remain in effect until a later election is made.

*c. Withholding from payments to residents for supplemental unemployment compensation benefits and sick pay benefits.* Income payments made for supplemental unemployment compensation benefits described in Section 3402(o)(2)(a) of the Internal Revenue Code and for sick pay benefits are subject to withholding of state income tax. In the case of supplemental unemployment compensation benefits, those benefits are treated as wages for purposes of state income tax withholding. Therefore, state income tax should be withheld from these payments when federal income tax is withheld. The amount of state income tax withholding should be determined by the withholding tables provided in the Iowa employers' "Withholding Tax Guide."

In the case of state income tax withholding for sick pay benefits paid by third-party payers in accordance with Section 3402(o)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, state income tax is to be withheld from the benefits by the payer only if state income tax withholding is requested by the payee of the benefits. However, payees of sick pay benefits should probably not request withholding from the benefits if the payees are eligible for the disability income exclusion authorized in Iowa Code section 422.7 and described in rule 701—40.22(422). If withholding is requested by the payee, the withholding should be done at a 5 percent rate on the sick pay benefits. Once withholding is started, it should continue until such time as the payee requests that no state income tax be withheld. For sick pay benefits not paid by third-party payers, state income tax is required to be withheld since federal income tax is required to be withheld.

*d. Voluntary state income tax withholding from unemployment benefit payments.* Recipients of unemployment benefit payments described in Section 3402(p)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code may elect to have state income tax withheld from the benefit payments at a rate of 5 percent. An individual's election to have state income tax withheld from unemployment benefits is separate from any election to have federal income tax withheld from the benefits.

*e. Withholding on lump-sum distributions from qualified retirement plans.* For lump-sum distribution payments from qualified retirement plans made to Iowa residents, state income tax is required to be withheld under the conditions described in this paragraph. No state income tax is required to be withheld from a lump-sum distribution payment to an Iowa resident in a situation where the payment is not subject to Iowa income tax. See paragraph 46.1(2) "h" for thresholds for withholding on lump-sum distributions issued on or after January 1, 2001. Iowa income tax is to be withheld from a lump-sum distribution made to an Iowa resident to the extent that federal income tax is being withheld from the distribution. The rate of withholding of state income tax from the lump-sum distribution is 5 percent from the total distribution or 5 percent from the taxable amount if that amount is known by the payer. Note that in the case of a lump-sum distribution, the Iowa income tax imposed on the taxable amount of the distribution is 25 percent of the federal income tax on the distribution.

*f. Withholding of state income tax from nonwage payments to residents on the basis of tax tables and tax formulas.* State income tax from the nonwage payments made to Iowa residents may be withheld on the basis of formulas and tables included in the Iowa withholding tax guide of the department of revenue. See paragraph 46.1(2) "h" for threshold amounts for withholding from payments of pensions, annuities, individual retirement accounts, deferred compensation plans, and other retirement incomes which are made on or after January 1, 2001. When state income tax is being withheld based upon the formulas or tables in the withholding guide, the amounts of the nonwage payments are treated as wage payments for purposes of the tables or the formulas.

The frequency of the nonwage payments determines which of the withholding tables to use or the number of pay periods in the calendar year to use in the formula. For example, if the nonwage payment is made on a monthly basis, the monthly wage bracket withholding table should be utilized for withholding or 12 should be utilized in the formula to indicate that there will be 12 nonwage payments in the year.

The payers of nonwage payments should withhold state income tax from the nonwage payments to Iowa residents when federal income tax is being withheld from the nonwage payments. The payers should withhold from the nonwage payments to Iowa residents from tables or the formulas in the Iowa withholding guide on the basis of the number of withholding exemptions claimed on Form IA W-4 which has been completed by the payees of the payments. However, if a payee of a nonwage payment has not completed an IA W-4 form (Iowa employee's withholding allowance certificate) by the time a nonwage payment is to be made by the payer of the nonwage payment, the payer is to withhold state income tax on the basis that the payee has claimed one withholding allowance or exemption.

In a situation when a payee of a nonwage payment completes Form IA W-4 and claims exemption from state income tax withholding when federal income tax is being withheld from the nonwage payment, the payer of the nonwage payment should withhold state income tax using one withholding allowance or exemption unless the payee has verified exemption from state income tax.

*g. Withholding on distributions from qualified retirement plans that are not directly rolled over.* State income tax is to be withheld at a rate of 5 percent from the gross amount or taxable amount



if known by the payer of the distribution made to Iowa residents if the distributions are not transferred directly to an IRA, Section 403(a) annuity or another qualified retirement plan. The distributions that are subject to state income tax withholding are those distributions that are subject to 20 percent withholding for federal income tax purposes. See paragraph 46.1(2) “h” for thresholds for withholding from payments of pensions, annuities, individual retirement accounts, deferred compensation plans, and other retirement plans which are made on or after January 1, 2001.

*h. Withholding from distributions made on or after January 1, 2001, from pensions, annuities, individual retirement accounts, deferred compensation plans, and other retirement plans.* Effective for distributions made on or after January 1, 2001, from pension plans, annuities, individual retirement accounts, deferred compensation plans, and other retirement plans, state income tax is generally required to be withheld from the distributions when federal income tax is being withheld from the distributions, unless one of the exceptions for withholding in this paragraph applies. For purposes of this paragraph, the term “pensions and other retirement plans” includes all distributions of retirement benefits covered by the partial exemption described in rule 701—40.47(422).

State income tax is not required to be withheld from a distribution from a pension or other retirement plan if the distribution is an income which is not subject to Iowa income tax, such as a distribution of railroad retirement benefits. State income tax is also not required to be withheld from a pension plan or other retirement plan if the amount of the distribution is \$500 per month or less or if the taxable amount is \$500 or less and the person receiving the distribution is eligible for the partial exemption of retirement benefits described in rule 701—40.47(422), if the state taxable amount can be determined by the payee of the distribution. There is also no requirement for withholding state income tax from a pension or other retirement plan if the distribution is \$1,000 per month or less or if the taxable amount is \$1,000 or less and the person receiving the distribution is eligible for the partial exemption of retirement benefits described in rule 701—40.47(422) and that person has indicated an intention to file a joint state income tax return for the year in which the distribution is made. In instances where the distribution amount or the taxable amount is more than \$500 per month but less than \$6,000 for the year, no state income tax will be required to be withheld, if the person receiving the distribution is eligible for the partial exemption of retirement benefits.

Finally, there is no requirement for withholding from a lump-sum payment from a qualified retirement plan if the lump-sum payment is \$6,000 or less, the recipient is eligible for the partial exemption of distributions from pensions and other retirement plans, and the lump-sum payment is the only distribution from the retirement plan in the year.

**46.1(3) Voluntary state income tax withholding from unemployment benefit payments.** Rescinded IAB 3/2/05, effective 4/6/05.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 96.3, 99B.21, 99D.16, 99E.19, 99F.18, 422.5, 422.7, and 422.16.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 1303C, IAB 2/5/14, effective 3/12/14]

## **701—46.2(422) Computation of amount withheld.**

### **46.2(1) Amount withheld.**

*a. General rules.* Every employer required to deduct and withhold a tax on compensation paid in Iowa to an individual shall deduct and withhold for each payroll period an amount the total of which will approximate the employee’s annual tax liability. “Payroll period” for Iowa withholding purposes shall have the same definition as in Section 3401 of the Internal Revenue Code and shall include “miscellaneous payroll period” as that term is defined and used in that section and the associated regulations.

*b. Methods of computations.* Employers required to withhold Iowa income tax on compensation paid in this state shall compute the amount of tax to be withheld for each payroll period pursuant to the methods and rules provided herein.

(1) Tables. An employer may elect to use the withholding tables provided in the Iowa employers’ withholding tax guide and withholding tables, which are available from the department of revenue.

(2) **Formulas.** Formulas that are provided in the Iowa employers' withholding tax guide and tax tables are available for employers who have a computerized payroll system.

(3) **Other methods.** An employer may request and be granted the use of an alternate method for computing the amount of Iowa tax to be deducted and withheld for each payroll period so long as the alternate proposal approximates the employee's annual Iowa tax liability. When submitting an alternate formula, the withholding agent should explain the formula and show examples comparing the amount of withholding under the proposed formula with the department's tables or computer formula at various income levels and by using various numbers of personal exemptions. Any alternate formula must be approved by the department prior to its use.

*c. Supplemental wage payments.* A supplemental wage payment is the payment of a bonus, commission, overtime pay, or other special payment that is made in addition to the employee's regular wage payment in a payroll period. When such supplemental wages are paid, the amount of tax required to be withheld shall be determined by using the current withholding tables or formulas. If supplemental wages are paid at the same time as regular wages, the regular tables or formulas are used in determining the amount of tax to be withheld as if the total of the supplemental and regular wages were a single wage payment for the regular payroll period. If supplemental wages are paid at any other time, the regular tables or formulas are used in determining the amount of tax to be withheld as if the supplemental wage were a single wage payment for the regular payroll period. When a withholding agent makes a payment of supplemental wages to an employee and the employer withholds federal income tax on a flat-rate basis, pursuant to Treasury Regulation §31.3402(g)-1, state income tax shall be withheld from the supplemental wages at a rate of 6 percent without consideration for any withholding allowances or exemptions.

*d. Vacation pay.* Amounts of so-called "vacation allowances" shall be subject to withholding as though they were regular wage payments made for the period covered by the vacation. If the vacation allowance is paid in addition to the regular wage payment for such period, the allowance shall be treated as supplemental wage payments.

**46.2(2) Correction of underwithholding or overwithholding.**

*a. Underwithholding.* If an employer erroneously underwithholds an amount of Iowa income tax required to be deducted and withheld from compensation paid to an employee within a payroll period, the employer should correct the error within the same calendar year by deducting the difference between the amount withheld and the amount required to be withheld from any compensation still owed the employee, even though such compensation may not be subject to withholding. If the error is discovered in a subsequent calendar year, no correction shall be made by the employer.

*b. Overwithholding.* If an employer erroneously overwithholds an amount of tax required to be deducted and withheld from compensation paid to an employee, repayment of such overwithheld amount shall be made in the same calendar year. Repayment may be made in either of two ways: (1) the amount of overwithholding may be repaid directly to the employee, in which case the employer must obtain written receipt showing the date and amount of the repayment, or (2) the employer may reimburse the employee by applying the overcollection against the tax required to be deducted and withheld on compensation to be paid in the same calendar year in which the overcollection occurred. If the error is discovered in a subsequent calendar year, no repayment shall be made.

*c. Cross-reference.* Rescinded IAB 3/2/05, effective 4/6/05.

**46.2(3) Withholding on supplemental wage payments.** Rescinded IAB 3/2/05, effective 4/6/05.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.16.

**701—46.3(422) Forms, returns and reports.**

**46.3(1) Employer registration.** Every employer or payer required to deduct and withhold Iowa income tax must register with the department of revenue by filing an "Iowa Business Tax Registration Form." The form shall indicate the employer's or payer's federal identification number. If an employer or payer has not received a federal employer's identification number, the department will issue a temporary identification number. The employer or payer must notify the department when the federal employer identification number is assigned.

When initial payment of wages subject to Iowa withholding tax occurs late in the calendar quarter, or before the employer's or payer's federal employer's identification number is assigned by the Internal Revenue Service, the Iowa business tax registration form shall be forwarded along with the first quarterly withholding return. The responsible party(ies) shall be listed on the form.

If an employer deducts and withholds Iowa income tax but does not file the Iowa business tax registration form, the department may register the employer using the best information available. If an employer uses a service provider to report and remit Iowa withholding tax on behalf of the employer, the department may use information obtained from the service provider to register the employer if an Iowa business tax registration form is not filed. This information would include, but is not limited to, the name, address, federal employer's identification number, filing frequency, withholding agent and responsible party(ies) of the employer.

**46.3(2) Allowance certificate.**

*a. General rules.* On or before the date on which an individual commences employment with an employer, the individual shall furnish the employer with a signed Iowa employee's withholding allowance certificate (IA W-4) indicating the number of withholding allowances which the individual claims, which in no event shall exceed the number to which the individual is entitled. The employer is required to request a withholding allowance certificate from each employee. If the employee fails to furnish a certificate, the employee shall be considered as claiming no withholding allowances. See subrule 46.3(4) for information on Form IA W-4P which is to be used by payers of pensions, annuities, deferred compensation, individual retirement accounts and other retirement incomes.

The employer must submit to the department of revenue a copy of a withholding allowance certificate received from an employee if:

- (1) The employee claimed more than a total of 22 withholding allowances, or
- (2) The employee is claiming an exemption from withholding and it is expected that the employee's wages from that employer will normally exceed \$200 per week.

Employers required to submit withholding certificates should use the following address:

Iowa Department of Revenue  
Compliance Division  
Examination Section  
Hoover State Office Building  
P.O. Box 10456  
Des Moines, Iowa 50306

The department will notify the employer whether to honor the withholding certificate or to withhold as though the employee is claiming no withholding allowances.

*b. Form and content.* The "Iowa Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate" (IA W-4) must be used to determine the number of allowances that may be claimed by an employee for Iowa income tax withholding purposes. Generally, the greater number of allowances an employee is entitled to claim, the lower the amount of Iowa income tax to be withheld for the employee. The following withholding allowances may be claimed on the IA W-4 form:

- (1) Personal allowances. An employee can claim one personal allowance or two if the individual is eligible to claim head of household status. The employee can claim an additional allowance if the employee is 65 years of age or older and another additional allowance if the employee is blind.

If the employee is married and the spouse either does not work or is not claiming an allowance on a separate W-4 form, the employee can claim an allowance for the spouse. The employee may also claim an additional allowance if the spouse is 65 years of age or older and still another allowance if the spouse is blind.

- (2) Dependent allowances. The employee can claim an allowance for each dependent that the employee will be able to claim on the employee's Iowa return.

- (3) Allowances for itemized deductions. The employee can claim allowances for itemized deductions to the extent the total amount of estimated itemized deductions for the tax year for the employee exceeds the applicable standard deduction amount by \$200. In instances where an employee is married and the employee's spouse is a wage-earner, the total allowances for itemized deductions for

the employee and spouse should not exceed the aggregate amount itemized deduction allowances to which both taxpayers are entitled.

(4) Allowances for the child/dependent care credit. Employees who expect to be eligible for the child/dependent care credit for the tax year can claim withholding allowances for the credit. The allowances are determined from a chart included on the IA W-4 form on the basis of net income shown on the Iowa return for the employee. If the employee is married and has filed a joint federal return with a spouse who earns Iowa wages subject to withholding, the withholding allowances claimed by both spouses for the child/dependent care credit should not exceed the aggregate number of allowances to which both taxpayers are entitled. Taxpayers that expect to have a net income of \$45,000 or more for a tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2006, should not claim withholding allowances for the child and dependent care credit, since these taxpayers are not eligible for the credit.

(5) Allowances for adjustments to income. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, employees can claim allowances for adjustments to income which are set forth in Treasury Regulation §31.3402(m)-1, paragraph "b." This includes adjustments to income such as alimony, deductible IRA contributions, student loan interest and moving expenses which are allowed as deductions in computing income subject to Iowa income tax. In instances where an employee is married and the employee's spouse is a wage earner, the withholding allowances claimed by both spouses for adjustments to income for the employee and spouse should not exceed the aggregate number of allowances to which both taxpayers are entitled.

*c. Change in allowances which affect the current calendar year.*

(1) Decrease. If, on any day during the calendar year, the number of withholding allowances to which an employee is entitled is less than the number of withholding allowances claimed by the individual on a withholding certificate then in effect, the employee must furnish the employer with a new Iowa withholding allowance certificate relating to the number of withholding allowances which the employee then claims, which must in no event exceed the number to which the employee is entitled on such day.

(2) Increase. If, on any day during the calendar year, the number of withholding allowances to which an employee is entitled is more than the number of withholding allowances claimed by the employee on the withholding allowance certificate then in effect, the employee may furnish the employer with a new Iowa withholding allowance certificate on which the employee must in no event claim more than the number of withholding allowances to which the employee is entitled on such day.

*d. Change in allowances which affect the next calendar year.* If, on any day during the calendar year, the number of withholding allowances to which the employee will be, or may reasonably be expected to be, entitled to for the employee's taxable year which begins in, or with, the next calendar year is different from the number to which the employee is entitled on such day, the following rules shall apply:

(1) If such number is less than the number of withholding allowances claimed by an employee on an Iowa withholding allowance certificate in effect on such day, the employee must within a reasonable time furnish the employee's employer with a new withholding allowance certificate reflecting the decrease.

(2) If such number is greater than the number of withholding allowances claimed by the employee on an Iowa withholding allowance certificate in effect on such day, the employee may furnish the employee's employer with a new withholding allowance certificate reflecting the increase.

*e. Duration of allowance certificate.* An Iowa withholding allowance certificate which is in effect pursuant to these regulations shall continue in effect until another withholding allowance certificate takes effect. Employers should retain copies of the IA W-4 forms for at least four years.

#### **46.3(3) Reports and payments of income tax withheld.**

*a. Returns of income tax withheld from wages.*

(1) Quarterly returns. Every withholding agent required to withhold tax on compensation paid for personal services in Iowa shall make a return for the first calendar quarter in which tax is withheld and for each subsequent calendar quarter, whether or not compensation is paid therein, until a final return is filed. The withholding agent's "Quarterly Withholding Return is the form prescribed for making the return required under this paragraph. Monthly tax deposits or semimonthly tax deposits may be

required in addition to quarterly returns. See subparagraphs (2) and (3) of paragraph 46.3(3) “a.” In some circumstances, only an annual return and payment of withheld taxes will be required; see paragraph 46.3(3) “c.”

Payments shall be based upon the tax required to be withheld and must be remitted in full.

A withholding agent is not required to list the name(s) of the agent’s employee(s) when filing quarterly returns, nor is the withholding agent required to show on the employee’s paycheck or voucher the amount of Iowa income tax withheld.

If a withholding agent’s payroll is not constant, and the agent finds that no wages or other compensation was paid during the current quarter, the agent shall enter the numeral “zero” on the return and submit the return as usual.

(2) Monthly deposits. Every withholding agent required to file a quarterly withholding return shall also file a monthly deposit if the amount of tax withheld during any calendar month exceeds \$500, but is less than \$10,000. A withholding agent needs to file a monthly deposit even if no payment is due. No monthly deposit is required for the third month in any calendar quarter. The information otherwise required to be reported on the monthly deposit for the third month in a calendar quarter shall be reported on the quarterly return filed for that quarter, and no monthly deposit need be filed for such month.

(3) Semimonthly deposits. Every withholding agent who withholds more than \$5,000 in a semimonthly period must file a semimonthly tax deposit. A semimonthly period is defined as the period from the first day of a calendar month through the fifteenth day of a calendar month, or the period from the sixteenth day of a calendar month through the last day of a calendar month. When semimonthly deposits are required, a withholding agent must still file a quarterly return.

(4) Final returns. A withholding agent who in any return period permanently ceases doing business shall file the returns required by subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3) of paragraph 46.3(3) “a” as final returns for such period. The withholding agent shall cancel the withholding tax registration by notifying the department.

*b. Time for filing returns.*

(1) Quarterly returns. Each return required by subparagraph 46.3(3) “a”(1) shall be filed on or before the last day of the first calendar month following the calendar quarter for which such return is made.

(2) Monthly tax deposits. Monthly deposits required by subparagraph 46.3(3) “a”(2) shall be filed on or before the fifteenth day of the second and third months of each calendar quarter for the first and second months of each calendar quarter, respectively.

(3) Semimonthly tax deposits. Semimonthly deposits required by subparagraph 46.3(3) “a”(3) for the semimonthly period from the first day of the month through the fifteenth day of the month shall be filed with payment of the tax on or before the twenty-fifth day of the same month. The semimonthly deposits required by subparagraph 46.3(3) “a”(3) for the semimonthly period from the sixteenth day of the month through the last day of the month shall be filed with payment of the tax on or before the tenth day of the month following the month in which the tax is withheld.

For withholding that occurs on or after January 1, 2005, quarterly returns, amended returns, monthly deposits and semimonthly deposits shall be made electronically in a format and by means specified by the department of revenue. Tax payments are considered to have been made on the date that the tax is transmitted and released by the vendor to the department.

(4) Determination of filing status. Effective July 1, 2002, the department and the department of management have the authority to change filing thresholds by department rule. This paragraph sets forth the filing thresholds for each filer based on the amount withheld for withholding that occurs on or after January 1, 2003.

The following criteria will be used by the department to determine if a change in filing status is warranted.

<u>Filing Status</u>	<u>Threshold</u>	<u>Test Criteria</u>
Semimonthly	Greater than \$120,000 in annual withholding taxes (more than \$5,000 in a semimonthly period).	Tax remitted in 3 of most recent 4 quarters examined exceeds \$30,000.
Monthly	Between \$6,000 and \$120,000 in annual withholding taxes (more than \$500 in a monthly period).	Tax remitted in 3 of most recent 4 quarters examined exceeds \$1,500 per quarter.
Quarterly	Less than \$6,000 in annual withholding taxes.	Tax remitted in 3 of most recent 4 quarters examined is less than \$1,500 per quarter.
Annual	Less than 3 employees.	

When it is determined that a withholding agent's filing status is to be changed, the withholding agent shall be notified in writing. A withholding agent has the option of requesting, within 30 days of the department's notice of a change in filing frequency, that the withholding agent file more or less frequently than required by the department. To request filing on a less frequent basis than assigned by the department, the request must be in writing and submitted to the department. A withholding agent's written request to be allowed to file less frequently than the filing status assigned by the department will be reviewed by the department, and a written determination will be issued to the withholding agent who made the request.

A change in assigned filing status to file on a less frequent basis will be granted in only two instances:

- Incorrect historical data is used in the conversion. A business may meet the criteria based on the original filing data, but, upon investigation, the filing history may prove that the business does not meet the dollar criteria because of adjustments, amended returns, or requests for refunds.
- Data available may have been distorted by the fact that the data reflected an unusual pattern in tax collection. The factors causing such a distortion must be documented and approved by the department.

A withholding agent may also request to file more frequently than assigned by the department. This request may be made orally, in writing, in person, or by telephone.

The department and the department of management may perform review of filing thresholds every five years or as needed based on department discretion. Factors the departments will consider in determining if the filing thresholds need to be changed include, but are not limited to: tax rate changes, inflation, the need to maintain consistency with required multistate compacts, changes in law, and migration between filing brackets.

*c. Reporting annual withholding.*

(1) Any withholding agent who does not have employee withholding but who is required to withhold state income tax from other distributions is exempted from the provisions of subparagraphs (2) and (3) of paragraph 46.3(3) "a," if these distributions are made annually in one calendar quarter. These withholding agents need only comply with the reporting requirements of the one calendar quarter in which the tax is withheld, and make the required year-end reports.

(2) Every withholding agent employing not more than two individuals and who expects to employ either or both for the full calendar year may pay with the withholding tax return due for the first calendar quarter of the year the full amount of income taxes which would be required to be withheld from the wages for the full calendar year. The withholding agent shall advise the department of revenue that annual reporting is contemplated and shall also state the number of persons employed. The withholding agent shall compute the annual withholding from wages by determining the normal withholding for one pay period and multiply this amount by the total number of pay periods within the calendar year. The withholding agent shall be entitled to recover from the employee(s) any part of such lump-sum payment that represents an advance to the employee(s). If a withholding agent pays a lump sum with the first quarterly return, the agent shall be excused from filing further quarterly returns for the calendar year

involved unless the agent hires other or additional employees. The “Verified Summary of Payments Report” shall be filed at the end of the tax year.

*d. Reports for employee.*

(1) General rule. Every employer required to deduct and withhold tax from compensation of an employee must furnish to each employee with respect to the compensation paid in Iowa by such employer during the calendar year, a statement containing the following information: the name, address, and federal employer identification number of the employer; the name, address, and social security number of the employee; the total amount of compensation paid in Iowa; the total amount deducted and withheld as tax under subrule 46.1(1).

(2) Form of statement. The information required to be furnished an employee under the preceding paragraph shall be furnished on an Internal Revenue Service combined Wage and Tax Statement, Form W-2, hereinafter referred to as “combined W-2.” Any reproduction, modification or substitution for a combined W-2 by the employer must be approved by the department. Employers should keep copies of the combined W-2 for four years from the end of the year for which the combined W-2 applies.

(3) Time for furnishing statement. Each statement required by paragraph “d” to be furnished for a calendar year and each corrected statement required for any prior year shall be furnished to the employee on or before January 31 of the year succeeding such calendar year, or if an employee’s employment is terminated before the close of a calendar year without expectation that it will resume during the same calendar year, within 30 days from the day on which the last payment of compensation is made, if requested by such employee. See paragraph 46.3(3) “e” for provisions relating to the filing of copies of the combined W-2 with the department of revenue.

(4) Corrections. An employer must furnish a corrected combined W-2 to an employee if, after the original statement has been furnished, an error is discovered in either the amount of compensation shown to have been paid in Iowa for the prior year or the amount of tax shown to have been deducted and withheld in the prior year. Such statement shall be marked “corrected by the employer.” See paragraph 46.3(3) “e” for provisions relating to the filing of a corrected combined W-2 with the department.

(5) Undelivered combined W-2. Any employee’s copy of the combined W-2 which, after reasonable effort, cannot be delivered to an employee shall be transmitted to the department with a letter of explanation.

(6) Lost or destroyed. If the combined W-2 is lost or destroyed, the employer shall furnish a substitute copy to the employee. The copy shall be clearly marked “Reissued by Employer.”

*e. Annual verified summary of payments reports.*

(1) Every withholding agent required to withhold Iowa income tax under subrules 46.1(1), 46.1(2), 46.1(3), and 46.4(1) is to furnish to the department of revenue on or before the last day of February following the tax year an annual “Verified Summary of Payments Report” (VSP).

The withholding agent completing the VSP form must enter the total Iowa income tax withheld that is shown on the W-2 forms and 1099 forms for the year, the new jobs credits, supplemental jobs credits, accelerated career education credits and housing assistance credits claimed on withholding returns for the year. In addition, the withholding agent must enter on the VSP the withholding payments made for the year. If the amount of Iowa income tax withholding remitted to the department of revenue for the year is less than the withholding tax and withholding credits claimed, the withholding agent is to report the additional withholding tax due on an amended return and submit payment to the department.

If the Iowa income tax shown as withheld on the W-2s and 1099s issued for the tax year is less than the amount of withholding tax remitted to the department of revenue by the withholding agent, the agent should file an amended return with the department reflecting the excess tax paid.

(2) For Verified Summary of Payments Report forms filed with the department of revenue for the year 2000 and subsequent years, the withholding agents are not to submit W-2 forms and 1099 forms with the reports. However, the withholding agents should supply W-2 forms or 1099 forms as requested by personnel of the department of revenue if the request for the forms is made within three years from the end of the year for which the W-2 forms or 1099 forms apply. Therefore, if a request is made to a withholding agent for a W-2 form or a 1099 form for the year 2000, the request is valid if the request is postmarked, faxed or made on or before December 31, 2003.

*f. Withholding deemed to be held in trust.* Funds withheld from wages for Iowa income tax purposes are deemed to be held in trust for payment to the department of revenue. The state and the department shall have a lien upon all the assets of the employer and all the property used in the conduct of the employer's business to secure the payment of the tax as withheld under the provisions of this rule. An owner, conditional vendor, or mortgagee of property subject to such lien may exempt the property from the lien granted to Iowa by requiring the employer to obtain a certificate from the department, certifying that such employer has posted with the department security for the payment of the amounts withheld under this rule.

*g. Payment of tax deducted and withheld.* The amount of tax shown to be due on each deposit or return required to be filed under subrule 46.3(3) shall be due on or before the date on which such deposit or return is required to be filed.

*h. Correction of underpayment or overpayment of taxes withheld.*

(1) Underpayment. If a return is filed for a return period under rule 701—46.3(422) and less than the correct amount of tax is reported on the return and paid to the department, the employer shall report and pay the additional amount due by filing an amended withholding tax return.

(2) Overpayment. If an employer remits more than the correct amount of tax for a return period, the employer must file an amended withholding tax return and request a refund of the withholding tax paid which was not due.

**46.3(4) Iowa W-4P—withholding certificate for pension or annuity payments.** For payments made from pension plans, annuity plans, individual retirement accounts, or deferred compensation plans to residents of Iowa, payers of these retirement benefits are to use Form IA W-4P for withholding of state income tax from the benefits. Generally, state income tax is required to be withheld from payments of distributions from the retirement incomes described above when federal income tax is being withheld from the payments. However, no state income tax is required to be withheld to the extent the monthly payment amount is \$500 or less or the taxable amount per month is \$500 or less if the payee is eligible for the retirement benefits exclusion described in rule 701—40.47(422). In addition, no state income tax is required to be withheld to the extent the monthly payment amount is \$1,000 or less or the taxable amount per month is \$1,000 or less if the payee is married and eligible for the retirement benefits exclusion described in rule 701—40.47(422).

Form IA W-4P is available from the department for payers of retirement benefits that intend to withhold at a rate of 5 percent from the payment amount or taxable payment amount after the \$6,000 to \$12,000 exclusion is considered. Note that the \$6,000 to \$12,000 exclusion is to be allocated to all retirement benefit payments made in the year and not just the first \$6,000 to \$12,000 in payments made in the year to an individual. If an individual receives retirement benefits and has not completed Form IA W-4P, the payer is directed to withhold Iowa income tax from the retirement benefit payment after a \$6,000 exclusion is allowed on an annual basis.

Payers of retirement benefits that want to use withholding formulas or tables to withhold state income tax instead of at the 5 percent rate may design their own IA W-4P withholding certificate form without approval of the department.

The payers are not responsible for improper choices made by a payee in completion of the IA W-4P. However, payers cannot accept a request for exemption from the withholding of state income tax made by a payee if federal income tax is being withheld unless the payee is eligible for exemption from withholding.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.7 and 422.12C, and section 422.16 as amended by 2007 Iowa Acts, House File 904, section 3.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10]

#### **701—46.4(422) Withholding on nonresidents.**

**46.4(1) General rules.** Payers of Iowa income to nonresidents are required to withhold Iowa income tax and to remit the tax to the department on all payments of Iowa income to nonresidents except payments of wages to nonresidents engaged in film production or television production described in subrule 46.4(5); income payments for agricultural commodities or products described in subrule



46.4(6); deferred compensation payments, pension, and annuity payments attributable to personal services in Iowa by nonresidents described in subrule 46.4(7); and partnership distributions from certain publicly traded partnerships described in subrule 46.4(8). Withholding agents should use the following methods and rates in withholding for nonresidents:

*a. Wages or salaries.* Use the same withholding procedures, tables, formulas, and rates as are used for residents. See rule 701—46.2(422). Subrule 46.4(5) is an exception to the general rule. In addition, in accordance with the reciprocal tax agreement between Iowa and Illinois described in 701—subrule 38.13(1), Iowa withholding tax is not withheld on wages of Illinois residents who perform personal services in Iowa.

*b. Payments other than wages, salaries, and other compensation for personal services.* In lieu of using withholding tables or computer formulas to determine the amount of Iowa income tax to be withheld from payments made to nonresidents other than for salaries, wages, or other compensation for personal services, or income payments to nonresidents for agricultural commodities or products, Iowa income tax should be withheld at a rate of 5 percent of the amount of the payment. Subrule 46.4(6) describes the optional exemption from withholding of income payments made to nonresidents for the sale of agricultural commodities or products.

Nonresidents who prefer to make Iowa estimate payments instead of having Iowa income tax withheld from income payments from Iowa sources should refer to subrule 46.4(3) and rule 701—49.3(422).

**46.4(2) Income of nonresidents subject to withholding.** Listed below are various types of income paid to nonresidents which are subject to withholding tax. The list is for illustrative purposes only and is not deemed to be all-inclusive.

1. Personal service, including salaries, wages, commissions and fees for personal service wholly performed within this state and such portions of similar income of nonresident traveling salespersons or agents as may be derived from services rendered in this state.

2. Rents and royalties from real or personal property located within this state.

3. Interest or dividends derived from securities or investments within this state, when such interests or dividends constitute income of any business, trade, profession or occupation carried on within this state and subject to taxation.

4. Income derived from any business of a temporary nature carried on within this state by a nonresident, such as contracts for construction and similar contracts.

5. The distributive share of a nonresident beneficiary of an estate or trust, limited, however, to the portion thereof subject to Iowa income tax in the hands of the nonresident.

6. Income derived from sources within this state by attorneys, physicians, engineers, accountants, and similar sources as compensation for services rendered to clients in this state.

7. Compensation received by nonresident actors, singers, performers, entertainers, and wrestlers for performances in this state. See subrule 46.4(5) for an exception to this rule.

8. Income received by a nonresident partner or shareholder of a partnership or S corporation doing business in Iowa. See subrule 46.4(8) for the exemption from withholding for partnership distributions from certain publicly traded partnerships.

9. The Iowa gross income of a nonresident who is employed and receiving compensation for services shall include compensation for personal services which are rendered within this state. Compensation for personal services rendered by a nonresident wholly without the state is excluded from gross income of the nonresident even though the payment of such compensation may be made by a resident individual, partnership or corporation.

10. The gross income from commissions earned by a nonresident traveling salesperson, agent or other employee for services performed or sales made whose compensation depends directly on volume of business transacted by the nonresident, includes that proportion of the total compensation received which the volume of business or sales by the employee within this state bears to the total volume of business or sales within and without the state.

11. Payments made to landlords by agents, including elevator operators, for grain or other commodities which have been received by the landlord as rent constitute taxable income of the landlord

when sold by the landlord. See subrule 46.4(6) for the exemption from withholding on incomes paid to nonresidents for the sale of agricultural commodities or products.

12. Wages paid to nonresidents of Iowa who earn the compensation from regularly assigned duties in Iowa and one or more other states for a railway company or for a motor carrier are not taxable to Iowa. Pursuant to the Amtrak Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 1990, the nonresidents in this situation are subject only to the income tax laws of their states of residence. Thus, when an Iowa resident performs regularly assigned duties in two or more states for a railroad or a motor carrier, the only state income tax that should be withheld from the wages paid for these duties is Iowa income tax.

13. Wages paid to nonresidents of Iowa who earn compensation from regularly assigned duties in Iowa and one or more states for an airline company. In accordance with Public Law 103-272 enacted by Congress, airline employees who are nonresidents of Iowa are subject only to the income tax laws of their states of residence or the state in which they perform 50 percent or more of their duties.

14. Wages paid to nonresidents of Iowa who earn compensation from regularly assigned duties in Iowa for a merchant marine company. In accordance with Public Law 106-489 enacted by Congress, interstate waterway workers who are nonresidents of Iowa are subject only to the income tax laws of their states of residence.

**46.4(3) *Nonresident certificate of release.*** Where a nonresident payee makes the option to pay estimated Iowa income tax, a certificate of release from withholding will be issued by the Iowa department of revenue to the designated payers. The certificate of release will be forwarded to the specified withholding agent(s) and payer(s), and will state the amount of income covered by the estimated tax payment. Any income paid in excess of the amount so stated will be subject to withholding tax at the current rate. See 701—Chapter 49 for information on making estimate payments.

**46.4(4) *Recovering excess tax withheld.*** A nonresident payee may recover any excess Iowa income tax withheld from income of the payee by filing an Iowa income tax return after the close of the tax year and reporting income from Iowa sources in accordance with the income tax return instructions.

**46.4(5) *Exemption from withholding of nonresidents engaged in film production or television production in this state.*** Nonresidents engaged in film production or television production in this state are not subject to state withholding on wages earned from this activity if the nonresidents' employer has applied to the department for exemption from withholding of state income tax and the employer's application includes the following information about the nonresident employees:

- a. The employees' names.
- b. The employees' permanent mailing addresses.
- c. The employees' social security numbers.
- d. The estimated amounts the employees are to be paid for services provided by the employees in this state.

The employer's application for exemption from withholding for the nonresident employees will not be approved by the department if the employer fails to provide all the required information.

Only those nonresident employees described in the application for exemption from withholding will be covered when the application is approved by the department. If additional nonresident employees are hired after the initial application for exemption is filed, those employees should be described in an amendment to the application for exemption which must be filed with the department of revenue.

Applications for exemption from withholding for nonresident employees engaged in film production or television production should be directed to the Iowa Department of Revenue, Compliance Division, Examination Section, Hoover State Office Building, P.O. Box 10456, Des Moines, Iowa 50306.

**46.4(6) *Exemption from withholding for the sale of agricultural commodities or products.*** Withholding agents are not required to withhold state income tax from income payments made to nonresidents or representatives of the nonresidents for the sales of agricultural commodities or products, if the withholding agents provide certain information to the department of revenue about the sales. The following paragraphs describe the agricultural commodities and products that are included in the exemption from withholding, specify the information needed on the sales and clarify other issues related to the exemption from withholding. 701—subrule 49.3(4) describes an election for

withholding agents to make estimate payments on behalf of nonresident taxpayers for net incomes of the nonresidents from agricultural commodities or products.

a. Agricultural commodities or products included in the exemption from withholding. Withholding agents are not required to withhold state income tax from income payments they make to nonresidents or representatives of the nonresidents for the sale of commodity credit certificates, grain (corn, soybeans, wheat, oats, etc.), livestock (cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, etc.), domestic fowl (chickens, ducks, turkeys, geese, etc.), or any other agricultural commodities or products, if the withholding agents provide the department of revenue with the information specified in paragraph “b” of this subrule.

b. Information to be provided to the department by withholding agents claiming exemption from withholding on income payments made to nonresidents for the sales of agricultural items. The following information is to be provided on a listing to the department of revenue by withholding agents electing exemption from withholding of state income tax on income payments made in the calendar year to nonresidents or representatives of the nonresidents on the sales of agricultural commodities or products made in the year:

- (1) Name of the nonresident (last name, first name and middle initial).
- (2) Home address of the nonresident.
- (3) Social security number of the nonresident.
- (4) Aggregate payments made in the calendar year for the nonresident (includes payments made to a representative of the nonresident on behalf of the nonresident).
- (5) Two-digit Iowa county code number of the first one of the following that applies to the nonresident:
  1. County in which the nonresident owns real property or personal property.
  2. County in which the nonresident leases real property or personal property.
  3. County in which the nonresident has agricultural products stored or in which livestock is located.
  4. County where the nonresident has performed custom farming activities in the year.
  5. County where the nonresident has other business activities in Iowa other than merely sales activities.

If a nonresident does not own or lease property in Iowa or have other connection with Iowa as described in subparagraph 46.4(6)“b”(5), items “3,” “4,” and “5,” the nonresident is not subject to Iowa income tax on the income payments for agricultural commodities or products and the nonresident’s income payments should not be included on the listing.

In a situation where a withholding agent is unable to get all the information that is to be provided to the department on income payments on sales of agricultural items, the agent is relieved of the requirement to withhold if the agent can provide written evidence showing an attempt was made to acquire all the information.

The listing of aggregate income payments to nonresidents with an Iowa connection for sales of agricultural commodities and products in the calendar year should be sent to the department by the withholding agent on or before April 1 of the year following the year in which the income payments were made. In lieu of the listing, the withholding agent may compile the information on aggregate income payments to nonresidents on a magnetic tape, diskette or other electronic reporting, provided the submission meets departmental guidelines described in 701—paragraph 8.3(1)“e.”

The listing, magnetic tape or other electronic submission should be sent to the following address: Iowa Department of Revenue, Compliance Division, Examination Section, Hoover State Office Building, P.O. Box 10456, Des Moines, Iowa 50306; [idr@iowa.gov](mailto:idr@iowa.gov).

A withholding agent is not exempt from withholding of state income tax on income payments to nonresidents on sales of agricultural commodities or products if the withholding agent does not provide the department of revenue with information on income payments made during the year by April 1 of the subsequent year.

c. Rescinded IAB 3/2/05, effective 4/6/05.

**46.4(7)** *Exemption from withholding of payments made to nonresidents for deferred compensation, pensions, and annuities.* Iowa income tax withholding is not required from payments of deferred

compensation, pensions, and annuities made to nonresidents which are attributable to personal services of the nonresidents in Iowa since these payments are not subject to Iowa income tax. See rule 701—40.45(422) for the exclusion from Iowa income tax for these payments received by nonresidents.

**46.4(8) *Exemption from withholding of partnership distributions made to nonresidents of certain publicly traded partnerships.*** For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, a nonresident who is a partner in a publicly traded partnership as defined in Section 7704(b) of the Internal Revenue Code is not subject to state withholding tax on the partner's pro rata share, provided that the publicly traded partnership submits the following information to the department for each partner whose Iowa income from the partnership exceeded \$500:

- a. Partner's name.
- b. Partner's address.
- c. Partner's taxpayer identification number.
- d. Partner's pro rata share of Iowa income from the partnership for the tax year.

A partnership is a publicly traded partnership if the interests in the partnership are traded on an established securities market or the interests in the partnership are readily traded on a secondary market or its substantial equivalent.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.15, Iowa Code section 422.16 as amended by 2007 Iowa Acts, House File 923, section 3, and Iowa Code sections 422.17 and 422.73.  
[ARC 7761B, IAB 5/6/09, effective 6/10/09]

**701—46.5(422) Penalty and interest.**

**46.5(1) *Penalty.*** See rule 701—10.6(421) for penalty for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 1991. See rule 701—10.8(421) for statutory exemptions to penalty for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 1991.

**46.5(2) *Computation of interest on unpaid tax.*** Interest shall accrue on tax due from the original due date of the return. Interest on refunds of any portion of the tax imposed by statute which has been erroneously refunded and which is recoverable by the department shall bear interest as provided by law from the date of payment of the refund, with each fraction of a month considered to be an entire month. See rule 701—10.2(421) for the statutory interest rate.

All payments shall be first applied to the penalty and then to the interest, and the balance, if any, to the amount of tax due.

**46.5(3) *Computation of interest on overpayments.*** If the amount of tax determined to be due by the department is less than the amount paid, the excess to be refunded will accrue interest from the first day of the second calendar month following the date of payment or the date the return was due to be filed or was filed, whichever is the later.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 421.27, 422.16 and 422.25.

**701—46.6(422) Withholding tax credit to workforce development fund.** Upon payment in full of a certificate of participation or other obligation issued to fund a job training program under Iowa Code chapter 260E, the community college which provided the training is to notify the economic development authority of the amount paid by the employer or business to the community college during the previous 12 months. The economic development authority is to notify the department of revenue of this amount. The department is to credit 25 percent of this amount to the workforce development fund in each quarter for the next ten years from the withholding tax paid by the employer or business. If the withholding tax paid by the employer or business for a quarter is not sufficient to cover the sum to be credited to the workforce development fund, the sum to be credited is to be reduced accordingly. The aggregate amount from all employers to be transferred to the workforce development fund in a year is not to exceed \$4 million for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001, but before July 1, 2014. The aggregate amount is not to exceed \$5,750,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2014, and the aggregate amount is not to exceed \$6,000,000 for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2015.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.16A as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2460.

[ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

**701—46.7(422) ACE training program credits from withholding.** The accelerated career education (ACE) program is a training program administered by the Iowa department of economic development to provide technical training in state community colleges for employees in highly skilled jobs in the state to the extent that the training is authorized in an agreement between an employer or group of employers and a community college for the training of certain employees of the employer or group of employers. If a community college and an employer or group of employers enter into a program agreement for ACE training, a copy of the agreement is to be sent to the department of revenue. No costs incurred prior to the date of the signing between a community college and an employer or group of employers may be reimbursed or are eligible for program job credits, including job credits from withholding unless the costs are incurred on or after July 1, 2000.

**46.7(1)** The costs of the ACE training program may be paid from the following sources:

- a. Program job credits which the employer receives on the basis of the number of program job positions agreed to by the employer for the training program;
- b. Cash or in-kind contributions by the employer toward the costs of the program which must be at least 20 percent of the total cost of the program;
- c. Tuition, student fees, or special charges fixed by the board of directors of the community college to defray costs of the program;
- d. Guarantee by the employer of payments to be received under paragraphs “a” and “b” of this subrule.

This rule pertains only to the program job credits from withholding described in paragraph “a.”

**46.7(2)** ACE training programs financed by job credits from withholding. In situations when an employer or group of employers and a community college have entered into an agreement for training under the ACE program and the agreement provides that the training will be financed by credits from withholding, the amount of funding will be determined by the program job credits identified in the agreement. Eligibility for the program job credits is based on certification of program job positions and program job wages by the employer at the time established in the agreement with the community college. An amount of up to 10 percent of the gross program job wage as certified by the employer in the agreement shall be credited from the total amount of Iowa income tax withheld by the employer. For example, if there were 20 employees designated to be trained in the agreement and their gross wages were \$600,000, the gross program job wage would be \$600,000. Therefore, 10 percent of the gross program job wage in this case would be \$60,000, and this amount would be credited against Iowa income tax which would ordinarily be withheld from the wages of all employees of the employer and remitted to the department of revenue on a quarterly basis. The amount credited against the withholding tax liability of the employer would be paid to the community college training the employer’s employees under the ACE program. The employer may take the credits against withholding tax on returns filed with the department of revenue until such time as the program costs of the ACE program are considered to be satisfied.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 260G.4A and 422.16.

**701—46.8(260E) New job tax credit from withholding.** The Iowa industrial new jobs training program is a program administered by the economic development authority for projects established by a community college for the creation of jobs by providing education and training of workers for new jobs for new or expanding industries. For employers that have entered into an agreement with a community college under Iowa Code chapter 260E, a credit equal to 1.5 percent of the wages paid by the employer to each employee covered by the agreement can be taken on the Iowa withholding tax return. If the amount of withholding by the employer is less than 1.5 percent of the wages paid to the employees covered by the agreement, the employer can take the remaining credit against Iowa tax withheld for other employees. An employee does not include a resident of Illinois who earns wages in Iowa since these employees are not subject to Iowa withholding tax in accordance with the Iowa-Illinois reciprocal tax agreement discussed in 701—subrule 38.13(1). The administrative rules for the Iowa industrial

new jobs training program administered by the economic development authority may be found in 261—Chapter 5.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 260E.2 as amended by 2012 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2212, and section 260E.5.

[ARC 0337C, IAB 9/19/12, effective 10/24/12]

**701—46.9(15) Supplemental new jobs credit from withholding and alternative credit for housing assistance programs.**

**46.9(1) *Supplemental new jobs credit from withholding.*** For eligible businesses approved by the economic development authority under Iowa Code section 15A.7, a credit equal to an additional 1.5 percent of the wages paid to employees in new jobs for these eligible businesses can be taken on the Iowa withholding tax return. This supplemental new jobs credit is in addition to the credit described in rule 701—46.8(260E). The administrative rules for the supplemental new jobs credit from withholding may be found in 261—paragraph 59.6(3)“a.”

**46.9(2) *Alternative credit for housing assistance programs.*** As an alternative to the credit described in subrule 46.9(1) for eligible businesses in an enterprise zone, a business may provide a housing assistance program in the form of down payment assistance or rental assistance for employees in new jobs. A credit equal to 1.5 percent of the wages paid to employees participating in a housing assistance program may be claimed on the Iowa withholding tax return for wages paid prior to July 1, 2009. Effective July 1, 2009, the alternative credit for housing assistance programs was repealed. The administrative rules for the enterprise zone program administered by the Iowa department of economic development may be found in 261—Chapter 59.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15A.7 and 2014 Iowa Code sections 15E.196 and 15E.197.

[ARC 8605B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—46.10(403) Targeted jobs withholding tax credit.** For employers that enter into a withholding agreement with pilot project cities approved by the economic development authority and create or retain targeted jobs in a pilot project city, a credit equal to 3 percent of the gross wages paid to employees under the withholding agreement can be taken on the Iowa withholding tax return. The employer shall remit the amount of the credit to the pilot project city. The administrative rules for the targeted jobs withholding tax credit program administered by the economic development authority may be found in 261—Chapter 71.

If the amount of withholding by the employer is less than 3 percent of the wages paid to the employees covered under the withholding agreement, the employer can take the remaining credit against Iowa tax withheld for other employees or may carry the credit forward for up to ten years or until depleted, whichever is the earlier.

If an employer also has a new job credit from withholding provided in rule 701—46.8(260E) or the supplemental new jobs credit from withholding provided in subrule 46.9(1), these credits shall be collected and disbursed prior to the collection and disbursement of the targeted jobs withholding tax credit.

The following nonexclusive examples illustrate how this rule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: Company A does not have a withholding credit under Iowa Code chapter 260E or a supplemental new jobs credit under Iowa Code chapter 15E. Company A enters into a withholding agreement, and the withholding rate for employees covered under the agreement is 4 percent of the wages paid. Company A will be allowed a credit on the Iowa withholding return equal to 3 percent of the wages paid to each employee covered under the withholding agreement, since the targeted jobs withholding tax credit cannot exceed 3 percent.

EXAMPLE 2: Company B does not have a withholding credit under Iowa Code chapter 260E or a supplemental new jobs credit under Iowa Code chapter 15E. Company B enters into a withholding agreement, and the withholding rate for employees covered under the agreement is 2.5 percent of the wages paid. Company B will be allowed a credit on the Iowa withholding return equal to 3 percent of the wages paid to each employee covered under the withholding agreement. The extra withholding credit

equal to 0.5 percent may be used to offset withholding tax for Company B's employees not covered under the withholding agreement.

EXAMPLE 3: Company C has a withholding credit under Iowa Code chapter 260E of 1.5 percent of the wages paid to new employees and a supplemental new jobs credit under Iowa Code chapter 15E of 1.5 percent of the wages paid to new employees. Company C also enters into a withholding agreement for the same employees covered under the 260E agreement and supplemental new jobs credit agreement, and the withholding rate for employees covered under these agreements is 5 percent of the wages paid. Company C will be allowed a credit on the Iowa withholding return equal to 5 percent of the wages paid to each employee covered under these agreements. Since the community college receives disbursement of the credit before the pilot project city, the community college will receive 3 percent of the wages paid to each employee covered under the agreements, and the pilot project city will receive the remaining 2 percent of the wages paid to each employee covered under the agreements.

EXAMPLE 4: Company D has a withholding credit under Iowa Code chapter 260E of 1.5 percent of the wages paid to new employees and a supplemental new jobs credit under Iowa Code chapter 15E of 1.5 percent of the wages paid to new employees. Company D also enters into a withholding agreement for the same employees covered under the 260E agreement and supplemental new jobs credit agreement, and the withholding rate for employees covered under the agreement is 2.5 percent of the wages paid. Company D will be allowed a credit on the Iowa withholding tax return equal to 6 percent of the wages paid to each employee covered under these agreements. The extra withholding credit equal to 3.5 percent may be used to offset withholding tax for Company D's employees not covered under these agreements.

**46.10(1) Notification by the employer.** Once a withholding agreement is entered into with a pilot project city, the employer shall notify the department of revenue that an agreement has been executed. With this notification, the employer must also provide its address, tax identification number and the number of new jobs created under the agreement. In addition, for each year that the withholding agreement is in place, the employer must notify the department of revenue by January 31 of the number of new jobs created as of December 31 of the preceding year.

**46.10(2) Notification by the pilot project city.** The pilot project city must notify the department of revenue on a quarterly basis of the amount of the targeted jobs withholding credit that each employer covered by a withholding agreement remitted to the city. This notification must occur within 45 days after the end of each calendar quarter. In addition, the pilot project city must notify the department of revenue immediately when a withholding agreement with an employer is terminated.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 403.19A as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 433.

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CHAPTER 52  
FILING RETURNS, PAYMENT OF TAX,  
PENALTY AND INTEREST, AND TAX CREDITS  
[Prior to 12/17/86, Revenue Department[730]]

**701—52.1(422) Who must file.** Every corporation, organized under the laws of Iowa or qualified to do business within this state or doing business within Iowa, regardless of net income, shall file a true and accurate return of its income or loss for the taxable period. The return shall be signed by the president or other duly authorized officer. If the corporation was inactive or not doing business within Iowa, although qualified to do so, during the taxable year, the return must contain a statement to that effect.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1989, every corporation organized under the laws of Iowa, doing business within Iowa, or deriving income from sources consisting of real or tangible property located or having a situs within Iowa, shall file a true and accurate return of its income or loss for the taxable period. The return shall be signed by the president or other duly authorized officer.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1995, every corporation organized under the laws of Iowa, doing business within Iowa, or deriving income from sources consisting of real, tangible, or intangible property located or having a situs within Iowa, shall file a true and accurate return of its income or loss for the taxable period. The return shall be signed by the president or other duly authorized officer. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1999, every corporation doing business within Iowa, or deriving income from sources consisting of real, tangible, or intangible property located or having a situs within Iowa, shall file a true and accurate return of its income or loss for the taxable period. The return shall be signed by the president or other duly authorized officer.

Political organizations described in Internal Revenue Code Section 527 which are domiciled in this state and are required to file federal Form 1120POL and pay federal corporation income tax are subject to Iowa corporation income tax to the same extent as they are subject to federal corporation income tax.

Homeowners associations described in Internal Revenue Code Section 528 which are domiciled in this state and are required to file federal Form 1120H and pay federal corporation income tax are subject to Iowa corporation income tax to the same extent as they are subject to federal corporation income tax.

**52.1(1) Definitions.**

*a. Doing business.* The term “doing business” is used in a comprehensive sense and includes all activities or any transactions for the purpose of financial or pecuniary gain or profit. Irrespective of the nature of its activities, every corporation organized for profit and carrying out any of the purposes of its organization shall be deemed to be “doing business.” In determining whether a corporation is doing business, it is immaterial whether its activities actually result in a profit or loss.

*b. Representative.* A person may be considered a representative even though that person may not be considered an employee for other purposes such as withholding of income tax from commissions.

*c. Tangible property having a situs within this state.* The term “tangible property having a situs within this state” means that tangible property owned or used by a foreign corporation is habitually present in Iowa or it maintains a fixed and regular route through Iowa sufficient so that Iowa could constitutionally under the 14th Amendment and Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution impose an apportioned ad valorem tax on the property. *Central R. Co. v. Pennsylvania*, 370 U.S. 607, 82 S.Ct. 1297, 8 L.Ed.2d (1962); *New York Central & H. Railroad Co. v. Miller*, 202 U.S. 584, 26 S.Ct. 714, 50 L.Ed. 1155 (1906); *American Refrigerator Transit Company v. State Tax Commission*, 395 P.2d 127 (Or. 1964); *Upper Missouri River Corporation v. Board of Review*, Woodbury County, 210 N.W.2d 828.

*d. Intangible property located or having a situs within Iowa.* Intangible property does not have a situs in the physical sense in any particular place. *Wheeling Steel Corporation v. Fox*, 298 U.S. 193, 80 L.Ed. 1143, 56 S.Ct. 773 (1936); *McNamara v. George Engine Company, Inc.*, 519 So.2d 217 (La. App. 1988). The term “intangible property located or having a situs within Iowa” means generally that the intangible property belongs to a corporation with its commercial domicile in Iowa or, regardless of where the corporation which owns the intangible property has its commercial domicile, the intangible property has become an integral part of some business activity occurring regularly in Iowa. *Beidler v. South Carolina Tax Commission*, 282 U.S. 1, 75 L.Ed. 131, 51 S.Ct. 54 (1930); *Geoffrey, Inc. v. South*

*Carolina Tax Commission*, 437 S.E.2d 13 (S.C. 1993), cert. denied, 114 S.Ct. 550 (1993); *Kmart Properties, Inc. v. Taxation & Revenue Department of New Mexico*, 131 P. 3d 27 (N.M. Ct. App. 2001), rev'd on other issues, 131 P. 3d 22 (N.M. 2005); *Secretary, Department of Revenue v. Gap (Apparel), Inc.*, 886 So. 2d 459 (La.Ct.App. 2004); *A & F Trademark v. Tolson*, 605 S.E. 2d 187 (N.C.App. 2004), cert. denied 126 S.Ct. 353 (2005); *Lanco, Inc. v. Director, Division of Taxation*, 879 A.2d 1234 (N.J.Super.A.D. 2005), aff'd, 908 A.2d 176 (N.J. 2006) (per curiam), cert. denied 127 S.Ct. 2974 (June 18, 2007); *Geoffrey, Inc. v. Oklahoma Tax Commission*, 132 P. 3d 632 (Okla. Ct. Civ. App. 2005), cert. denied (Mar. 20, 2006), as corrected (Apr. 12, 2006); *FIA Card Services, Inc. v. Tax Comm'r*, 640 S.E.2d 226 (W. Va. 2006), cert. denied, 127 S.Ct. 2997 (June 18, 2007); *Capital One Bank v. Commissioner of Revenue*, 899 N.E.2d 76 (Mass. 2009); *Geoffrey, Inc. v. Commissioner of Revenue*, 899 N.E.2d 87 (Mass. 2009); *KFC Corporation v. Iowa Department of Revenue*, 792 N.W. 2d 308 (Iowa 2010), cert. denied 132 S. Ct. 97 (October 3, 2011). The following is a noninclusive list of types of intangible property: copyrights, patents, processes, trademarks, trade names, franchises, contracts, bank deposits including certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, mortgage loans, consumer loans, business loans, shares of stocks, bonds, licenses, partnership interests including limited partnership interests, leaseholds, money, evidences of an interest in property, evidences of debts such as credit card debt, leases, an undivided interest in a loan, rights-of-way, and interests in trusts.

The term also includes every foreign corporation which has acquired a commercial domicile in Iowa and whose property has not acquired a constitutional tax situs outside of Iowa.

**52.1(2) Corporate activities not creating taxability.** Public Law 86-272, 15 U.S.C.A., Sections 381-385, in general prohibits any state from imposing an income tax on income derived within the state from interstate commerce if the only business activity within the state consists of the solicitation of orders of tangible personal property by or on behalf of a corporation by its employees or representatives. Such orders must be sent outside the state for approval or rejection and, if approved, must be filled by shipment or delivery from a point outside the state to be within the purview of Public Law 86-272. Public Law 86-272 does not extend to those corporations which sell services, real estate, or intangibles in more than one state or to domestic corporations. For example, Public Law 86-272 does not extend to brokers or manufacturers' representatives or other persons or entities selling products for another person or entity.

*a.* If the only activities in Iowa of a foreign corporation selling tangible personal property are those of the type described in the noninclusive listing below, the corporation is protected from the Iowa corporation income tax law by Public Law 86-272.

(1) The free distribution by salespersons of product samples, brochures, and catalogues which explain the use of or laud the product, or both.

(2) The lease or ownership of motor vehicles for use by salespersons in soliciting orders.

(3) Salespersons' negotiation of a price for a product, subject to approval or rejection outside the taxing state of such negotiated price and solicited order.

(4) Demonstration by salesperson, prior to the sale, of how the corporation's product works.

(5) The placement of advertising in newspapers, radio, and television.

(6) Delivery of goods to customers by foreign corporation in its own or leased vehicles from a point outside the taxing state. Delivery does not include nonimmune activities, such as picking up damaged goods.

(7) Collection of state or local-option sales taxes or state use taxes from customers.

(8) Audit of inventory levels by salespersons to determine if corporation's customer needs more inventory.

(9) Recruitment, training, evaluation, and management of salespersons pertaining to solicitation of orders.

(10) Salespersons' intervention/mediation in credit disputes between customers and non-Iowa located corporate departments.

(11) Use of hotel rooms and homes for sales-related meetings pertaining to solicitation of orders.

(12) Salespersons' assistance to wholesalers in obtaining suitable displays for products at retail stores.

- (13) Salespersons' furnishing of display racks to retailers.
- (14) Salespersons' advice to retailers on the art of displaying goods to the public.
- (15) Rental of hotel rooms for short-term display of products.
- (16) Mere forwarding of customer questions, concerns, or problems by salespersons to non-Iowa locations.

*b.* For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1996, a foreign corporation will not be considered doing business in this state or deriving income from sources within this state if its only activities within this state are one or more of the following activities:

- (1) Holding meetings of the board of directors or shareholders, or holiday parties, or employee appreciation dinners.
- (2) Maintaining bank accounts.
- (3) Borrowing money, with or without security.
- (4) Utilizing Iowa courts for litigation.
- (5) Owning and controlling a subsidiary corporation which is incorporated in or which is transacting business within this state where the holding or parent company has no physical presence in the state as that presence relates to the ownership or control of the subsidiary.
- (6) Recruiting personnel where hiring occurs outside the state.

*c.* For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1997, a foreign corporation will not be considered doing business in this state or deriving income from sources within this state if its only activities within this state, in addition to the activities listed in paragraph “*b*” above, are training its employees or educating its employees, or using facilities in this state for this purpose.

*d.* For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, a foreign corporation will not be considered to be doing business in Iowa or deriving income from sources within Iowa if its only activities within Iowa, in addition to the activities listed in paragraphs “*b*” and “*c*” of this subrule, are utilizing a distribution facility in Iowa, owning or leasing property at a distribution facility in Iowa, or selling property shipped or distributed from a distribution facility in Iowa.

A distribution facility is an establishment at which shipments of tangible personal property are processed for delivery to customers. A distribution facility does not include an establishment at which retail sales of tangible personal property or returns of such property are undertaken with respect to retail customers more than 12 days in a year. However, an exception to the 12-day requirement is allowed for distribution facilities that process customer orders by mail, telephone, or electronic means, if the distribution facility also processes shipments of tangible personal property to customers, as long as no more than 10 percent of the goods are delivered or shipped to a purchaser in Iowa.

The following nonexclusive examples illustrate how this subrule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: A, a foreign corporation, stores its inventory of books at a facility in Iowa. The facility processes orders for these books solely by mail, telephone and the Internet on behalf of A, and customers are not allowed to purchase books at the facility's site in Iowa. The facility processes shipments of these books, and 5 percent of the books at this facility are delivered to purchasers located in Iowa. A does not conduct any other business activities in Iowa. A is not considered to be doing business in Iowa because less than 10 percent of the books at the facility are delivered to an Iowa customer.

EXAMPLE 2: B, a foreign corporation, stores its inventory of compact disks at a facility in Iowa. The facility processes orders for these compact disks solely by mail, telephone and the Internet on behalf of B, and customers are not allowed to purchase compact disks at the facility's site in Iowa. The facility processes shipments of these compact disks, and 15 percent of the compact disks at the facility are delivered to purchasers located in Iowa. B does not conduct any other business activities in Iowa. B is considered to be doing business in Iowa because more than 10 percent of the compact disks at the facility are delivered to an Iowa customer.

EXAMPLE 3: C, a foreign corporation, stores its inventory of doors and windows at a facility in Iowa. The facility processes orders for these windows and doors solely by mail, telephone and the Internet, and customers are not allowed to purchase these windows and doors at the facility's site in Iowa. The facility processes shipments of these windows and doors, and 7 percent of the windows and doors are delivered to purchasers located in Iowa. C will also install these windows and doors in Iowa upon customer request.

C is considered to be doing business in Iowa even though less than 10 percent of the windows and doors are delivered to Iowa customers because C is also conducting installation activities in Iowa which are not protected under Public Law 86-272.

EXAMPLE 4: D, a foreign corporation, stores its inventory of home decorating and craft kits at a facility in Iowa. The facility does not process any customer orders by mail, telephone or the Internet, and does not process any shipments of these kits directly to customers. D allows customers to come to the facility 14 days each year to directly purchase these kits, and customers must arrange for their own delivery of the kits. D is considered to be doing business in Iowa because sales to retail customers are conducted more than 12 days in a year, and the facility does not process customer orders or shipments to customers.

**52.1(3) Corporate activities creating taxability.** “Solicitation of orders” within Public Law 86-272 is limited to those activities which explicitly or implicitly propose a sale or which are entirely ancillary to requests for purchases. Activities that are entirely ancillary to requests for purchases are ones that serve no independent business function apart from their connection to the soliciting of orders. An activity that is not ancillary to requests for purchases is one that a corporation (taxpayer) has a reason to do anyway whether or not it chooses to allocate it to its sales force operating in Iowa (such as repair, installation, service-type activities, or collection on accounts). Activities that take place after a sale ordinarily will not be entirely ancillary to a request for purchases and, therefore, ordinarily will not be considered in “solicitation of orders.” *Wisconsin Department of Revenue v. William Wrigley, Jr. Company*, 505 U.S. 214, 120 L.Ed.2d 174, 112 S.Ct. 2447 (1992).

De minimis activities which are not “solicitation of orders” are protected under Public Law 86-272. Whether in-state nonsolicitation activities are sufficiently de minimis to avoid loss of tax immunity depends upon whether those activities establish only a trivial additional connection with the taxing state. Whether a corporation’s nonsolicitation in-state activities are de minimis should not be decided solely by the quantity of one type of such activity but, rather, all types of nonsolicitation activities of the taxpayer should be considered in their totality. *Wisconsin v. Wrigley*, 505 U.S. 214, 120 L.Ed.2d 174, 112 S.Ct. 2447 (1992). Frequency of the activity may be relevant, but an isolated activity is not invariably trivial. The mere fact that an activity involves small amounts of money or property does not invariably mean it is trivial.

If a foreign corporation has greater than a de minimis amount of Iowa nonsolicitation activity which includes activity of the types described in the noninclusive listing below, whether done by the salesperson, other employee, or other representative, it is not immunized from the Iowa corporation income tax by Public Law 86-272.

- a. Installation or assembly of the corporate product.
- b. Ownership or lease of real estate by corporation.
- c. Solicitation of orders for, or sale of, services or real estate.
- d. Sale of tangible personal property (as opposed to solicitation of orders) or performance of services within Iowa.
- e. Maintenance of a stock of inventory.
- f. Existence of an office or other business location.
- g. Managerial activities pertaining to nonsolicitation activities.
- h. Collections on regular or delinquent accounts.
- i. Technical assistance and training given after the sale to purchaser and user of corporate products.
- j. The repair or replacement of faulty or damaged goods.
- k. The pickup of damaged, obsolete, or returned merchandise from purchaser or user.
- l. Rectification of or assistance in rectifying any product complaints, shipping complaints, etc., if more is involved than relaying complaints to a non-Iowa location.
- m. Delivery of corporate merchandise inventory to corporation’s distributors or dealers on consignment.
- n. Maintenance of personal property which is not related to solicitation of orders.

- o. Participation in recruitment, training, monitoring, or approval of servicing distributors, dealers, or others where purchasers of corporation's products can have such products serviced or repaired.
- p. Inspection or verification of faulty or damaged goods.
- q. Inspection of the customer's installation of the corporate product.
- r. Research.
- s. Salespersons' use of part of their homes or other places as an office if the corporation pays for such use.
- t. The use of samples for replacement or sale; storage of such samples at home or in rented space.
- u. Removal of old or defective products.
- v. Verification of the destruction of damaged merchandise.
- w. Independent contractors, agents, brokers, representatives and other individuals or entities who act on behalf of or at the direction of the corporation (taxpayer) and who do non-de minimis amounts of nonsolicitation activities remove the corporation from the protection of Public Law 86-272. However, the maintenance of an office in Iowa or the making of sales in Iowa by independent contractors does not remove the corporation from the protection of Public Law 86-272. The term "independent contractors" means commission agents, brokers, or other independent contractors who are engaged in selling or soliciting orders for the sale of tangible personal property or perform other services for more than one principal and who hold themselves out as such in the regular course of their business activities. If a person is subject to the direct control of the foreign corporation that person may not qualify as an independent contractor.

**52.1(4)** *Taxation of corporations having only intangible property located or having a situs in Iowa.* For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1995, corporations whose only connection with Iowa is their ownership of intangible property located or having a situs in Iowa are subject to Iowa income tax and must file an Iowa income tax return. Intangible property is located or has a situs in Iowa if the corporation's commercial domicile is in Iowa and the intangible property has not become an integral part of some business activity occurring regularly within or without Iowa. Regardless whether the corporation's commercial domicile is in or out of Iowa, intangible property is located or has a situs in Iowa if the intangible property has become an integral part of some business activity occurring regularly in Iowa. *Geoffrey, Inc. v. South Carolina Tax Commission*, 437 S.E.2d 13 (S.C. 1993), cert. denied, 114 S.Ct. 550 (1993); *Arizona Tractor Company v. Arizona State Tax Commission*, 115 Ariz. 602, 566 P.2d 1348 (Ariz. App. 1977); *KFC Corporation v. Iowa Department of Revenue*, 792 N.W. 2d 308 (Iowa 2010), cert. denied 132 S.Ct. 97 (October 3, 2011). In the event that the intangible property interest is a general or limited partnership interest, the location or situs of that partnership interest is the place(s) where the partnership conducts business. *Arizona Tractor Company v. Arizona State Tax Commission*, supra.

The following nonexclusive examples illustrate how this subrule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: A, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, has a limited partnership interest in a partnership which does a regular business in Iowa. A has no physical presence in Iowa and has no other contact with Iowa. A's interest in the limited partnership is intangible personal property. A is required to file an Iowa income tax return because A's intangible personal property limited partnership interest has a business situs in Iowa. *Arizona Tractor Company v. Arizona State Tax Commission*, supra.

EXAMPLE 2: B, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, owns stock in a subsidiary corporation doing business regularly in Iowa. B has no physical presence in Iowa and has no other contact with Iowa. B controls the subsidiary and has a unitary relationship with it. B pledged the subsidiary stock to secure a line of credit from a bank and used the loaned funds in B's business. Under these circumstances, the subsidiary stock is not an integral part of the subsidiary's business and, therefore, the stock does not have a location or situs in Iowa. Accordingly, B is not required to file an Iowa income tax return as a result of any dividends received by B or capital gains received by B from the sale of the stock. *McNamara v. George Engine Company, Inc.*, 519 So.2d 217 (La. App. 1988).

EXAMPLE 3: C, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, owns trademarks and trade names which it, by license agreements, allows other corporations to use. Some of those other corporations do business in Iowa. The trademarks and trade names are used by these other corporations

at their Iowa stores in connection with their business activities at those stores. C has no physical presence in Iowa and has no other contact with Iowa. C is paid royalties of 1 percent of net sales of the licensed products or services. C is required to file an Iowa income tax return because C's intangible property interests in the trademarks and trade names have situs in Iowa. *Geoffrey, Inc. v. South Carolina Tax Commission*, 437 S.E.2d 13 (S.C. 1993), cert. denied, 114 S.Ct. 550 (1993).

EXAMPLE 4: D, a corporation with a commercial domicile in Iowa, is a holding company which does not sell any tangible personal property or sell any business service but which does own the stock of five subsidiaries, all of which do business outside of Iowa. D has no physical presence outside of Iowa and has no other contact outside of Iowa. D has a unitary relationship with each subsidiary. Under these circumstances, the stock is not an integral part of each subsidiary's business so the stock does not have a location or situs outside of Iowa. The location or situs of the stock is in Iowa because D's commercial domicile is in Iowa. Accordingly, all of the dividends from the stock paid to D and any capital gains incurred as a result of D's sale of the stock are wholly taxed by Iowa.

EXAMPLE 5: E, a corporation with a commercial domicile in Iowa, owns trademarks and trade names which it, by license agreements, allows other corporations, located outside of Iowa, to use. The trademarks and trade names are used by these other corporations at their non-Iowa stores in connection with their business activities at those stores. E has no physical presence outside of Iowa and has no other contact outside of Iowa. E has business activities in Iowa. The fees and royalties paid to E are part of E's unitary business income. Under these circumstances, E is entitled to apportion its net income within and without Iowa because E's intangible property interests in the trademarks and trade names have situs outside of Iowa and E has business activities in Iowa.

EXAMPLE 6: F, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, owns all of the stock of a subsidiary corporation doing business in Iowa. F has no physical presence in Iowa and no other contact with Iowa. F loans funds to the subsidiary which the subsidiary uses in its Iowa business. Under these circumstances, the interest-bearing asset is not an integral part of the subsidiary's business and, therefore, that intangible asset does not have a location or situs in Iowa. Accordingly, F is not required to file an Iowa income tax return. *Beidler v. South Carolina Tax Commission*, 282 U.S. 1, 75 L.Ed.131, 51 S.Ct. 54 (1930).

EXAMPLE 7: G, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, earns fees from the licensing of custom computer software. G has no physical presence in Iowa and no other contact with Iowa. G licenses the software to other corporations which do business in Iowa and which use the software in that business in Iowa. Under these circumstances, regardless whether the fees constitute royalties or something else, the license fees are earned from intangible personal property with a location or situs in Iowa. Accordingly, G is required to file an Iowa income tax return.

EXAMPLE 8: H, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, has no physical presence in Iowa. H has entered into a contract with an independent contractor to solicit sales of H's magazines in Iowa. The independent contractor does business in Iowa and receives payment for the magazines and deposits the funds in an Iowa bank for H's account. H earns interest on this account. Under these circumstances which are H's only contact with Iowa, H's interest-bearing account is an integral part of business activity in Iowa. Accordingly, H is required to file an Iowa income tax return and include the interest income in the numerator of the business activity formula.

EXAMPLE 9: J, a corporation with a commercial domicile in State X, earns income from mortgages that the corporation has purchased. J has no physical presence in Iowa and no other contact with Iowa. J earns interest income from the mortgages on property located in Iowa. Under these circumstances, the interest income is an integral part of business activity in Iowa. Accordingly, J is required to file an Iowa income tax return and include the interest income from the mortgages related to Iowa property in the numerator of the apportionment factor.

**52.1(5) Taxation of "S" corporations, domestic international sales corporations and real estate investment trusts.** Certain corporations and other types of entities, which are taxable as corporations for federal purposes, may by federal election and qualification have a portion or all of their income taxable to the shareholders or the beneficiaries. Generally, the state of Iowa follows the federal provisions (with adjustments provided by Iowa law) for determining the amount and to whom the income is taxable.

Examples of entities which may avail themselves of pass-through provisions for taxation of at least part of their net income are real estate investment trusts, small business corporations electing to file under Sections 1371-1378 of the Internal Revenue Code, domestic international sales corporations as authorized under Sections 991-997 of the Internal Revenue Code, and certain types of cooperatives and regulated investment companies. The entity's portion of the net income which is taxable as corporation net income for federal purposes is generally also taxable as Iowa corporation income (with adjustments as provided by Iowa law) and the shareholders or beneficiaries will report on their Iowa returns their share of the organization's income reportable for federal purposes as shareholder income (with adjustments provided by Iowa law). Nonresident shareholders or beneficiaries are required to report their distributive share of said income reasonably attributable to Iowa sources. Schedules shall be filed with the individual's return showing the computation of the income attributable to Iowa sources and the computation of the nonresident taxpayer's distributive share thereof. Entities with a nonresident beneficiary or shareholder shall include a schedule in the return computing the amount of income as determined under 701—Chapter 54. It will be the responsibility of the entity to make the apportionment of the income and supply the nonresident taxpayer with information regarding the nonresident taxpayer's Iowa taxable income.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1995, S corporations which are subject to tax on built-in gains under Section 1374 of the Internal Revenue Code or passive investment income under Section 1375 of the Internal Revenue Code are subject to Iowa corporation income tax on this income to the extent received from business carried on in this state or from sources in this state.

*a.* The starting point for computing the Iowa tax on built-in gains is the amount of built-in gains subject to federal tax after considering the federal income limitation. The starting point for computing the capital gains subject to Iowa tax is the amount of capital gains subject to federal tax. The starting point for computing the passive investment income subject to Iowa income tax is the amount of passive investment income subject to federal tax. To the extent that any of the above three types of income exist for federal income tax purposes, they are combined for Iowa income tax purposes.

*b.* No adjustment is made to the above amounts for either 50 percent of federal income tax or Iowa corporation income tax deducted in computing the federal net income of the S corporation for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2008, and for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The 50 percent of federal income tax and Iowa corporation income tax deducted in computing federal net income are adjustments to the Iowa net income which flows through to the shareholders for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2008, and for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, but before January 1, 2014, an adjustment is made to the above amounts for either 50 percent of federal income tax or Iowa corporation income tax deducted in computing the federal net income of the S corporation.

*c.* The allocation and apportionment rules of 701—Chapter 54 apply to nonresident shareholders if the S corporation is carrying on business within and without the state of Iowa.

*d.* Any net operating loss carryforward arising in a taxable year for which the corporation was a C corporation shall be allowed as a deduction against the net recognized built-in gain, capital gains, or passive investment income of the S corporation for the taxable year. For purposes of determining the amount of any such loss which may be carried to any of the 15 subsequent taxable years, after the year of the net operating loss, the amount of the net recognized built-in gain shall be treated as taxable income. For taxable years beginning after August 5, 1997, a net operating loss can be carried forward 20 taxable years.

*e.* Except for estimated and other advance tax payments and any credit carryforward under Iowa Code section 422.33 arising in a taxable year for which the corporation was a C corporation no credits shall be allowed against the built-in gains tax or the tax on capital gains or passive investment income.

For tax years beginning after 1996, Iowa recognizes the federal election to treat subsidiaries of a parent corporation that has elected S corporation status as "qualified subchapter S subsidiaries" (QSSSs). To the extent that, for federal income tax purposes, the incomes and expenses of the QSSSs are combined with the parent's income and expenses, they must be combined for Iowa tax purposes.

**52.1(6) *Exempted corporations and organizations filing requirements.***

*a. Exempt status.* An organization that is exempt from federal income tax under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code, unless the exemption is denied under Section 501, 502, 503 or 504 of the Internal Revenue Code, is exempt from Iowa corporation income tax except as set forth in paragraph “e” of this subrule. The department may, if a question arises regarding the exempt status of an organization, request a copy of the federal determination letter.

*b. Information returns.* Every corporation shall file returns of information as provided by Iowa Code sections 422.15 and 422.16 and any regulations regarding information returns.

*c. Annual return.* An organization or association which is exempt from Iowa corporation income tax because it is exempt from federal income tax is not required to file an annual income tax return unless it is subject to the tax on unrelated business income. The organization shall inform the director in writing of any revocation of or change of exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service within 30 days after the federal determination.

*d. Tax on unrelated business income for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1988.* A tax is imposed on the unrelated business income of corporations, associations, and organizations exempt from the general business tax on corporations by Iowa Code section 422.34, subsection 2, to the extent this income is subject to tax under the Internal Revenue Code. The exempt organization is also subject to the alternative minimum tax imposed by Iowa Code section 422.33(4).

The exempt corporation, association, or organization must file Form IA 1120, Iowa Corporation Income Tax Return, to report its income and complete Form IA 4626 if subject to the alternative minimum tax. The exempt organization must make estimated tax payments if its expected income tax liability for the year is \$1,000 or more.

The tax return is due the last day of the fourth month following the last day of the tax year and may be extended for six months by filing Form IA 7004 prior to the due date. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991, the tax return is due on the fifteenth day of the fifth month following close of the tax year and may be extended six months if 90 percent of the tax is paid prior to the due date.

The starting point for computing Iowa taxable income is federal taxable income as properly computed before deduction for net operating losses. Federal taxable income shall be adjusted as required in Iowa Code section 422.35.

If the activities which generate the unrelated business income are carried on partly within and partly without the state, then the taxpayer should determine the portion of unrelated business income attributable to Iowa by the apportionment and allocation provisions of Iowa Code section 422.33.

The provisions of 701—Chapters 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56 apply to the unrelated business income of organizations exempt from the general business tax on corporations.

*e. Certain posts or organizations of past or present armed forces members may be tax-exempt corporations for tax years beginning after May 21, 2003.* An organization that would have qualified as an organization exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(19) of the Internal Revenue Code but for the fact that the requirement that 75 percent of the members need to be past or present armed forces members is not met because the membership includes ancestors or lineal descendants is considered to be an organization exempt from federal income tax.

This change is effective for tax years beginning after May 21, 2003.

**52.1(7) *Income tax of corporations in liquidation.*** When a corporation is in the process of liquidation, or in the hands of a receiver, the income tax returns must be made under oath or affirmation of the persons responsible for the conduct of the affairs of such corporations, and must be filed at the same time and in the same manner as required of other corporations.

**52.1(8) *Income tax returns for corporations dissolved.*** Corporations which have been dissolved during the income year must file income tax returns for the period prior to dissolution which has not already been covered by previous returns. Officers and directors are responsible for the filing of the returns and for the payment of taxes, if any, for the audit period provided by law.

Where a corporation dissolves and disposes of its assets without making provision for the payment of its accrued Iowa income tax, liability for the tax follows the assets so distributed and upon failure to secure the unpaid amount, suit to collect the tax may be instituted against the stockholders and other



persons receiving the property, to the extent of the property received, except bona fide purchasers or others as provided by law.

**52.1(9) *Income tax returns for corporations storing goods in an Iowa warehouse.*** For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, foreign corporations are not required to file income tax returns if their only activities in Iowa are the storage of goods for a period of 60 consecutive days or less in a warehouse for hire located in Iowa, provided that the foreign corporation transports or causes a carrier to transport such goods to that warehouse and that none of these goods are delivered or shipped to a purchaser in Iowa.

The following nonexclusive examples illustrate how this subrule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: A, a foreign corporation, stores goods in a warehouse for hire in Iowa for a period of 45 consecutive days. The goods are then delivered to a purchaser outside Iowa. If this is A's only activity in Iowa, A is not required to file an Iowa income tax return.

EXAMPLE 2: B, a foreign corporation, stores goods in a warehouse for hire in Iowa for a period of 75 consecutive days. The goods are then delivered to a purchaser outside Iowa. B is required to file an Iowa income tax return because the goods were stored in Iowa for more than 60 consecutive days.

EXAMPLE 3: C, a foreign corporation, stores goods in a warehouse for hire in Iowa for a period of 30 consecutive days. One percent of these goods are shipped to a purchaser in Iowa, and the other 99 percent are shipped to a purchaser outside Iowa. C is required to file an Iowa income tax return because a portion of the goods were shipped to a purchaser in Iowa.

EXAMPLE 4: D, a foreign corporation, has retail stores in Iowa. D also stores goods in a warehouse for hire in Iowa for a period of 30 consecutive days. The goods are then delivered to a purchaser outside Iowa. D is required to file an Iowa income tax return because its Iowa activities are not limited to the storage of goods in a warehouse for hire in Iowa.

EXAMPLE 5: E, a foreign corporation, has goods delivered by a common carrier, F, into a warehouse for hire in Iowa. The goods are stored in the warehouse for a period of 40 consecutive days, and are then delivered to a purchaser outside Iowa. If this is E's only activity in Iowa, E is not required to file an Iowa income tax return. However, F is required to file an Iowa income tax return because it derives income from transportation operations in Iowa.

**52.1(10) *Deferment of income for start-up companies.*** For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2002, but before January 1, 2008, a business that qualifies as a "start-up" business can defer taxable income for the first three years that the business is in operation. The deferment of income for start-up companies is repealed effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008.

*a. Definition of start-up business.* A start-up business for purposes of this subrule does not include any of the following:

- (1) An existing business locating in Iowa from another state.
- (2) An existing business locating in Iowa from another location in Iowa.
- (3) A newly created business which is the result of the merger of two or more businesses.
- (4) A newly created subsidiary or new business of a corporation.
- (5) A previously existing business which has been dissolved and reincorporated.
- (6) An existing business operating under a different name and located in a different location.
- (7) A newly created partnership owned by two or more of the same partners as an existing business and engaging in similar business activity as the existing business.
- (8) A business entity that reorganizes or experiences a change in either the legal or trade name of the business.
- (9) A joint venture.

*b. Criteria for deferment of taxable income.* In order to qualify for the deferment of taxable income for a start-up business, each of the following criteria must be met:

- (1) The taxpayer is a business that is a wholly new start-up business beginning operations during the first tax year for which the deferment of taxable income is claimed.
- (2) The business has its commercial domicile, as defined by Iowa Code section 422.32, in Iowa.
- (3) The operations of the business are funded by at least 25 percent venture capital moneys. "Venture capital moneys" means an equity investment from an individual or a private seed and venture

capital fund whose only business is investing in seed and venture capital opportunities. “Venture capital moneys” does not mean a loan or other nonequity financing from a person, financial institution or other entity.

(4) The taxpayer does not have any delinquent taxes or other debt outstanding and owing to the state of Iowa.

*c. Request for deferment of income.* A taxpayer must submit a request to the department for the deferment of taxable income. The request must provide evidence that all of the criteria to qualify as a start-up business have been met. The request should be made as soon as possible after the close of the first tax year of the business. The request is to be filed with the Iowa Department of Revenue, Policy Section, Compliance Division, P.O. Box 10457, Des Moines, Iowa 50306-0457. Upon determination that the criteria have been met, the department will notify the taxpayer that the deferment of taxable income is approved. If the request for deferment of taxable income is denied, the taxpayer may file a protest within 60 days of the date of the letter denying the request for deferment of taxable income. The department’s determination letter shall set forth the taxpayer’s rights to protest the department’s determination.

*d. Filing of tax returns.* If the request for deferment of taxable income is approved, taxable income for the first three years that the business is in operation is deferred. The taxpayer shall pay taxes on the deferred taxable income in five equal annual installments during the five tax years following the three years of deferment. Tax returns must be filed for each tax year in which the deferment is approved. If the taxpayer has a net loss during any tax year during the three-year deferment period, the loss may be applied to any deferred taxable income during that period. For purposes of assessing penalty and interest, the tax on any deferred income is not due and payable until the tax years in which the five equal annual installments are due and payable.

The following nonexclusive examples illustrate how this subrule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: A qualifying start-up business reports Iowa taxable income of \$1,000 in year one, \$5,000 in year two and \$10,000 in year three. The total tax deferred is \$60 in year 1, \$300 in year two and \$600 in year three, or \$960. The taxpayer shall pay \$192 (\$960 divided by 5) in deferred tax for each of the next five tax returns. No penalty or interest is due on the deferred annual tax of \$192 if the returns for years four through eight are filed by the due date and the tax is timely paid. After the return for year three is filed, the department will issue a schedule to the qualifying business indicating that \$192 of additional tax is due annually for years four through eight, and when the additional payments of \$192 are due.

EXAMPLE 2: A qualifying start-up business reports an Iowa taxable loss of \$10,000 in year one, a loss of \$2,000 in year two and taxable income of \$22,000 in year three. The losses for year one and year two can be netted against the income in year three, resulting in deferred taxable income of \$10,000. The tax of \$600 computed on income of \$10,000 will be paid in five equal installments of \$120 for the next five tax returns. No penalty or interest is due on the deferred annual tax of \$120 if the returns for years four through eight are filed by the due date and the tax is timely paid. After the return for year three is filed, the department will issue a schedule to the qualifying business indicating that \$120 of additional tax is due annually for years four through eight and when the additional payments of \$120 are due.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.21, 422.32, 422.33, 422.34, 422.34A, and 422.36 and Iowa Code section 422.24A as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2400, section 66.

[ARC 7761B, IAB 5/6/09, effective 6/10/09; ARC 1303C, IAB 2/5/14, effective 3/12/14; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

## **701—52.2(422) Time and place for filing return.**

**52.2(1) Returns of corporations.** A return of income for all corporations must be filed on or before the due date. The due date for all corporations excepting cooperative associations as defined in Section 6072(d) of the Internal Revenue Code is the last day of the fourth month following the close of the taxpayer’s taxable year, whether the return be made on the basis of the calendar year or the fiscal year; or the last day of the period covered by an extension of time granted by the director. When the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday or a legal holiday, the return will be due the first business day following the

Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday. If a return is placed in the mails, properly addressed and postage paid in ample time to reach the department on or before the due date for filing, no penalty will attach should the return not be received until after that date. Mailed returns should be addressed to Corporate Income Tax Processing, Hoover State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

**52.2(2) *Returns of cooperatives.*** A return of income for cooperatives, defined in Section 6072(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, must be filed on or before the fifteenth day of the ninth month following the close of the taxpayer's taxable year.

**52.2(3) *Short period returns.*** Where under a provision of the Internal Revenue Code, a corporation is required to file a tax return for a period of less than 12 months, a short period Iowa return must be filed for the same period. The short period Iowa return is due 45 days after the federal due date, not considering any federal extension of time to file.

**52.2(4) *Extension of time for filing returns for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991.*** See 701—subrule 39.2(4).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.21 and 422.24.

### **701—52.3(422) Form for filing.**

**52.3(1) *Use and completeness of prescribed forms.*** Returns shall be made by corporations on forms supplied by the department. Taxpayers not supplied with the proper forms shall make application for same to the department in ample time to have their returns made, verified and filed on or before the due date. Each taxpayer shall carefully prepare the taxpayer's return so as to fully and clearly set forth the data required. For lack of a prescribed form, a statement made by a taxpayer disclosing the taxpayer's gross income and the deductions therefrom may be accepted as a tentative return, and if verified and filed within the prescribed time, will relieve the taxpayer from liability to penalties, provided that without unnecessary delay such a tentative return is replaced by a return made on the proper form. Each question shall be answered and each direction complied with in the same manner as if the forms and instructions were embodied in these rules.

Failure to receive the proper forms does not relieve the taxpayer from the obligation of making any return required by the statute.

Returns received which are not completed, but merely state "see schedule attached" are not considered to be a properly filed return and may be returned to the taxpayer for proper completion. This may result in the imposition of penalties and interest due to the return being filed after the due date.

**52.3(2) *Form for filing—domestic corporations.*** A domestic corporation, as defined by Iowa Code subsection 422.32(5), is required to file a complete Iowa return for each year of its existence regardless of whether the corporation has income, loss, or inactivity. For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 1999, domestic corporations are required to file a complete Iowa return only if they are doing business in Iowa, or deriving income from sources within Iowa. For tax periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012, domestic corporations must also include a true and accurate copy of their federal corporation income tax return as filed with the Internal Revenue Service with the filing of their Iowa return. At a minimum this return includes the following federal schedules: income statement, balance sheet, reconciliation of income per books with income per return, analysis of unappropriated retained earnings per books, dividend income and special deductions, cost of goods sold, capital gains, tax computation and tax deposits, alternative minimum tax computation, and statements detailing other income and other deductions.

When a domestic corporation is included in the filing of a consolidated federal income tax return, the Iowa corporation income tax return shall include a schedule of the consolidating income statements as properly computed for federal income tax purposes showing the income and expenses of each member of the consolidated group, and a schedule of capital gains on a separate basis.

If a domestic corporation claims a foreign tax credit, research activities credit, alcohol fuel credit, employer social security credit, or work opportunity credit on its federal income tax return, a detailed computation of the credits claimed shall be included with the Iowa return upon filing. In those instances where the domestic corporation is involved in the filing of a consolidated federal income tax return, the credit computations shall be reported on a separate entity basis.

Similarly, where a domestic corporation is charged with a holding company tax or an alternative minimum tax, the details of the taxes levied shall be put forth in a schedule to be included with the Iowa return. Furthermore, these taxes shall be identified on a separate company basis where the domestic corporation files as a member of a consolidated group for federal purposes.

**52.3(3) *Form for filing—foreign corporations.*** Foreign corporations, as defined by Iowa Code subsection 422.32(6), must include a true and accurate copy of their federal corporation income tax return as filed with the Internal Revenue Service with the filing of their Iowa return. At a minimum this return includes the following federal schedules: income statement, balance sheet, reconciliation of income per books with income per return, analysis of unappropriated retained earnings per books, dividend income and special deductions, cost of goods sold, capital gains, tax computation and tax deposits, research activities credit computation, work opportunity credit computation, foreign tax credit computation, alcohol fuel credit computation, employer social security credit computation, alternative minimum tax computation, and statements detailing other income and other deductions.

When a foreign corporation whose income is included in a consolidated federal income tax return files an Iowa return, federal consolidating income statements as properly computed for federal income tax purposes showing the income and expenses of each member of the consolidated group shall be required together with the following additional schedules on a separate basis:

- a. Capital gains.
- b. Dividend income and special deductions.
- c. Research activities credit, alcohol fuel credit and employer social security credit computations.
- d. Work opportunity credit computation.
- e. Foreign tax credit computation.
- f. Holding company tax computation.
- g. Alternative minimum tax computation.
- h. Schedules detailing other income and other deductions.

**52.3(4) *Amended returns.*** If it becomes known to the taxpayer that the amount of income reported to be federal net income or Iowa taxable income was erroneously stated on the Iowa return, or changed by Internal Revenue Service audit, or otherwise, the taxpayer shall file an amended Iowa return along with supporting schedules, to include the amended federal return and a copy of the federal revenue agent's report if applicable. A copy of the federal revenue agent's report and notification of final federal adjustments provided by the taxpayer will be acceptable in lieu of an amended return. The assessment or refund of tax shall be dependent on the statute of limitations as set forth in 701—subrule 51.2(1) and rule 701—55.3(422).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.21 and section 422.36 as amended by 2012 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328.

[ARC 0337C, IAB 9/19/12, effective 10/24/12]

#### **701—52.4(422) Payment of tax.**

**52.4(1) *Quarterly estimated payments.*** Effective for taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 1977, corporations are required to make quarterly payments of estimated income tax. Rules pertaining to the estimated tax are contained in 701—Chapter 56.

**52.4(2) *Full estimated payment on original due date.*** Rescinded IAB 3/15/95, effective 4/19/95.

**52.4(3) *Penalty and interest on unpaid tax.*** See rule 701—10.6(421) for penalty for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 1991. See rule 701—10.8(421) for statutory exemptions to penalty for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 1991.

Interest shall accrue on tax due from the original due date of the return. Interest on refunds of any portion of the tax imposed by statute which has been erroneously refunded and which is recoverable by the department shall bear interest as provided by law from the date of payment of the refund, considering each fraction of a month as an entire month. See rule 701—10.2(421) for the statutory interest rate.

All payments shall be first applied to the penalty and then to the interest, and the balance, if any, to the amount of tax due.

**52.4(4) *Payment of tax by uncertified checks.*** The department will accept uncertified checks in payment of income taxes, provided the checks are collectible for their full amount without any deduction for exchange or other charges unless requirements for electronic transmission of remittances and related information specify otherwise. The date on which the department receives the check will be considered the date of payment, so far as the taxpayer is concerned, unless the check is dishonored. If one check is remitted to cover two or more corporations' taxes, the remittance must be accompanied by a letter of transmittal stating: (a) the name of the drawer of the check; (b) the amount of the check; (c) the amount of any cash, money order or other instrument included in the same remittance; (d) the name of each corporation whose tax is to be paid by the remittance; and (e) the amount of payment on account of each corporation.

**52.4(5) *Procedure with respect to dishonored checks.*** If any check is returned unpaid, all expenses incidental to the collection thereof will be charged to the taxpayer. If any taxpayer whose check has been returned by the depository bank uncollected should fail at once to make the check good, the director will proceed to collect the tax as though no check had been given. A taxpayer who tenders a certified check in payment for taxes is not relieved from his obligation until the check has been paid.

**52.4(6) *New jobs credit.*** Transferred to 701—52.8(422) IAB 11/28/90, effective 1/2/91.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.21, 422.24, 422.25, 422.33 and 422.86.

#### **701—52.5(422) Minimum tax.**

**52.5(1)** Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

**52.5(2)** For tax years beginning after 1997, a small business corporation or a new corporation for its first year of existence, which through the operation of Internal Revenue Code Section 55(e) is exempt from the federal alternative minimum tax, is not subject to Iowa alternative minimum tax. A small business corporation may apply any alternative minimum tax credit carryforward to the extent of its regular corporation income tax liability.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, the minimum tax is imposed only to the extent that it exceeds the taxpayer's regular tax liability computed under Iowa Code subsection 422.33(1). The minimum tax rate is 60 percent of the maximum corporate tax rate rounded to the nearest one-tenth of 1 percent or 7.2 percent. Minimum taxable income is computed as follows:

State taxable income as adjusted by Iowa Code section 422.35

Plus:	Tax preference items, adjustments and losses added back
Less:	Allocable income including allocable preference items and adjustments under Section 56 of the Internal Revenue Code including adjusted current earnings related to allocable income including the allocable preference items
	Subtotal
Times:	Apportionment percentage
	Result
Plus:	Income allocable to Iowa including allocable preference items and adjustments under Section 56 of the Internal Revenue Code including adjusted current earnings related to allocable income including the allocable preference items
Less:	Iowa alternative tax net operating less deduction
	\$40,000 exemption amount
Equals:	Iowa alternative minimum taxable income

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, the items of tax preference are the same items of tax preference under Section 57 except for Subsections (a)(1) and (a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code used to compute federal alternative minimum taxable income. The adjustments to state taxable income are those adjustments required by Section 56 except for Subsections (a)(4) and (d) of the Internal Revenue Code used to compute federal alternative minimum taxable income. In making the adjustment

under Section 56(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, interest and dividends from federal securities net of amortization of any discount or premium shall be subtracted. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1988, in making the adjustment under Section 56(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, interest and dividends from state and other political subdivisions and from regulated investment companies exempt from federal income tax under the Internal Revenue Code shall be subtracted net of amortization of any discount or premium. In making the adjustment for adjusted current earnings, subtract Foreign Sales Company (FSC) dividend income and Puerto Rican dividend income computed under Internal Revenue Code Section 936 to the extent they are included in the federal computation of adjusted current earnings. Losses to be added are those losses required to be added by Section 58 of the Internal Revenue Code in computing federal alternative minimum taxable income.

- a. Tax preference items are:
  1. Intangible drilling costs;
  2. Incentive stock options;
  3. Reserves for losses on bad debts of financial institutions;
  4. Appreciated property charitable deductions;
  5. Accelerated depreciation or amortization on certain property placed in service before January 1, 1987.
- b. Adjustments are:
  1. Depreciation;
  2. Mining exploration and development;
  3. Long-term contracts;
  4. Iowa alternative minimum net operating loss deduction;
  5. Book income or adjusted earnings and profits.
- c. Losses added back are:
  1. Farm losses;
  2. Passive activity losses.

Computation of Iowa alternative minimum tax net operating loss deduction.

Net operating losses computed under rule 701—53.2(422) carried forward from tax years which begin before January 1, 1987, are deductible without adjustment.

Net operating losses from tax years which begin after December 31, 1986, which are carried back or carried forward to the current tax year shall be reduced by the amount of tax preferences and adjustments taken into account in computing the net operating loss prior to applying rule 701—53.2(422). The deduction for a net operating loss from a tax year beginning after December 31, 1986, which is carried back or carried forward shall not exceed 90 percent of the alternative minimum taxable income computed without regard for the net operating loss deduction.

The exemption amount shall be reduced by 25 percent of the amount that the alternative minimum taxable income computed without regard to the \$40,000 exemption exceeds \$150,000. The exemption shall not be reduced below zero.

EXAMPLE: The following example shows the computation of the alternative minimum tax when there are net operating loss carryforwards and carrybacks including an alternative minimum tax net operating loss.

For tax year 1987, the following information is available:

Federal taxable income before NOL	\$182,000
Federal NOL carryforward	<97,000>
Federal income tax	19,750
Tax preferences and adjustments	48,000
Iowa income tax expensed on federal	2,570
Iowa NOL carryforward	147,000

For tax year 1988, the following information is available:

Federal taxable income before NOL	\$<154,000>
Federal income tax refund	15,460
Tax preferences and adjustments	78,000
Iowa income tax refund reported on federal	2,570

The alternative minimum tax for 1987 before the 1988 net operating loss carryback should be computed as follows:

Regular Iowa Tax	
Federal taxable income	\$182,000
less 50% federal tax	<9,875>
add Iowa income tax expensed	2,570
Iowa taxable income before NOL carryforward	\$174,695
less NOL carryforward	<147,000>
Iowa taxable income	\$ 27,695
Iowa income tax	\$ 1,716
Alternative Minimum Tax	
Iowa taxable income before NOL	\$174,695
add preferences and adjustments	48,000
Total	\$222,695
less NOL carryforward*	<147,000>
Iowa alternative taxable income	\$ 75,695
less exemption amount	<40,000>
Total	\$ 35,695
Times 7.2%	2,570
Less regular tax	<1,715>
Alternative minimum tax	\$ 855

\*Net operating loss carryforwards from tax years beginning before January 1, 1987, are deductible at 100 percent without reduction for items of tax preference or adjustments arising in the tax year.

The alternative minimum tax for 1987 after the 1988 net operating loss carryback should be computed as follows:

Regular Iowa Tax	
Federal taxable income	\$ 182,000
less 50% federal tax	<9,875>
add Iowa income tax expensed	2,570
Iowa taxable income before NOL carryforward	\$ 174,695
less NOL carryforward	<147,000>
	\$ 27,695
less NOL carryback from 1988 <sup>1</sup>	<148,840>
NOL carryforward	\$ <121,145>

Alternative Minimum Tax	
Iowa taxable income before NOL	\$ 174,695
add preferences and adjustments	48,000
Total	<u>\$ 222,695</u>
less NOL carryforward from pre-1987 tax year	<u>&lt;147,000&gt;</u>
Total	\$ 75,695
less alternative minimum tax NOL <sup>2</sup>	<u>&lt;68,126&gt;</u>
Total	\$ 7,569
less exemption	<u>&lt;40,000&gt;</u>
Alternative minimum taxable income after NOL	\$ -0-

<sup>1</sup>Computation of 1988 Iowa NOL

Federal NOL	\$<154,000>
add 50% of federal refund	7,730
less Iowa refund in federal income	<u>&lt;2,570&gt;</u>
Iowa NOL	\$<148,840>

<sup>2</sup>Computation of 1988 Alternative Minimum Tax NOL

Iowa NOL	\$<148,840>
add preferences and adjustments	78,000
Total	<u>\$ &lt;70,840&gt;</u>
NOL carryback limited to 90% of alternative minimum income before NOL and exemption*	<u>\$ &lt;68,126&gt;</u>
Alternative minimum tax NOL carryforward	\$ 2,705

\*For purposes of the alternative minimum tax, net operating loss carryforward or carryback from tax years beginning after December 31, 1986, must be reduced by items of tax preference and adjustments, and are limited to 90 percent of alternative minimum taxable income before deduction of the post-1986 NOL and the \$40,000 exemption amount ( $\$75,695 \times 90\% = \$68,126$ ).

**52.5(3)** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1986, estimated payments are required for minimum tax.

**52.5(4)** Alternative minimum tax credit for minimum tax paid in a prior tax year. Minimum tax paid by a taxpayer in prior tax years commencing with tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, can be claimed as a tax credit against the taxpayer's regular income tax liability in a subsequent tax year. Therefore, 1988 is the first tax year that the minimum tax credit is available for use and the credit is based on the minimum tax paid by the taxpayer for 1987. The minimum tax credit may only be used against regular income tax for a tax year to the extent that the regular tax is greater than the minimum tax for the tax year. If the minimum tax credit is not used up against the regular tax for a tax year, the remaining credit is carried to the following tax year to be applied against the regular income tax liability for that period.

*a.* Computation of minimum tax credit on Schedule IA 8827. The minimum tax credit is computed on Schedule IA 8827 from information on Schedule IA 4626 for prior tax years, from Form IA 1120 and Schedule IA 4626 for the current year and from Schedule IA 8827 for prior tax years.

*b.* Examples of computation of the minimum tax credit and carryover of the credit.

EXAMPLE 1. Taxpayer reported \$5,000 of minimum tax for 2007. For 2008, taxpayer reported regular tax less credits of \$8,000 and the minimum tax liability is \$6,000. The minimum tax credit is \$2,000 for 2008 because, although the taxpayer had an \$8,000 regular tax liability, the credit is allowed



only to the extent that the regular tax exceeds the minimum tax. Since only \$2,000 of the carryover credit from 2007 was used, there is a \$2,000 minimum tax carryover credit to 2009.

EXAMPLE 2. Taxpayer reported \$2,500 of minimum tax for 2007. For 2008, taxpayer reported regular tax less credits of \$8,000 and the minimum tax liability is \$5,000. The minimum tax credit is \$2,500 for 2008 because, although the regular tax less credits exceeded the minimum tax by \$3,000, the credit is allowed only to the extent of minimum tax paid for prior tax years. There is no minimum tax carryover credit to 2009.

c. Computation of the minimum tax credit attributable to a member leaving an affiliated group filing a consolidated Iowa corporation income tax return. The amount of minimum tax credit available for carryforward attributable to a member of a consolidated Iowa income tax return shall be computed as follows: The consolidated minimum tax credit available for carryforward from each tax year is multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the separate member's tax preferences and adjustments for the tax year and the denominator of which is the total tax preferences and adjustments of all members of the consolidated Iowa income tax return for the tax year.

d. Computation of the amount of minimum tax credit which may be used by a new member of a consolidated Iowa corporation income tax return. The amount of minimum tax credit carryforward which may be used by a new member of a consolidated Iowa income tax return is limited to the separate member's contribution to the amount by which the regular income tax less credits set forth in Iowa Code section 422.33 exceeds the tentative minimum tax.

The separate member's contribution to the amount by which the regular income tax less nonrefundable credits exceeds the tentative minimum tax shall be computed as follows:

$$\frac{\left[ \frac{A}{B} \times C + D \right] \times F}{E} = \text{Separate member's contribution to the amount by which regular income tax less credits set forth in section 422.33 exceeds the tentative minimum tax.}$$

A = Separate corporation gross sales within Iowa after elimination of all intercompany transactions.

B = Consolidated gross sales within and without Iowa after elimination of all intercompany transactions.

C = Iowa consolidated income subject to apportionment.

D = Separate corporation income allocable to Iowa.

E = Iowa consolidated income subject to tax.

F = The amount by which the regular income tax less credits set forth in Iowa Code section 422.33 exceeds the tentative minimum tax.

e. Minimum tax credit after merger. When two or more corporations merge or consolidate into one corporation, the minimum tax credit of the merged or consolidated corporations is available for use by the survivor of the merger or consolidation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33.

[ARC 7761B, IAB 5/6/09, effective 6/10/09]

**701—52.6(422) Motor fuel credit.** A corporation may elect to receive an income tax credit in lieu of the motor fuel tax refund provided by Iowa Code chapter 452A. A corporation which holds a motor fuel tax refund permit when it makes this election must cancel the permit within 30 days after the first day of the tax year. However, if the refund permit is not canceled within this period, the permit becomes invalid at the time the election to receive an income tax credit is made. The election will continue for subsequent tax years unless a new motor fuel tax refund permit is obtained.

The amount of the income tax credit must be the amount of Iowa motor fuel tax paid on qualifying fuel purchases as determined by Iowa Code chapter 452A and Iowa Code section 422.110 less any state sales tax as determined by 701—subrule 231.2(2). The credit must be claimed on the tax return covering the tax year in which the motor fuel tax was paid. If the motor fuel credit results in an overpayment of income tax, the overpayment may be refunded or may be credited to income tax due in the subsequent tax year.

Shareholders of S corporations may claim an income tax credit on their individual income tax returns for their respective shares of the motor vehicle fuel taxes paid by the corporations. The credit for a shareholder is that person's pro rata share of the fuel tax paid by the corporation. A schedule must be attached to the individual's return showing the distribution of gallons and the amount of credit claimed by each shareholder.

The corporation must attach to its return a schedule showing the allocation to each shareholder of the motor fuel purchased by the corporation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33.

**701—52.7(422) Research activities credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1985, taxpayers are allowed a tax credit equal to 6.5 percent of the state's apportioned share of qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities. For purposes of this credit, "qualifying expenditures" means the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities as defined for purposes of the federal credit for increasing research activities computed under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991, "qualifying expenditures" means the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities as defined for purposes of the federal credit for increasing research activities computed under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code as in effect on January 1, 1998. The Iowa research activities credit is made permanent for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991, even though there may no longer be a research activities credit for federal income tax purposes. The "state's apportioned share of qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities" must be the ratio of the qualified expenditures in Iowa to total qualified expenditures times total qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

**52.7(1) *Qualified expenditures in Iowa are:***

- a. Wages for qualified research services performed in Iowa.
- b. Cost of supplies used in conducting qualified research in Iowa.
- c. Rental or lease cost of personal property used in Iowa in conducting qualified research. Where personal property is used both within and without Iowa in conducting qualified research, the rental or lease cost must be prorated between Iowa and non-Iowa use by the ratio of days used in Iowa to total days used both within and without Iowa.
- d. Sixty-five percent of contract expenses paid by a corporation to a qualified organization for basic research performed in Iowa.

**52.7(2) *Total qualified expenditures are:***

- a. Wages paid for qualified research services performed everywhere.
- b. Cost of supplies used in conducting qualified research everywhere.
- c. Rental or lease cost of personal property used in conducting qualified research everywhere.
- d. Sixty-five percent of contract expenses paid by a corporation to a qualified organization for basic research performed everywhere.

Qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is the smallest of the amount by which the qualified research expenses for the taxable year exceed the base period research expenses or 50 percent of the qualified research expenses for the taxable year.

A shareholder in an S corporation may claim the pro rata share of the Iowa credit for increasing research expenditures on the shareholder's individual income tax return. The S corporation must provide each shareholder with a schedule showing the computation of the corporation's Iowa credit for increasing research expenditures and the shareholder's pro rata share. The shareholder's pro rata share of the Iowa credit for increasing research activities must be in the same ratio as the shareholder's pro rata share in the earnings of the S corporation.

Any research credit in excess of the corporation's tax liability less the credits authorized in Iowa Code sections 422.33, 422.91 and 422.111 may be refunded to the taxpayer or credited to the estimated tax of the taxpayer for the following year.

**52.7(3) *Research activities credit for tax years beginning in 2000.*** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, the taxes imposed for corporate income tax purposes will be reduced by a tax credit for increasing research activities.

*a.* The credit equals the sum of the following:

(1) Six and one-half percent of the excess of qualified research expenses during the tax year over the base amount for the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

(2) Six and one-half percent of the basic research payments determined under Section 41(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code during the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

The state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is a percent equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in this state to total qualified research expenditures.

*b.* In lieu of the credit computed under paragraph 52.7(3) "*a*," a taxpayer may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in this state in a manner consistent with the alternative incremental credit described in Section 41(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, but beginning before January 1, 2010. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used by the taxpayer on the taxpayer's federal income tax return. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year and the taxpayer may use another method or this same method for any subsequent tax year.

For purposes of this alternative incremental research credit computation, the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of Section 41(c)(4)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code are 1.65 percent, 2.20 percent, and 2.75 percent, respectively.

*c.* In lieu of the credit computed under paragraph 52.7(3) "*a*," a taxpayer may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in this state in a manner consistent with the alternative simplified credit described in Section 41(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used by the taxpayer on the taxpayer's federal income tax return. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year, and the taxpayer may use another method or this same method for any subsequent tax year.

For purposes of this alternative simplified research credit computation, the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in Section 41(c)(5)(A) and clause (ii) of Section 41(c)(5)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code are 4.55 percent and 1.95 percent, respectively.

*d.* For purposes of this subrule, the terms "base amount," "basic research payment," and "qualified research expense" mean the same as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that, for purposes of the alternative incremental credit described in paragraph 52.7(3) "*b*" and the alternative simplified credit described in paragraph 52.7(3) "*c*," such amounts are limited to research activities conducted within this state. For purposes of this subrule, "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2014.

*e.* A shareholder in an S corporation may claim the pro rata share of the Iowa credit for increasing research activities on the shareholder's individual return. The S corporation must provide each shareholder with a schedule showing the computation of the corporation's Iowa credit for increasing research activities and the shareholder's pro rata share. The shareholder's pro rata share of the Iowa credit for increasing research activities must be in the same ratio as the shareholder's pro rata share in the earnings of the S corporation.

Any research credit in excess of the corporation's tax liability less the credits authorized in Iowa Code sections 422.33, 422.91 and 422.111 may be refunded to the taxpayer or credited to the estimated tax of the corporation for the following year.

**52.7(4) Research activities credit for an eligible business.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, an eligible business may claim a tax credit for increasing research activities in this state during the period the eligible business is participating in the new jobs and income program with the Iowa department of economic development. An eligible business must meet all the conditions listed under Iowa Code section 15.329, which include requirements to make an investment of \$10 million as indexed for inflation and the creation of a minimum of 50 full-time positions. The research credit

authorized in this subrule is in addition to the research activities credit described in 701—subrule 42.11(3) or the research credit described in subrule 52.7(3).

*a.* The additional research activities credit for an eligible business is computed under the criteria for computing the research activities credit under 701—subrule 42.11(3) or under subrule 52.7(3), depending on which of those subrules the initial research credit was computed. The same qualified research expenses and basic research expenses apply in computation of the research credit for an eligible business as were applicable in computing the credit in 701—subrule 42.11(3) or 52.7(3). In addition, if the alternative incremental credit method was used to compute the initial research credit under 701—subrule 42.11(3) or 52.7(3), that method would be used to compute the research credit for an eligible business. Therefore, if a taxpayer that met the qualifications of an eligible business had a research activities credit of \$200,000 as computed under subrule 52.7(3), the research activities credit for the eligible business would result in an additional credit for the taxpayer of \$200,000.

*b.* If the eligible business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, estate or trust where the income from the eligible business is taxed to the individual owners of the business, these individual owners may claim the additional research activities credit allowed to the eligible business. The research credit is allocated to each of the individual owners of the eligible business on the basis of the pro rata share of that individual's earnings from the eligible business.

**52.7(5) Corporate tax research credit for increasing research activities within an enterprise zone.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, for awards made by the Iowa department of economic development prior to July 1, 2010, the taxes imposed for corporate income tax purposes will be reduced by a tax credit for increasing research activities within an area designated as an enterprise zone. This credit for increasing research activities is in lieu of the research activities credit described in 701—subrule 42.11(3) or the research activities credit described in subrule 52.7(3). For the amount of the credit for increasing research activities within an enterprise zone for awards made by the economic development authority on or after July 1, 2010, see subrule 52.7(6).

*a.* The credit equals the sum of the following:

(1) Thirteen percent of the excess of qualified research expenses during the tax year over the base amount for the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for research activities.

(2) Thirteen percent of the basic research payments determined under Section 41(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code during the tax year based upon the state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities. The state's apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is a percent equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in the enterprise zone to total qualified research expenditures.

*b.* In lieu of the credit computed under paragraph 52.7(5) "*a*," a taxpayer may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in the enterprise zone in a manner consistent with the alternative incremental credit described in Section 41(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2010. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used by the taxpayer on the taxpayer's federal income tax return. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year and the taxpayer may use another method or this same method for any subsequent tax year. For purposes of this alternative research credit computation, the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of Section 41(c)(4)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code are 3.30 percent, 4.40 percent, and 5.50 percent, respectively.

*c.* In lieu of the credit computed under paragraph 52.7(5) "*a*," a taxpayer may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in the enterprise zone in a manner consistent with the alternative simplified credit described in Section 41(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used by the taxpayer on the taxpayer's federal income tax return. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year and the taxpayer may use another method or this same method for any subsequent tax year. For purposes of this alternative research credit computation, the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in Section 41(c)(5)(A) and clause (ii) of Section 41(c)(5)(B) are 9.10 percent and 3.90 percent, respectively.

*d.* For purposes of this subrule, the terms “base amount,” “basic research payment,” and “qualified research expense” mean the same as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that, for purposes of the alternative incremental credit described in paragraph 52.7(3) “*b*” and the alternative simplified credit described in paragraph 52.7(3) “*c*” of this rule, such amounts are limited to research activities conducted within the enterprise zone. For purposes of this rule, “Internal Revenue Code” means the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2014.

*e.* Any research credit in excess of the corporation’s tax liability for the taxable year may be refunded to the taxpayer or credited to the corporation’s tax liability for the following year.

**52.7(6)** *Research activities credit for awards made by the economic development authority on or after July 1, 2010, but before July 1, 2014.* For eligible businesses approved under the enterprise zone program prior to July 1, 2014, by the economic development authority when an award is made on or after July 1, 2010, but before July 1, 2014, the taxes imposed for corporate income tax purposes will be reduced by a tax credit for increasing research activities within an area designated as an enterprise zone. The enterprise zone program was repealed on July 1, 2014. Any research activities credit earned by businesses approved under the enterprise zone program prior to July 1, 2014, remains valid and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2014. This credit for increasing research activities is in lieu of the research activities credit described in 701—subrule 42.11(3) or the research activities credit described in subrule 52.7(3). The amount of the credit depends upon the gross revenues of the eligible business.

*a.* The credit equals the sum of the following for eligible businesses with gross revenues of less than \$20 million.

(1) Sixteen and one-half percent of the excess of qualified research expenses during the tax year over the base amount for the tax year based upon the state’s apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for research activities.

(2) Sixteen and one-half percent of the basic research payments determined under Section 41(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code during the tax year based upon the state’s apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities. The state’s apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is a percentage equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in the enterprise zone to total qualified research expenditures.

*b.* The credit equals the sum of the following for eligible businesses with gross revenues of \$20 million or more.

(1) Nine and one-half percent of the excess of qualified research expenses during the tax year over the base amount for the tax year based upon the state’s apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for research activities.

(2) Nine and one-half percent of the basic research payments determined under Section 41(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code during the tax year based upon the state’s apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities. The state’s apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is a percentage equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in the enterprise zone to total qualified research expenditures.

*c.* In lieu of the credit computed under paragraphs 52.7(6) “*a*” and “*b*,” a taxpayer may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in the enterprise zone in a manner consistent with the alternative simplified credit described in Section 41(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used by the taxpayer on the taxpayer’s federal income tax return. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year and the taxpayer may use another method or this same method for any subsequent tax year. For purposes of this alternative research credit computation, the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in Section 41(c)(5)(A) and clause (ii) of Section 41(c)(5)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code depend upon the gross revenues of the eligible business.

(1) The percentages are 7 percent and 3 percent, respectively, for eligible businesses with gross revenues of less than \$20 million.

(2) The percentages are 2.1 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively, for eligible businesses with gross revenues of \$20 million or more.

d. For purposes of this subrule, the terms “base amount,” “basic research payment,” and “qualified research expense” mean the same as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that, for purposes of the alternative simplified credit described in paragraph 52.7(3) “c” of this rule, such amounts are limited to research activities conducted within the enterprise zone. For purposes of this rule, “Internal Revenue Code” means the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2014.

e. Any research credit in excess of the corporation’s tax liability for the taxable year may be refunded to the taxpayer or credited to the corporation’s tax liability for the following year.

**52.7(7) Reporting of research activities credit claims.** Beginning with research activities credit claims filed on or after July 1, 2009, the department shall issue an annual report to the general assembly of all research activities credit claims in excess of \$500,000. The report, which is due by February 15 of each year, will contain the name of each claimant and the amount of the research activities credit for all claims filed during the previous calendar year in excess of \$500,000.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.335 and 422.33 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2435.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 8702B, IAB 4/21/10, effective 5/26/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9820B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11; ARC 0337C, IAB 9/19/12, effective 10/24/12; ARC 1101C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; ARC 1545C, IAB 7/23/14, effective 8/27/14; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—52.8(422) New jobs credit.** A tax credit is available to a corporation which has entered into an agreement under Iowa Code chapter 260E and has increased employment by at least 10 percent.

**52.8(1) Definitions.**

a. The term “*new jobs*” means those jobs directly resulting from a project covered by an agreement authorized by Iowa Code chapter 260E (Iowa Industrial New Jobs Training Act) but does not include jobs of recalled workers or replacement jobs or other jobs that formerly existed in the industry in the state.

b. The term “*jobs directly related to new jobs*” means those jobs which directly support the new jobs but does not include in-state employees transferred to a position which would be considered to be a job directly related to new jobs unless the transferred employee’s vacant position is filled by a new employee.

EXAMPLE A. A taxpayer who has entered into a chapter 260E agreement to train new employees for a new product line transfers an in-state employee to be supervisor of the new product line but does not fill the transferred employee’s position. The new supervisor’s position would not be considered a job directly related to new jobs even though it directly supports the new jobs because the transferred employee’s old position was not refilled.

EXAMPLE B. A taxpayer who has entered into a chapter 260E agreement to train new employees for a new product line transfers an in-state employee to be supervisor of the new product line and fills the transferred employee’s position with a new employee. The new supervisor’s position would be considered a job directly related to new jobs because it directly supports the new jobs and the transferred employee’s old position was filled by a new employee.

The burden of proof that a job is directly related to new jobs is on the taxpayer.

c. The term “*taxable wages*” means those wages upon which an employer is required to contribute to the state unemployment fund as defined in Iowa Code subsection 96.19(37) for the year in which the taxpayer elects to take the new jobs tax credit. For fiscal-year taxpayers, “taxable wages” shall not be greater than the maximum wage upon which an employer is required to contribute to the state unemployment fund for the calendar year in which the taxpayer’s fiscal year begins.

d. The term “*agreement*” means an agreement entered into under Iowa Code chapter 260E after July 1, 1985, an amendment to that agreement, or an amendment to an agreement entered into before July 1, 1985, if the amendment sets forth the base employment level as of the date of the amendment. The term “agreement” also includes a preliminary agreement entered into under Iowa Code chapter 260E

provided the preliminary agreement contains all the elements of a contract and includes the necessary elements and commitment relating to training programs and new jobs.

*e.* The term “*base employment level*” means the number of full-time jobs an industry employs at a plant site which is covered by an agreement under chapter 260E on the date of the agreement.

*f.* The term “*project*” means a training arrangement which is the subject of an agreement entered into under Iowa Code chapter 260E.

*g.* The term “*industry*” means a business engaged in interstate or intrastate commerce for the purpose of manufacturing, processing, or assembling products, conducting research and development, or providing services in interstate commerce, but excludes retail, health or professional services. Industry does not include a business which closes or substantially reduces its operations in one area of the state and relocates substantially the same operation in another area of the state. Industry is a business engaged in the above listed activities rather than the generic definition encompassing all businesses in the state engaged in the same activities. For example, in the meat-packing business, an industry is considered to be a single corporate entity or operating division, rather than the entire meat-packing business in the state.

*h.* The term “*new employees*” means the same as new jobs or jobs directly related to new jobs.

*i.* The term “*full-time job*” means any of the following:

- (1) An employment position requiring an average work week of 35 or more hours;
- (2) An employment position for which compensation is paid on a salaried full-time basis without regard to hours worked; or

(3) An aggregation of any number of part-time or job-sharing employment positions which equal one full-time employment position. For purposes of this subrule each part-time or job-sharing employment position shall be categorized with regard to the average number of hours worked each week as one-quarter, half, three-quarters, or full-time position, as set forth in the following table:

<u>Average Number of Weekly Hours</u>	<u>Category</u>
More than 0 but less than 15	¼
15 or more but less than 25	½
25 or more but less than 35	¾
35 or more	1 (full-time)

**52.8(2) *How to compute the credit.*** The credit is 6 percent of the taxable wages paid to employees in new jobs or jobs directly related to new jobs for the taxable year in which the taxpayer elects to take the credit.

EXAMPLE 1. A taxpayer enters into an agreement to increase employment by 20 new employees which is greater than 10 percent of the taxpayer’s base employment level of 100 employees. In year one of the agreement the taxpayer hires 20 new employees but elects not to take the credit in that year. In year two of the agreement only 18 of the new employees hired in year one are still employed and the taxpayer elects to take the credit. The credit would be 6 percent of the taxable wages of the 18 remaining new employees. In year three of the agreement the taxpayer hires two additional new employees under the agreement to replace the two employees which left in year two and elects to take the credit. The credit would be 6 percent of the taxable wages paid to the two replacement employees. In year four of the agreement three of the employees for which a credit had been taken left employment and three additional employees were hired. No credit is available for these employees. A credit can only be taken one time for each new job or job directly related to a new job.

EXAMPLE 2. A taxpayer operating two plants in Iowa enters into a chapter 260E agreement to train new employees for a new product line at one of the taxpayer’s plants. The base employment level on the date of the agreement at plant A is 300 and at plant B is 100. Under the agreement 20 new employees will be trained for plant B which is greater than a 10 percent increase of the base employment level for plant B. In the year in which the taxpayer elects to take the credit, the employment level at plant A is 290 and at plant B is 120. The credit would be 6 percent of the wages of 10 new employees at plant B as 10 new jobs were created by the industry in the state. A credit for the remaining 10 employees can be

taken if the employment level at plant A increases back to 300 during the period of time that the credit can be taken.

**52.8(3) *When the credit can be taken.*** The taxpayer may elect to take the credit in any tax year which either begins or ends during the period beginning with the date of the agreement and ending with the date by which the project is to be completed under the agreement. However, the taxpayer may not take the credit until the base employment level has been exceeded by at least 10 percent.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer enters into an agreement to increase employment from a base employment level of 200 employees to 225 employees. In year one of the agreement the taxpayer hires 20 new employees which is a 10 percent increase over the base employment level but elects not to take the credit. In year two of the agreement 2 of the new employees leave employment. The taxpayer elects to take the credit which would be 6 percent of the taxable wages of the 18 employees currently employed. In year three the taxpayer hires 7 new employees and elects to take the credit. The credit would be 6 percent of the taxable wages of the seven new employees.

A shareholder in an S corporation may claim the pro rata share of the Iowa new jobs credit on the shareholder's individual tax return. The S corporation shall provide each shareholder with a schedule showing the computation of the corporation's Iowa new jobs credit and the shareholder's pro rata share. The shareholder's pro rata share of the Iowa new jobs credit shall be in the same ratio as the shareholder's pro rata share in the earnings of the S corporation. All shareholders of an S corporation shall elect to take the Iowa new jobs credit the same year.

Any new jobs credit in excess of the corporation's tax liability less the credits authorized in Iowa Code sections 422.33, 422.91, and 422.110 may be carried forward for ten years or until it is used, whichever is the earliest.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33.

**701—52.9(422) Seed capital income tax credit.** Rescinded IAB 3/6/02, effective 4/10/02.

**701—52.10(15) New jobs and income program tax credits.** For tax years ending after May 1, 1994, for programs approved after May 1, 1994, but before July 1, 2005, an investment tax credit under Iowa Code section 15.333 and an additional research activities credit under Iowa Code section 15.335 are available to an eligible business. The new jobs and income program was repealed on July 1, 2005, and has been replaced with the high quality job creation program. See rule 701—52.28(15) for information on the investment tax credit and additional research activities credit under the high quality job creation program. Any investment tax credit and additional research activities credit earned by businesses approved under the new jobs and income program prior to July 1, 2005, remains valid, and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2005.

**52.10(1) Definitions:**

- a. *"Eligible business"* means a business meeting the conditions of Iowa Code section 15.329.
- b. *"Improvements to real property"* includes the cost of utility lines, drilling wells, construction of sewage lagoons, parking lots and permanent structures. The term does not include temporary structures.
- c. *"Machinery and equipment"* means machinery used in manufacturing establishments and computers except point-of-sale equipment as defined in Iowa Code section 427A.1. The term does not include computer software.
- d. *"New investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program"* means the cost of machinery and equipment purchased for use in the operation of the eligible business which has been depreciated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and the cost of improvements to real property.

For the cost of improvements to real property to be eligible for an investment tax credit, the improvements to real property must have received an exemption from property taxes under Iowa Code section 15.332. Replacement machinery and equipment and additional improvements to real property placed in service during the period of property tax exemption by an eligible business qualify for an investment tax credit.



For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, the requirement that the improvements to real property must have received an exemption from property taxes under Iowa Code section 15.332 has been eliminated.

**52.10(2) *Investment tax credit.*** An investment tax credit of up to 10 percent of the new investment which is directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business is available. The credit is available for machinery and equipment or improvements to real property placed in service after May 1, 1994. The credit is to be taken in the year the qualifying asset is placed in service. For business applications received on or after July 1, 1999, for purposes of the investment tax credit claimed under Iowa Code section 15.333, the cost of land and any buildings and structures located on the land will be considered to be a new investment which is directly related to new jobs for purposes of determining the amount of new investment upon which an investment tax credit may be taken.

For eligible businesses approved by the Iowa department of economic development on or after March 17, 2004, certain lease payments made by eligible businesses to a third-party developer will be considered to be new investment for purposes of computing the investment tax credit. The eligible business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of ten years. The investment tax credit is based on the annual base rent paid to a third-party developer by the eligible business for a period not to exceed ten years. The total costs of the annual base rent payments for the ten-year period cannot exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer's cost to build or renovate the building used by the eligible business. The annual base rent is defined as the total lease payment less taxes, insurance and operating and maintenance expenses.

If an eligible business fails to maintain the requirements of the new jobs and income program, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives taken on Iowa returns. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the tax credits may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure of the taxpayer to maintain the requirements of the new jobs and income program because this is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust where the income of the taxpayer is taxed to the individual owner(s) of the business, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in *Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al.*, Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

If the eligible business, within five years of purchase, sells, disposes of, razes, or otherwise renders unusable all or a part of the land, buildings, or other existing structures for which tax credit was claimed under this subrule, the income tax liability of the eligible business for the year in which all or part of the property is sold, disposed of, razed, or otherwise rendered unusable shall be increased by one of the following amounts:

- a.* One hundred percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within one full year after being placed in service.
- b.* Eighty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within two full years after being placed in service.
- c.* Sixty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within three full years after being placed in service.
- d.* Forty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within four full years after being placed in service.
- e.* Twenty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within five full years after being placed in service.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be carried forward seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount

claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

**52.10(3) *Research activities credit.*** An additional research activities credit of 6½ percent of the state's apportioned share of "qualifying expenditures" is available to an eligible business. The credit is available for qualifying expenditures incurred after May 1, 1994. The additional research activities credit is in addition to the credit set forth in Iowa Code section 422.33(5).

See rule 701—52.7(422) for the computation of the research activities credit.

See also subrule 52.7(3) for the computation of the research activities credit for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, and subrule 52.7(4) for the research activities credit for an eligible business for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be carried forward seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier. This is in contrast to the research activities credit in Iowa Code section 422.33(5) where any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be carried forward until used or refunded. For tax years ending on or after July 1, 1996, the additional research activities credit may at the option of the taxpayer be refunded.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

**52.10(4) *Investment tax credit—value-added agricultural products.*** For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2001, an eligible business whose project primarily involves the production of value-added agricultural products may elect to receive a refund for all or a portion of an unused investment credit. For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2001, but before July 1, 2003, an eligible business includes a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is not required to file an Iowa corporation tax return, and whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol. For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2003, an eligible business includes a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is not required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return.

Eligible businesses that elect to receive a refund shall apply to the economic development authority for tax credit certificates between May 1 and May 15 of each fiscal year through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009. The election to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit is no longer available beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010. Only those businesses that have completed projects before the May 1 filing date may apply for a tax credit certificate. The economic development authority will not issue tax credit certificates for more than \$4 million during a fiscal year. If applications are received for more than \$4 million, the applicants shall receive certificates for a prorated amount.

The economic development authority will issue tax credit certificates within a reasonable period of time. Tax credit certificates are valid for the tax year following project completion. The tax credit certificate must be included with the tax return for the tax year during which the tax credit is claimed. The tax credit certificate shall not be transferred, except for a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return and whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, or for a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2003.

For value-added agricultural projects for cooperatives that are not required to file an Iowa income tax return because they are exempt from federal income tax, the cooperative must submit a list of its members and the share of each member's interest in the cooperative. The economic development authority will issue a tax credit certificate to each member on the list.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, but before July 1, 2003, a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return and whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol may elect to transfer all or a portion of its tax credit to its members. For tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2003, a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code which is required to file an Iowa corporation income tax

return may elect to transfer all or a portion of its tax credit to its members. The amount of tax credit transferred and claimed by a member shall be based upon the pro rata share of the member's earnings in the cooperative. The economic development authority will issue a tax credit certificate to each member of the cooperative to whom the credit was transferred provided that tax credit certificates which total no more than \$4 million are issued during a fiscal year.

The following nonexclusive examples illustrate how this subrule applies:

EXAMPLE 1. Corporation A completes a value-added agricultural project in October 2001 and has an investment tax credit of \$1 million. Corporation A is required to file an Iowa income tax return but expects no tax liability for the year ending December 31, 2001. Thus, Corporation A applies for a tax credit certificate for the entire unused credit of \$1 million in May 2002. The entire \$1 million is approved by the economic development authority, so the tax credit certificate is included with the tax return for the year ending December 31, 2002. Corporation A will request a refund of \$1 million on this tax return.

EXAMPLE 2. Corporation B completes a value-added agricultural project in October 2001 and has an investment tax credit of \$1 million. Corporation B is required to file an Iowa income tax return but expects no tax liability for the year ending December 31, 2001. Thus, Corporation B applies for a tax credit of \$1 million in May 2002. Due to the proration of available credits, Corporation B is awarded a tax credit certificate for \$400,000. The tax credit certificate is included with the tax return for the year ending December 31, 2002. Corporation B will request a refund of \$400,000 on this tax return. The remaining \$600,000 of unused credit can be carried forward for the following seven tax years or until the credit is depleted, whichever occurs first. If Corporation B expects no tax liability for the tax period ending December 31, 2002, Corporation B may apply for a tax credit certificate in May 2003 for this \$600,000 amount.

EXAMPLE 3. Corporation C completes a value-added agricultural project in March 2002 and has an investment tax credit of \$1 million. Corporation C is required to file an Iowa income tax return and expects a tax liability of \$200,000 for the tax period ending December 31, 2002. Thus, Corporation C applies for a tax credit certificate for the unused credit of \$800,000 in May 2002. A tax credit certificate is awarded for the entire \$800,000. The tax credit certificate for \$800,000 shall be included with the tax return for the period ending December 31, 2003, since the certificate is not valid until the year following the project's completion. The tax return for the period ending December 31, 2002, reports a tax liability of \$150,000. The investment credit is limited to \$150,000 for the period ending December 31, 2002, and the remaining \$50,000 can be carried forward for the following seven tax years.

EXAMPLE 4. Corporation D is a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code that completes a project involving ethanol in August 2002. Corporation D has an investment tax credit of \$500,000. Corporation D is not required to file an Iowa income tax return because Corporation D is exempt from federal income tax. When filing for the tax credit certificate in May 2003 for the \$500,000 unused credit, Corporation D must attach a list of its members and the share of each member's interest in the cooperative. The economic development authority will issue tax credit certificates to each member on the list based on each member's interest in the cooperative. The members can include the tax credit certificate with their Iowa income tax returns for the year ending December 31, 2003, since the certificate is not valid until the year following project completion.

EXAMPLE 5. Corporation E is a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code that completes a project involving ethanol in August 2002. Corporation E has an investment tax credit of \$500,000. Corporation E is required to file an Iowa income tax return because Corporation E is not exempt from federal income tax. Corporation E expects a tax liability of \$100,000 on its Iowa income tax return for the year ending December 31, 2002. Corporation E applies for a tax credit certificate for the unused credit of \$400,000 and elects to transfer the \$400,000 unused credit to its members. When applying for the tax credit certificate in May 2003, Corporation E must provide a list of its members and the pro rata share of each member's earnings in the cooperative. The economic development authority will issue tax credit certificates to each member of the cooperative. The members can include the tax credit certificate with their Iowa income tax returns for the year ending December 31, 2003, since the certificate is not valid until the year following project completion.

EXAMPLE 6. Corporation F is a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code that completes a project involving ethanol in August 2002. Corporation F is a limited liability company that files a partnership return for federal income tax purposes. Corporation F is required to file an Iowa partnership return because Corporation F is not exempt from federal income tax. Corporation F has an investment tax credit of \$500,000 which must be claimed by the individual partners of the partnership based on their pro rata share of individual earnings of the partnership. Corporation F expects a tax liability of \$200,000 for the individual partners. Corporation F may apply for a tax credit certificate in May 2003 for the unused credit of \$300,000. Corporation F must list the names of each partner and the ownership interest of each partner in order to allocate the investment credit for each partner. The tax credit certificate may be claimed on the partner's Iowa income tax return for the period ending December 31, 2003.

**52.10(5) Corporate tax credit—certain sales taxes paid by developer.** For eligible businesses approved by the Iowa department of economic development on or after March 17, 2004, the eligible business may claim a corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by a third-party developer.

*a. Sales taxes eligible for the credit.* The sales taxes paid by the third-party developer which are eligible for this credit include the following:

(1) Iowa sales and use tax for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered to, furnished to or performed for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility within the economic development area.

(2) Iowa sales and use tax paid for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center within the economic development area.

Any Iowa sales and use tax paid relating to intangible property, furniture and other furnishings is not eligible for the corporate tax credit.

*b. How to claim the credit.* The third-party developer must provide to the economic development authority the amount of Iowa sales and use tax paid as described in paragraph “a.” Beginning on July 1, 2009, this information must be provided to the Iowa department of revenue. The amount of Iowa sales and use tax attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment must be identified separately.

The economic development authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the eligible business equal to the Iowa sales and use tax paid by the third-party developer for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered to, furnished to or performed for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility. In addition, the economic development authority will also issue a separate tax credit certificate to the eligible business equal to the Iowa sales and use tax paid by the third-party developer for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center. Beginning on July 1, 2009, the Iowa department of revenue shall issue these tax credit certificates.

The tax credit certificate shall contain the name, address, and tax identification number of the eligible business, along with the amount of the tax credit and the year in which the tax credit can be claimed. The tax credit certificate must be included with the taxpayer's income tax return for the tax year for which the tax credit is claimed. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

For the tax credit certificate relating to Iowa sales and use tax paid by the third-party developer for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment, the aggregate amount of tax credit certificates and tax refunds for Iowa sales and use tax paid for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to eligible businesses under the new jobs and income program, high quality job creation program, enterprise zone program, new capital investment program and high quality jobs program cannot exceed \$500,000 in a fiscal year. The requests for tax credit certificates or refunds will be processed in the order they are received on a first-come, first-served basis until the amount of credits authorized for issuance has been exhausted. If

applications for tax credit certificates or refunds exceed the \$500,000 limitation for any fiscal year, the applications shall be considered in succeeding fiscal years.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.331C, 15.333 as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2380, and 15.335.

[ARC 8605B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—52.11(422) Refunds and overpayments.**

**52.11(1) to 52.11(6)** Reserved.

**52.11(7)** *Computation of interest on refunds resulting from net operating losses or net capital losses for tax years or periods beginning on or after January 1, 1974.* Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

**52.11(8)** *Computation of interest on refunds resulting from net operating losses or net capital losses for tax years or periods beginning on or after January 1, 1974, and ending on or after July 1, 1980.* Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

**52.11(9)** *Computation of interest on refunds resulting from net operating losses or net capital losses for tax years ending on or after April 30, 1981.* Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

**52.11(10)** *For refund claims received by the department after June 11, 1984.* If the amount of tax is reduced as a result of a net operating loss or net capital loss, interest shall accrue on the refund resulting from the loss carryback beginning on the date a claim for refund or amended return carrying back the net operating loss or net capital loss is filed with the department or the first day of the second calendar month following the actual payment date, whichever is later.

**52.11(11)** *Overpayment—interest accruing before July 1, 1980.* Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

**52.11(12)** *Interest commencing on or after January 1, 1982.* See rule 701—10.2(421) regarding the rate of interest charged by the department on delinquent taxes and the rate paid by the department on refunds commencing on or after January 1, 1982.

**52.11(13)** *Overpayment—interest accruing on or after July 1, 1980, and before April 30, 1981.* Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

**52.11(14)** *Overpayment—interest accruing on overpayments resulting from returns due on or after April 30, 1981.* If the amount of tax determined to be due by the department is less than the amount paid, the excess to be refunded will accrue interest from the first day of the second calendar month following the date of payment or the date the return was due to be filed or was filed, whichever is the later.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.25.

**701—52.12(422) Deduction of credits.** The credits against computed tax set forth in Iowa Code sections 422.33 and 422.110 shall be claimed in the following sequence.

1. Franchise tax credit.
2. School tuition organization tax credit.
3. Venture capital tax credit (excluding redeemed Iowa fund of funds tax credit).
4. Endow Iowa tax credit.
5. Film qualified expenditure tax credit.
6. Film investment tax credit.
7. Redevelopment tax credit.
8. From farm to food donation tax credit.
9. Workforce housing tax credit.
10. Investment tax credit.
11. Wind energy production tax credit.
12. Renewable energy tax credit.
13. Redeemed Iowa fund of funds tax credit.
14. New jobs tax credit.
15. Economic development region revolving fund tax credit.
16. Agricultural assets transfer tax credit.

17. Custom farming contract tax credit.
18. Solar energy system tax credit.
19. Charitable conservation contribution tax credit.
20. Alternative minimum tax credit.
21. Historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.
22. Corporate tax credit for certain sales tax paid by developer.
23. Ethanol promotion tax credit.
24. Research activities credit.
25. Assistive device tax credit.
26. Motor fuel tax credit.
27. Wage-benefits tax credit.
28. E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit.
29. Biodiesel blended fuel tax credit.
30. E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit.
31. Estimated tax and payment with vouchers.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.33, 422.91 and 422.110.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1303C, IAB 2/5/14, effective 3/12/14; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—52.13(422) Livestock production credits.** For rules relating to the livestock production income tax credit refunds see rule 701—43.8(422).

This rule is intended to implement 1996 Iowa Acts, chapter 1197, sections 19, 20, and 21.

**701—52.14(15E) Enterprise zone tax credits.** For tax years ending after July 1, 1997, for programs approved after July 1, 1997, but before July 1, 2014, a business which qualifies under the enterprise zone program is eligible to receive tax credits. The enterprise zone program was repealed on July 1, 2014. Any tax credits earned by businesses approved under the enterprise zone program prior to July 1, 2014, remain valid and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2014. An eligible business under the enterprise zone program must be approved by the economic development authority and meet the requirements of 2014 Iowa Code section 15E.193. The administrative rules for the enterprise zone program for the economic development authority may be found at 261—Chapter 59.

**52.14(1) Supplemental new jobs credit from withholding.** An eligible business approved under the enterprise zone program is allowed the supplemental new jobs credit from withholding as provided in 701—subrule 46.9(1).

**52.14(2) Investment tax credit.** An eligible business approved under the enterprise zone program is allowed an investment tax credit of up to 10 percent of the new investment which is directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of the eligible business.

The provisions under the new jobs and income program for the investment tax credit described in rule 701—52.10(15) are applicable to the enterprise zone program with the following exceptions:

- a. The corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by a developer described in subrule 52.10(5) does not apply for the enterprise zone program.
- b. For projects approved on or after July 1, 2005, under the enterprise zone program, the investment tax credit will be amortized over a five-year period, as described in subrule 52.28(2).
- c. For tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005, an eligible business approved under the enterprise zone program whose project primarily involves biotechnology-related processes may elect to receive a refund for all or a portion of an unused investment credit as described in subrule 52.10(4).

**52.14(3) Research activities credit.** An eligible business approved under the enterprise zone program is eligible for an additional research activities credit as described in subrules 52.7(5) and 52.7(6).

a. *Tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005, but before July 1, 2009.* For eligible businesses approved under the enterprise zone program, research activities allowable for the Iowa research activities credit include expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or assembled in Iowa; such expenses related to the

development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are not eligible for the federal credit for increasing research activities. For purposes of this subrule, innovative renewable energy generation components do not include components with more than 200 megawatts in installed effective nameplate capacity. The research activities credit related to renewable energy generation components under the enterprise zone program and the high quality job creation program described in subrule 52.28(1) shall not exceed \$1 million in the aggregate.

These expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are applicable only to the additional research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.7(5) for businesses in enterprise zones and the additional research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.28(1) for businesses approved under the high quality job creation program, and are not applicable to the research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.7(3).

*b. Tax years ending on or after July 1, 2009.* For eligible businesses approved under the enterprise zone program, research activities allowable for the Iowa research activities credit include expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or assembled in Iowa; such expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are not eligible for the federal credit for increasing research activities.

(1) For purposes of this paragraph, innovative renewable energy generation components do not include components with more than 200 megawatts in installed effective nameplate capacity.

(2) The research activities credit related to renewable energy generation components under the enterprise zone program and the high quality jobs program described in subrule 52.28(1) shall not exceed \$2 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, and \$1 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011.

(3) These expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are applicable only to the additional research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.7(5) for businesses in enterprise zones and the additional research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.40(1) for businesses approved under the high quality jobs program, and are not applicable to the research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.7(3).

**52.14(4) Repayment of incentives.** Effective July 1, 2003, eligible businesses in an enterprise zone may be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives received on Iowa returns if the eligible business experiences a layoff of employees in Iowa or closes any of its facilities in Iowa. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the tax credits may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure to maintain the requirements of the enterprise zone program because this is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust where the income of the taxpayer is taxed to the individual owner(s) of the business, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in *Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al.*, Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

This rule is intended to implement 2014 Iowa Code sections 15E.193 and 15E.196.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—52.15(15E) Eligible housing business tax credit.** A corporation which qualifies as an eligible housing business may receive a tax credit of up to 10 percent of the new investment which is directly related to the building or rehabilitating of homes in an enterprise zone. The enterprise zone program was repealed on July 1, 2014, and the eligible housing business tax credit has been replaced with the workforce housing tax incentives program. See rule 701—52.46(15) for information on the tax incentives provided under the workforce housing tax incentives program. Any investment tax credit earned by businesses approved under the enterprise zone program prior to July 1, 2014, remains valid

and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2014. The tax credit may be taken on the tax return for the tax year in which the home is ready for occupancy.

An eligible housing business is one which meets the criteria in 2014 Iowa Code section 15E.193B.

**52.15(1) *Computation of tax credit.*** New investment which is directly related to the building or rehabilitating of homes includes but is not limited to the following costs: land, surveying, architectural services, building permits, inspections, interest on a construction loan, building materials, roofing, plumbing materials, electrical materials, amounts paid to subcontractors for labor and materials provided, concrete, labor, landscaping, appliances normally provided with a new home, heating and cooling equipment, millwork, drywall and drywall materials, nails, bolts, screws, and floor coverings.

New investment does not include the machinery, equipment, hand or power tools necessary to build or rehabilitate homes.

A taxpayer may claim on the taxpayer's corporation income tax return the pro rata share of the Iowa eligible housing business tax credit from a partnership, limited liability company, estate, or trust. The portion of the credit claimed by the taxpayer shall be in the same ratio as the taxpayer's pro rata share of the earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, or estate or trust, except for projects beginning on or after July 1, 2005, which used low-income housing credits authorized under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to assist in the financing of the housing development. For these projects, the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation may designate the amount of the tax credit to be allocated to each partner, member or shareholder.

Any Iowa eligible housing business tax credit in excess of the corporation's tax liability may be carried forward for seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

If the eligible housing business fails to maintain the requirements of Iowa Code section 15E.193B to be an eligible housing business, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a part of the tax incentives the business received. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the income tax credit may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure to maintain the requirements of Iowa Code section 15E.193B. This is because it is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust where the income of the taxpayer is taxed to the individual owner(s) of the business, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in *Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al.*, Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

Prior to January 1, 2001, the tax credit cannot exceed 10 percent of \$120,000 for each home or individual unit in a multiple dwelling unit building. Effective January 1, 2001, the tax credit cannot exceed 10 percent of \$140,000 for each home or individual unit in a multiple dwelling unit building.

Effective for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, the taxpayer must receive a tax credit certificate from the economic development authority to claim the eligible housing business tax credit. The tax credit certificate shall include the taxpayer's name, the taxpayer's address, the taxpayer's tax identification number, the date the project was completed, the amount of the eligible housing business tax credit and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. In addition, the tax credit certificate shall include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit being transferred, as provided in subrule 52.15(2). The tax credit certificate must be included with the income tax return for the tax period in which the home is ready for occupancy. The administrative rules for the eligible housing business tax credit for the economic development authority may be found under 261—Chapter 59.

**52.15(2) *Transfer of the eligible housing business tax credit.*** For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, the eligible housing business tax credit certificates may be transferred to any person or entity if low-income housing tax credits authorized under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code are used to assist in the financing of the housing development. In addition, the eligible housing business tax credit certificates may be transferred to any person or entity for projects beginning on or after July 1,



2005, if the housing development is located in a brownfield site as defined in Iowa Code section 15.291, or if the housing development is located in a blighted area as defined in Iowa Code section 403.17. No more than \$3 million of tax credits for housing developments located in brownfield sites or blighted areas may be transferred in a calendar year, with no more than \$1.5 million being transferred for any one eligible housing business in a calendar year.

The excess of the \$3 million limitation of tax credits eligible for transfer in the 2013 and 2014 calendar years for housing developments located in brownfield sites or blighted areas cannot be claimed by a transferee prior to January 1, 2016. The eligible housing business must have notified the economic development authority in writing before July 1, 2014, of the business's intent to transfer any tax credits for housing developments located in brownfield sites or blighted areas. If a tax credit certificate is issued by the economic development authority for a housing development approved prior to July 1, 2014, that is located in a brownfield site or blighted area, the tax credit can still be claimed by the eligible business, but the tax credit cannot be transferred by the eligible business if the economic development authority was not notified prior to July 1, 2014.

**EXAMPLE 1:** A housing development located in a brownfield site was completed in December 2013 and was issued a tax credit certificate totaling \$250,000. The \$3 million calendar cap for transferred tax credits for brownfield sites and blighted areas has already been reached for the 2013 and 2014 tax years. The \$250,000 tax credit is going to be transferred to ABC Company, and the economic development authority was notified of the transfer prior to July 1, 2014. Once a replacement tax credit certificate has been issued, ABC Company cannot file an amended Iowa corporation income tax return for the 2013 tax year until January 1, 2016, to claim the \$250,000 tax credit.

**EXAMPLE 2:** A housing development located in a blighted area was completed in May 2014 and was issued a tax credit certificate totaling \$150,000. The \$3 million calendar cap for transferred tax credits for brownfield sites and blighted areas has already been reached for the 2014 tax year. The \$150,000 tax credit is going to be transferred to XYZ Company, and the economic development authority was notified of the transfer prior to July 1, 2014. Once a replacement tax credit certificate has been issued, XYZ Company cannot file an amended Iowa corporation income tax return for the 2014 tax year until January 1, 2016, to claim the \$150,000 tax credit.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate for transfers prior to July 1, 2006, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the economic development authority, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. For transfers on or after July 1, 2006, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee for transfers prior to July 1, 2006, the economic development authority will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. For transfers on or after July 1, 2006, the department of revenue will issue the replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company or S corporation, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members or shareholders and information on how the housing business tax credit should be divided among the partners, members or shareholders. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members or shareholders. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information that was on the original certificate and must have the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax period for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

This rule is intended to implement 2014 Iowa Code section 15E.193B.  
[ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—52.16(422) Franchise tax credit.** For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, a shareholder in a financial institution as defined in Section 581 of the Internal Revenue Code which

has elected to have its income taxed directly to the shareholders may take a tax credit equal to the shareholder's pro rata share of the Iowa franchise tax paid by the financial institution.

The credit must be computed by recomputing the amount of tax computed under Iowa Code section 422.33 by reducing the shareholder's taxable income by the shareholder's pro rata share of the items of income and expenses of the financial institution and deducting from the recomputed tax the credits allowed by Iowa Code section 422.33. The recomputed tax must be subtracted from the amount of tax computed under Iowa Code section 422.33 reduced by the credits allowed in Iowa Code section 422.33.

The resulting amount, not to exceed the shareholder's pro rata share of the franchise tax paid by the financial institution, is the amount of tax credit allowed the shareholder.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33, as amended by 1999 Iowa Acts, chapter 95.

**701—52.17(422) Assistive device tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, a taxpayer who is a small business that purchases, rents, or modifies an assistive device or makes workplace modifications for an individual with a disability who is employed or will be employed by the taxpayer may qualify for an assistive device tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit. The assistive device credit is equal to 50 percent of the first \$5,000 paid during the tax year by the small business for the purchase, rental, or modification of an assistive device or for making workplace modifications. Any credit in excess of the tax liability may be refunded or applied to the taxpayer's tax liability for the following tax year. If the taxpayer elects to take the assistive device tax credit, the taxpayer is not to deduct for Iowa income tax purposes any amount of the cost of the assistive device or workplace modification that is deductible for federal income tax purposes. A small business will not be eligible for the assistive device credit if the device is provided for an owner of the small business unless the owner is a bona fide employee of the small business.

**52.17(1) Submitting applications for the credit.** A small business wanting to receive the assistive device tax credit must submit an application for the credit to the Iowa department of economic development and provide other information and documents requested by the Iowa department of economic development. If the taxpayer meets the criteria for qualification for the credit, the Iowa department of economic development will issue the taxpayer a certificate of entitlement for the credit. However, the aggregate amount of assistive device tax credits that may be granted by the Iowa department of economic development to all small businesses during a fiscal year cannot exceed \$500,000. The certificate for entitlement of the assistive device credit is to include the taxpayer's name, the taxpayer's address, the taxpayer's tax identification number, the estimated amount of the tax credit, the date on which the taxpayer's application was approved and the date when it is anticipated that the assistive device project will be completed and a space on the application where the taxpayer is to enter the date that the assistive device project was completed. The certificate for entitlement will not be considered to be valid for purposes of claiming the assistive device credit on the taxpayer's Iowa income tax return until the taxpayer has completed the assistive device project and has entered the completion date on the certificate of entitlement form. The tax year of the small business in which the assistive device project is completed is the tax year for which the assistive device credit may be claimed. For example, in a case where taxpayer A received a certificate of entitlement for an assistive device credit on September 15, 2000, and completed the assistive device workplace modification project on January 15, 2001, taxpayer A could claim the assistive device credit on taxpayer A's 2001 Iowa return assuming that taxpayer A is filing returns on a calendar-year basis.

The department of revenue will not allow the assistive device credit on a taxpayer's return if the certificate of entitlement or a legible copy of the certificate is not included with the taxpayer's income tax return. If the taxpayer has been granted a certificate of entitlement and the taxpayer is an S corporation, where the income of the taxpayer is taxed to the individual owner(s) of the business entity, the taxpayer must provide a copy of the certificate to each of the shareholders with a statement showing how the credit is to be allocated among the individual owners of the S corporation. An individual owner is to include a copy of the certificate of entitlement and the statement of allocation of the assistive device credit with the individual's state income tax return.

**52.17(2) Definitions.** The following definitions are applicable to this subrule:

*“Assistive device”* means any item, piece of equipment, or product system which is used to increase, maintain, or improve the functional capabilities of an individual with a disability in the workplace or on the job. “Assistive device” does not mean any medical device, surgical device, or organ implanted or transplanted into or attached directly to an individual. “Assistive device” does not include any device for which a certificate of title is issued by the state department of transportation, but does include any item, piece of equipment, or product system otherwise meeting the definition of “assistive device” that is incorporated, attached, or included as a modification in or to such a device issued a certificate of title.

*“Business entity”* means partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust, where the income of the business is taxed to the individual owners of the business, whether the individual owner is a partner, member, shareholder, or beneficiary.

*“Disability”* means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 15.102. Therefore, “disability” means, with respect to an individual, a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual, a record of physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual, or being regarded as an individual with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual. “Disability” does not include any of the following:

1. Homosexuality or bisexuality;
2. Transvestism, transsexualism, pedophilia, exhibitionism, voyeurism, gender identity disorders, or other sexual behavior disorders;
3. Compulsive gambling, kleptomania, or pyromania;
4. Psychoactive substance abuse disorders resulting from current illegal use of drugs;
5. Alcoholism.

*“Employee”* means an individual who is employed by the small business who meets the criteria in Treasury Regulation § 31.3401(c)-1(b), which is the definition of an employee for federal income tax withholding purposes. An individual who receives self-employment income from the small business is not to be considered to be an employee of the small business for purposes of this rule.

*“Small business”* means that the business either had gross receipts in the tax year before the current tax year of \$3 million or less or employed not more than 14 full-time employees during the tax year prior to the current tax year.

*“Workplace modifications”* means physical alterations to the office, factory, or other work environment where the disabled employee is working or is to work.

**52.17(3) Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity.** If the taxpayer that was entitled to an assistive device credit is a business entity, the business entity is to allocate the allowable credit to each of the individual owners of the entity on the basis of each owner’s pro rata share of the earnings of the entity to the total earnings of the entity. Therefore, if an S corporation has an assistive device credit for a tax year of \$2,500 and one shareholder of the S corporation receives 25 percent of the earnings of the corporation, that shareholder would receive an assistive device credit for the tax year of \$625 or 25 percent of the total assistive device credit of the S corporation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33.

[ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—52.18(404A,422) Historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.** A historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit, may be claimed against a taxpayer’s Iowa corporate income tax liability for 25 percent of the qualified costs of rehabilitation of property to the extent the costs were incurred on or after July 1, 2000, for the approved rehabilitation projects of eligible property in Iowa. The administrative rules for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the historical division of the department of cultural affairs may be found under 223—Chapter 48.

**52.18(1) Eligible property for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.** The following types of property are eligible for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit:

- a. Property verified as listed on the National Register of Historic Places or eligible for such listing.
- b. Property designated as of historic significance to a district listed in the National Register of Historic Places or eligible for such designation.
- c. Property or district designated a local landmark by a city or county ordinance.
- d. Any barn constructed prior to 1937.

**52.18(2)** *Application and review process for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.*

a. Taxpayers who want to claim an income tax credit for completing a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district project must submit an application for approval of the project. The application forms for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit may be requested from the State Tax Credit Program Manager, State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Cultural Affairs, 600 E. Locust, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0290. The telephone number for this office is (515)281-4137. Applications for the credit will be accepted by the state historic preservation office on or after July 1, 2000, until such time as all the available credits allocated for each fiscal year are encumbered. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2000, \$2.4 million shall be appropriated for historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits for each year. For the fiscal years beginning July 1, 2005, and July 1, 2006, an additional \$4 million of tax credits is appropriated for projects located in cultural and entertainment districts which are certified by the department of cultural affairs. If less than \$4 million of tax credits is appropriated during a fiscal year, the remaining amount shall be applied to reserved tax credits for projects not located in cultural and entertainment districts in the order of original reservation by the department of cultural affairs. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2007, \$10 million in historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits is available. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, \$15 million in historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits is available. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, through the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, \$50 million in historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits is available. The allocation of the \$50 million of credits for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, through the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, is set forth in rule 223—48.7(303,404A). For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2012, \$45 million in historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits is available. Tax credits shall not be reserved by the department of cultural affairs for more than three years except for tax credits issued for contracts entered into prior to July 1, 2007.

b. For the state fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2009, \$20 million of the credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2009, and \$30 million of the credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2010. For the state fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010, \$20 million of the credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2010, and \$30 million of the credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2011. For the state fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, \$20 million of the credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2011, and \$30 million of the credits may be claimed on tax returns beginning on or after January 1, 2012.

c. Applicants for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit must include all information and documentation requested on the application forms for the credit in order for the applications to be processed.

d. The state historic preservation office (SHPO) is to establish selection criteria and standards for rehabilitation projects involving eligible property. The approval process is not to exceed 90 days from the date the application is received by SHPO. To the extent possible, the standards used by SHPO are to be consistent with the standards of the United States Secretary of the Interior for rehabilitation of eligible property.

e. Once SHPO approves a particular historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit project application, the office will encumber an estimated historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit under the name of the applicant(s) for the year the project is approved.

**52.18(3)** *Computation of the amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.* The amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax

credit is 25 percent of the qualified rehabilitation costs made to eligible property in a project. Qualified rehabilitation costs are those rehabilitation costs approved by SHPO for a project for a particular taxpayer to the extent those rehabilitation costs are actually expended by that taxpayer.

In the case of commercial property, qualified rehabilitation costs must equal at least \$50,000 or 50 percent of the assessed value of the property, excluding the value of the land, prior to rehabilitation, whichever is less. In the case of property other than commercial property, the qualified rehabilitation costs must equal at least \$25,000 or 25 percent of the assessed value, excluding the value of the land, prior to the rehabilitation, whichever amount is less. In computing the tax credit, the only costs which may be included are the qualified rehabilitation costs incurred commencing from the date on which the first qualified rehabilitation cost is incurred and ending with the end of the taxable year in which the property is placed in service. The rehabilitation period may include dates that precede approval of a project, provided that any qualified rehabilitation costs incurred prior to the date of approval of the project must be qualified rehabilitation costs.

For purposes of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, qualified rehabilitation costs include those costs properly included in the basis of the eligible property for income tax purposes. Costs treated as expenses and deducted in the year paid or incurred and amounts that are otherwise not added to the basis of the property for income tax purposes are not qualified rehabilitation costs. Amounts incurred for architectural and engineering fees, site survey fees, legal expenses, insurance premiums, development fees, and other construction-related costs are qualified rehabilitation costs to the extent they are added to the basis of the eligible property for tax purposes. Costs of sidewalks, parking lots, and landscaping do not constitute qualified rehabilitation costs. Any rehabilitation costs used in the computation of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit are not added to the basis of the property for Iowa income tax purposes if the rehabilitation costs were incurred in a tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2000, but prior to January 1, 2001. Any rehabilitation costs incurred in a tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2001, are added to the basis of the rehabilitated property for income tax purposes except those rehabilitation costs that are equal to the amount of the computed historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the tax year.

For example, the basis of a commercial building in a historic district was \$500,000, excluding the value of the land, before the rehabilitation project. During a project to rehabilitate this building, \$600,000 in rehabilitation costs were expended to complete the project and \$500,000 of those rehabilitation costs were qualified rehabilitation costs which were eligible for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit of \$125,000. Therefore, the basis of the building for Iowa income tax purposes was \$975,000, since the qualified rehabilitation costs of \$125,000, which are equal to the amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the tax year, are not added to the basis of the rehabilitated property. The basis of the building for federal income tax purposes was \$1,100,000. However, for tax years beginning only in the 2000 calendar year, the basis of the rehabilitated property would have been \$600,000, since for those tax periods any qualified rehabilitation costs used to compute the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the tax year could not be added to the basis of the property. It should be noted that this example does not consider any possible reduced basis for the building for federal income tax purposes due to the rehabilitation investment credit provided in Section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code. If the building in this example were eligible for the federal rehabilitation credit provided in Section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code, the basis of the building for Iowa tax purposes would be reduced accordingly by the same amount as the reduction required for federal tax purposes.

**52.18(4)** *Completion of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district project and claiming the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit on the Iowa return.* After the taxpayer completes an authorized rehabilitation project, the taxpayer must get a certificate of completion of the project from the state historic preservation office of the department of cultural affairs. After verifying the taxpayer's eligibility for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, the state historic preservation office shall issue a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit certificate, which shall be attached to the taxpayer's

income tax return for the tax year in which the rehabilitation project is completed or the year the credit was reserved, whichever is the later. For example, if a project was completed in 2008 and the credit was reserved for the state fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, the credit can be claimed on the 2009 calendar year return that is due on April 30, 2010. The tax credit certificate is to include the taxpayer's name, the taxpayer's address, the taxpayer's tax identification number, the address or location of the rehabilitation project, the date the project was completed, the year the tax credit was reserved, and the amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit. In addition, the tax credit certificate shall include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit being transferred, as provided in subrule 52.18(6). In addition, if the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, estate or trust, where the tax credit is allocated to the owners or beneficiaries of the entity, a list of the owners or beneficiaries and the amount of credit allocated to each owner or beneficiary should be provided with the certificate. The tax credit certificate should be attached to the income tax return for the period in which the project was completed. If the amount of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability for the tax year for which the credit applies, the taxpayer is entitled to a refund of the excess portion of the credit at a discounted value for tax periods ending prior to July 1, 2007. However, the refund cannot exceed 75 percent of the allowable tax credit. The refund of the tax credit is to be computed on the basis of the following table:

Annual Interest Rate	Five-Year Present Value/Dollar Compounded Annually
5%	\$.784
6%	\$.747
7%	\$.713
8%	\$.681
9%	\$.650
10%	\$.621
11%	\$.594
12%	\$.567
13%	\$.543
14%	\$.519
15%	\$.497
16%	\$.476
17%	\$.456
18%	\$.437

EXAMPLE: The following is an example to show how the table can be used to compute a refund for a taxpayer. An individual has a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit of \$800,000 for a project completed in 2001. The individual had an income tax liability prior to the credit of \$300,000 on the 2001 return, which leaves an excess credit of \$500,000. We will assume that the annual interest rate for tax refunds issued by the department of revenue in the 2001 calendar year is 11 percent. Therefore, to compute the five-year present value of the \$500,000 excess credit, \$500,000 is multiplied by the compound factor for 2001 which is 11 percent or .594 which results in a refund of \$297,000.

For tax years ending on or after July 1, 2007, any historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is fully refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

**52.18(5)** *Allocation of historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits to individual owners of the entity.*

*a. Projects beginning prior to July 1, 2005.* When the business entity that has earned a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit is an S corporation, partnership, limited liability company, estate or trust where the individual owners of the business entity are taxed on the income of the entity, the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit is to be allocated to the individual owners. The business entity is to allocate the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit to each individual owner in the same pro rata basis that the earnings or profits of the business entity are allocated to the owners for projects beginning prior to July 1, 2005. For example, if a shareholder of an S corporation received 25 percent of the earnings of the corporation and the corporation had earned a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, 25 percent of the credit would be allocated to the shareholder.

*b. Projects beginning on or after July 1, 2005, for tax credits reserved for fiscal years beginning prior to July 1, 2012.* For projects beginning on or after July 1, 2005, for tax credits reserved for fiscal years beginning prior to July 1, 2012, which used low-income housing tax credits authorized under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to assist in the financing of the rehabilitation project, the credit does not have to be allocated based on the pro rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation. For these projects, the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation may designate the amount of the tax credit to be allocated to each partner, member or shareholder.

*c. Tax credits reserved for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2012.* For tax credits reserved for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2012, the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation may designate the amount of the tax credit to be allocated to each partner, member or shareholder. The credit does not have to be allocated based on the pro rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation.

**52.18(6)** *Transfer of the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.* For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit certificates may be transferred to any person or entity. A tax credit certificate of less than \$1,000 shall not be transferable.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate for transfers prior to July 1, 2006, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the state historic preservation office of the department of cultural affairs, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. For transfers on or after July 1, 2006, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee for transfers prior to July 1, 2006, the state historic preservation office shall issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. For transfers on or after July 1, 2006, the department of revenue will issue the replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company or S corporation, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members or shareholders and information on how the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit should be divided among the partners, members or shareholders. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members or shareholders. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information that was on the original certificate and must have the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax period for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

If the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit of the transferee exceeds the tax liability shown on the transferee's return, the refund shall be discounted as described in subrule 52.18(4) for tax years ending prior to July 1, 2007, just as the refund would have been discounted on the Iowa income tax return of the taxpayer. For tax years ending on or after July 1, 2007, any historic

preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit of the transferee in excess of the transferee's tax liability is fully refundable.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 436, and Iowa Code section 422.33.

[ARC 7761B, IAB 5/6/09, effective 6/10/09; ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1138C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13]

**701—52.19(422) Ethanol blended gasoline tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, an ethanol blended gasoline tax credit may be claimed against a taxpayer's corporation income tax liability for retail dealers of gasoline. The taxpayer must operate at least one retail motor fuel site at which more than 60 percent of the total gallons of gasoline sold and dispensed through one or more motor fuel pumps by the taxpayer in the tax year is ethanol blended gasoline. The tax credit shall be calculated separately for each retail motor fuel site operated by the taxpayer. The amount of the credit for each eligible retail motor fuel site is two and one-half cents multiplied by the total number of gallons of ethanol blended gasoline sold and dispensed through all motor fuel pumps located at that retail motor fuel site during the tax year in excess of 60 percent of all gasoline sold and dispensed through motor fuel pumps at that retail motor fuel site during the tax year.

For fiscal years ending in 2002, the tax credit is available for each eligible retail motor fuel site based on the total number of gallons of ethanol blended gasoline sold and dispensed through all motor fuel pumps located at the taxpayer's retail motor fuel site from January 1, 2002, until the end of the taxpayer's fiscal year. Assuming a tax period that began on July 1, 2001, and ended on June 30, 2002, the taxpayer would be eligible for the tax credit based on the gallons of ethanol blended gasoline sold from January 1, 2002, through June 30, 2002. For taxpayers having a fiscal year ending in 2002, a claim for refund to claim the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit must be filed before October 1, 2003, even though the statute of limitations for refund set forth in 701—subrule 55.3(5) has not yet expired.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer sold 100,000 gallons of gasoline at the taxpayer's retail motor fuel site during the tax year, 70,000 gallons of which was ethanol blended gasoline. The taxpayer is eligible for the credit since more than 60 percent of the total gallons sold was ethanol blended gasoline. The number of gallons in excess of 60 percent of all gasoline sold is 70,000 less 60,000, or 10,000 gallons. Two and one-half cents multiplied by 10,000 equals a \$250 credit available.

The credit may be calculated on Form IA 6478. The credit must be calculated separately for each retail motor fuel site operated by the taxpayer. Therefore, if the taxpayer operates more than one retail motor fuel site, it is possible that one retail motor fuel site may be eligible for the credit while another retail motor fuel site may not. The credit can be taken only for those retail motor fuel sites for which more than 60 percent of gasoline sales involve ethanol blended gasoline.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

Starting with the 2006 calendar tax year, a taxpayer may claim the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit even if the taxpayer also claims the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—52.30(422) for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer sold 200,000 gallons of gasoline at a retail motor fuel site in 2006, of which 160,000 gallons was ethanol blended gasoline. Of these 160,000 gallons, 1,000 gallons was E-85 gasoline. Taxpayer is entitled to claim the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit of two and one-half cents multiplied by 40,000 gallons, since this constitutes the gallons in excess of 60 percent of the total gasoline gallons sold. Taxpayer may also claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit on the 1,000 gallons of E-85 gasoline sold.

**52.19(1) Definitions.** The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

*"Ethanol blended gasoline"* means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 214A.1 as amended by 2006 Iowa Acts, House File 2754, section 3.

*"Gasoline"* means any liquid product prepared, advertised, offered for sale or sold for use as, or commonly and commercially used as, motor fuel for use in a spark-ignition, internal combustion engine, and which meets the specifications provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2.



*“Motor fuel pump”* means a pump, meter, or similar commercial weighing and measuring device used to measure and dispense motor fuel for sale on a retail basis.

*“Retail dealer”* means a person engaged in the business of storing and dispensing motor fuel from a motor fuel pump for sale on a retail basis, regardless of whether the motor fuel pump is located at a retail motor fuel site including a permanent or mobile location.

*“Retail motor fuel site”* means a geographic location in this state where a retail dealer sells and dispenses motor fuel on a retail basis. For example, tank wagons are considered retail motor fuel sites.

*“Sell”* means to sell on a retail basis.

**52.19(2) Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity.** If the taxpayer that was entitled to the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust, the business entity shall allocate the allowable credit to each of the individual owners of the entity on the basis of each owner’s pro rata share of the earnings of the entity to the total earnings of the entity. Therefore, if a partnership has an ethanol blended gasoline tax credit of \$3,000 and one partner of the partnership receives 25 percent of the earnings of the partnership, that partner would receive an ethanol blended gasoline tax credit for the tax year of \$750 or 25 percent of the total ethanol blended gasoline tax credit of the partnership.

**52.19(3) Repeal of ethanol blended gasoline tax credit.** The ethanol blended gasoline tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2009. However, the tax credit is available for taxpayers whose fiscal year ends after December 31, 2008, for those ethanol gallons sold beginning on the first day of the taxpayer’s fiscal year until December 31, 2008. The ethanol promotion tax credit described in rule 701—52.36(422) is available beginning January 1, 2009, for retail dealers of gasoline.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year end of April 30, 2009. The taxpayer sold 150,000 gallons of gasoline from May 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, at the taxpayer’s retail motor fuel site, of which 110,000 gallons was ethanol blended gasoline. The number of gallons in excess of 60 percent of all gasoline sold is 110,000 less 90,000, or 20,000 gallons. The taxpayer may claim the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit for the fiscal year ending April 30, 2009, in the amount of \$500, or 20,000 gallons times two and one-half cents.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2006 Iowa Acts, House File 2754.

**701—52.20(15E) Eligible development business investment tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, a business which qualifies as an eligible development business may receive a tax credit of up to 10 percent of the new investment which is directly related to the construction, expansion or rehabilitation of building space to be used for manufacturing, processing, cold storage, distribution, or office facilities.

An eligible development business must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development prior to March 17, 2004, and meet the qualifications of Iowa Code section 15E.193C. Effective March 17, 2004, the eligible development business program is repealed.

New investment includes the purchase price of land and the cost of improvements made to real property. The tax credit may be claimed by an eligible development business in the tax year in which the construction, expansion or rehabilitation is completed.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual’s pro rata share of the individual’s earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

If the eligible development business fails to meet and maintain any one of the requirements to be an eligible business, the business shall be subject to repayment of all or a portion of the amount of tax incentives received. For example, if within five years of project completion the development business sells or leases any space to any retail business, the development business shall proportionally repay the value of the investment credit. The proportion of the investment credit that would be due for repayment

by an eligible development business for selling or leasing space to a retail business would be determined by dividing the square footage of building space occupied by the retail business by the square footage of the total building space.

An eligible business, which is not a development business, which operates in an enterprise zone cannot claim an investment tax credit if the property is owned, or was previously owned, by an approved development business that has already received an investment tax credit. An eligible business, which is not a development business, can claim an investment tax credit only on additional, new improvements made to real property that was not included in the development business's approved application for the investment tax credit.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15E.193C.

#### **701—52.21(15E,422) Venture capital credits.**

**52.21(1)** *Investment tax credit for an equity investment in a community-based seed capital fund or qualifying business.* See rule 123—2.1(15E) for the discussion of the investment tax credit for an equity investment in a community-based seed capital fund or an equity investment made on or after January 1, 2004, in a qualifying business, along with the issuance of tax credit certificates by the Iowa capital investment board, for equity investments made before January 1, 2011. For equity investments made on or after January 1, 2011, see 261—Chapter 115 for information regarding eligibility for qualifying businesses and community-based seed capital funds, applications for the investment tax credit for equity investments in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund, and the issuance of tax credit certificates by the economic development authority.

The department of revenue will be notified by the Iowa capital investment board or the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued. The credit is equal to 20 percent of the taxpayer's equity investment in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund. An investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code. For investments made prior to January 1, 2014, a taxpayer shall not claim the tax credit prior to the third tax year following the tax year in which the investment is made. For investments made in qualifying businesses on or after January 1, 2014, the credit can be claimed in the year of the investment, but these investments cannot be redeemed prior to January 1, 2016. For example, if a corporation taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment during the 2012 calendar year, the corporation taxpayer cannot claim the tax credit until the tax year ending December 31, 2015. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of tax credits authorized cannot exceed \$2 million. The tax credit certificate must be included with the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

If a tax credit is carried over and issued for the tax year immediately following the year in which the investment was made because the \$2 million cap has been reached, the tax credit may be claimed by the taxpayer for the third tax year following the tax year for which the credit is issued. For example, if a corporation taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment in December 2012 and the \$2 million cap for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013, had already been reached, the tax credit will be issued for the tax year ending December 31, 2013, and cannot be redeemed until the tax year ending December 31, 2016.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit. The tax credit is not transferable to any other taxpayer.

For equity investments made in a community-based seed capital fund and equity investments made on or after January 1, 2004, in a qualifying business, an individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income directly taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

**52.21(2)** *Investment tax credit for an equity investment in a venture capital fund.* See rule 123—3.1(15E) for the discussion of the investment tax credit for an equity investment in a venture capital fund, along with the issuance of tax credit certificates by the Iowa capital investment board. This credit is repealed for investments in venture capital funds made after July 1, 2010.

The department of revenue will be notified by the Iowa capital investment board when the tax credit certificates are issued. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

For equity investments made in a venture capital fund, an individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income directly taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

**52.21(3)** *Contingent tax credit for investments in Iowa fund of funds.* See rule 123—4.1(15E) for the discussion of the contingent tax credit available for investments made in the Iowa fund of funds organized by the Iowa capital investment corporation. Tax credit certificates related to the contingent tax credits will be issued by the Iowa capital investment board.

The department of revenue will be notified by the Iowa capital investment board when these tax credit certificates are issued and, if applicable, when they are redeemed. If the tax credit certificate is redeemed, the certificate must be attached to the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

If the tax credit certificate is redeemed, any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the tax credit certificate is redeemed, an individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income directly taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

**52.21(4)** *Innovation fund investment tax credit.* See 261—Chapter 116 for information regarding eligibility for an innovation fund, applications for the investment tax credit for investments in an innovation fund, and the issuance of tax credit certificates by the economic development authority.

The department of revenue will be notified by the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued. The credit is equal to 20 percent of the taxpayer's equity investment in the form of cash in an innovation fund for tax years beginning and investments made on or after January 1, 2011, and before January 1, 2013. For tax years beginning and investments made on or after January 1, 2013, the taxpayer may claim a tax credit equal to 25 percent of the taxpayer's equity investment in the form of cash in an innovation fund. An investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code. A taxpayer shall claim the tax credit for the tax year in which the investment is made. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of tax credits authorized cannot exceed \$8 million. No tax credit certificates will be issued prior to September 1, 2014. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the investment was made as stated on the tax credit certificate.

If a tax credit is carried over and issued for the tax year immediately following the year in which the investment was made because the \$8 million cap has been reached, the tax credit may be claimed by the taxpayer for the tax year following the tax year for which the credit is issued. For example, if a corporation taxpayer whose tax year ending on December 31, 2013, makes an equity investment in December 2013 and the \$8 million cap for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, had already been reached, the tax credit will be issued for the tax year ending December 31, 2014, and can be redeemed for the tax year ending December 31, 2014.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit.

The innovation fund tax credit certificate may be transferred once to any person or entity.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the innovation fund tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same effective taxable year and the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax year for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

For equity investments made in an innovation fund, an individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income directly taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15E.42, 15E.52, 15E.66 and 422.33 and section 15E.43 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2359.

[ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9966B, IAB 1/11/12, effective 2/15/12; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

**701—52.22(15) New capital investment program tax credits.** Effective for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, a business which qualifies under the new capital investment program is eligible to receive tax credits. An eligible business under the new capital investment program must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development and meet the qualifications of 2003 Iowa Acts, chapter 125, section 4. The new capital investment program was repealed on July 1, 2005, and has been replaced with the high quality job creation program. See rule 701—52.28(15) for information on the tax credits available under the high quality job creation program. Any tax credits earned by businesses approved under the new capital investment program prior to July 1, 2005, remain valid, and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2005.

**52.22(1) Research activities credit.** A business approved under the new capital investment program is eligible for an additional research activities credit as described in subrule 52.7(5). This credit for increasing research activities is in lieu of the research activities credit described in subrule 52.7(3).

**52.22(2) Investment tax credit.**

*a. General rule.* An eligible business can claim an investment tax credit equal to a percentage of the new investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business. The percentage is equal to the amount provided in paragraph "b." New investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business includes the following:

(1) The cost of machinery and equipment, as defined in Iowa Code section 427A.1(1), paragraphs "e" and "j," purchased for use in the operation of the eligible business. The purchase price shall be depreciated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

- (2) The purchase price of real property and any buildings and structures located on the real property.
- (3) The cost of improvements made to real property which is used in the operation of the eligible business.

For eligible businesses approved by the Iowa department of economic development on or after March 17, 2004, certain lease payments made by eligible businesses to a third-party developer will be considered to be new investment for purposes of computing the investment tax credit. The eligible business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of five years. The investment tax credit is based on the annual base rent paid to a third-party developer by the eligible business for a period not to exceed ten years. The total costs of the annual base rent payments for the ten-year period cannot exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer's cost to build or renovate the building used by the eligible business. The annual base rent is defined as the total lease payment less taxes, insurance and operating and maintenance expenses.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax period may be carried forward seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under Iowa Code chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount of the credit claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under Iowa Code chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust.

*b. Tax credit percentage.* The amount of tax credit claimed shall be based on the number of high-quality jobs created as determined by the Iowa department of economic development:

(1) If no high-quality jobs are created but economic activity within Iowa is advanced, the eligible business may claim a tax credit of up to 1 percent of the new investment.

(2) If 1 to 5 high-quality jobs are created, the eligible business may claim a tax credit of up to 2 percent of the new investment.

(3) If 6 to 10 high-quality jobs are created, the eligible business may claim a tax credit of up to 3 percent of the new investment.

(4) If 11 to 15 high-quality jobs are created, the eligible business may claim a tax credit of up to 4 percent of the new investment.

(5) If 16 or more high-quality jobs are created, the eligible business may claim a tax credit of up to 5 percent of the new investment.

*c. Investment tax credit—value-added agricultural products or biotechnology-related processes.* An eligible business whose project primarily involves the production of value-added agricultural products or uses biotechnology-related processes may elect to receive a refund for all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit. An eligible business includes a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol.

Eligible businesses that elect to receive a refund shall apply to the Iowa department of economic development for tax credit certificates between May 1 and May 15 of each fiscal year through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009. The election to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit is no longer available beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010. Only those businesses that have completed projects before the May 1 filing date may apply for a tax credit certificate. The Iowa department of economic development shall not issue tax credit certificates for more than \$4 million during a fiscal year to eligible businesses for this program and eligible businesses described in subrule 52.10(4). If applications are received for more than \$4 million, the applicants shall receive certificates for a prorated amount.

The economic development authority shall issue tax credit certificates within a reasonable period of time. Tax credit certificates are valid for the tax year following project completion. The tax credit certificate must be included with the tax return for the tax year during which the tax credit is claimed. The tax credit certificate shall not be transferred, except for a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol, as provided in subrule 52.10(4). For value-added agricultural projects involving ethanol, the cooperative must submit a list of

its members and the share of each member's interest in the cooperative. The economic development authority shall issue a tax credit certificate to each member on the list.

*d. Repayment of benefits.* If an eligible business fails to maintain the requirements of the new capital investment program, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives taken on Iowa returns. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the tax credits may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure of the taxpayer to maintain the requirements of the new capital investment program. This is because it is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust where the income of the taxpayer is taxed to the individual owner(s) of the business, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in *Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al.*, Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

An eligible business in the new capital investment program may also be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives received on Iowa returns if the eligible business experiences a layoff of employees in Iowa or closes any of its facilities in Iowa.

If, within five years of purchase, the eligible business sells, disposes of, razes, or otherwise renders unusable all or a part of the land, buildings, or other existing structures for which a tax credit was claimed under this subrule, the income tax liability of the eligible business shall be increased by one of the following amounts:

- (1) One hundred percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within one full year after being placed in service.
- (2) Eighty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within two full years after being placed in service.
- (3) Sixty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within three full years after being placed in service.
- (4) Forty percent of the tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within four full years after being placed in service.
- (5) Twenty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within five full years after being placed in service.

**52.22(3) Corporate tax credit—certain sales taxes paid by developer.** For eligible businesses approved by the Iowa department of economic development on or after March 17, 2004, the eligible business may claim a corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by a third-party developer.

*a. Sales taxes eligible for the credit.* The sales taxes paid by the third-party developer which are eligible for this credit include the following:

- (1) Iowa sales and use tax for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered to, furnished to or performed for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility within the economic development area.
- (2) Iowa sales and use tax paid for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center within the economic development area.

Any Iowa sales and use tax paid relating to intangible property, furniture and other furnishings is not eligible for the corporate tax credit.

*b. How to claim the credit.* The third-party developer must provide to the Iowa department of economic development the amount of Iowa sales and use tax paid as described in paragraph "a." The amount of Iowa sales and use tax attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment must be identified separately.

The Iowa department of economic development will issue a tax credit certificate to the eligible business equal to the Iowa sales and use tax paid by the third-party developer for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered to, furnished to or

performed for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility. In addition, the Iowa department of economic development will also issue a separate tax credit certificate to the eligible business equal to the Iowa sales and use tax paid by the third-party developer for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center.

The tax credit certificate shall contain the name, address, and tax identification number of the eligible business, along with the amount of the tax credit and the year in which the tax credit can be claimed. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the taxpayer's income tax return for the tax year for which the tax credit is claimed. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

For the tax credit certificate relating to Iowa sales and use tax paid by the third-party developer for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment, the aggregate amount of tax credit certificates and tax refunds for Iowa sales and use tax paid for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to eligible businesses under the new jobs and income program, enterprise zone program and new capital investment program cannot exceed \$500,000 in a fiscal year. The requests for tax credit certificates or refunds will be processed in the order they are received on a first-come, first-served basis until the amount of credits authorized for issuance has been exhausted. If applications for tax credit certificates or refunds exceed the \$500,000 limitation for any fiscal year, the applications shall be considered in succeeding fiscal years.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.331C, 15.333 as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2380, and 15.381 to 15.387.

[ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—52.23(15E,422) Endow Iowa tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, a taxpayer who makes an endowment gift to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation may qualify for an endow Iowa tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, but before January 1, 2010, the credit is equal to 20 percent of a taxpayer's endowment gift to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation approved by the Iowa department of economic development. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, the credit is equal to 25 percent of a taxpayer's endowment gift to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation approved by the Iowa department of economic development. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, a taxpayer cannot claim a deduction for charitable contributions under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code for the amount of the contribution for which the tax credit is claimed for Iowa tax purposes. The administrative rules for the endow Iowa tax credit for the Iowa department of economic development may be found under 261—Chapter 47.

The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits available is \$2 million in the aggregate for the 2003 and 2004 calendar years. The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits is \$2 million annually for the 2005-2007 calendar years, and \$200,000 of these tax credits on an annual basis is reserved for endowment gifts of \$30,000 or less. The maximum amount of tax credit granted to a single taxpayer shall not exceed \$100,000 for the 2003-2007 calendar years. The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for the 2008 and 2009 calendar years is \$2 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for 2010 is \$2.7 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for 2011 is \$3.5 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The maximum amount of tax credit granted to a single taxpayer shall not exceed 5 percent of the total endow Iowa tax credit amount authorized for 2008 and subsequent years. For calendar year 2012 and subsequent calendar years, the total amount of endow Iowa tax credits is \$6 million; the maximum amount of tax credit authorized to a single taxpayer is \$300,000 (\$6 million multiplied by 5 percent). The endow Iowa tax credit cannot be transferred to any other taxpayer.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If a taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15E.305 as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 620, and Iowa Code section 422.33.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1138C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13]

**701—52.24(422) Soy-based cutting tool oil tax credit.** Effective for tax periods ending after June 30, 2005, and beginning before January 1, 2007, a manufacturer may claim a soy-based cutting tool oil tax credit. A manufacturer, as defined in Iowa Code section 428.20, may claim the credit equal to the costs incurred during the tax year for the purchase and replacement costs relating to the transition from using nonsoy-based cutting tool oil to using soy-based cutting tool oil.

All of the following conditions must be met to qualify for the tax credit.

1. The costs must be incurred after June 30, 2005, and before January 1, 2007.
2. The costs must be incurred in the first 12 months of the transition from using nonsoy-based cutting tool oil to using soy-based cutting tool oil.
3. The soy-based cutting tool oil must contain at least 51 percent soy-based products.
4. The costs of the purchase and replacement must not exceed \$2 per gallon of soy-based cutting tool oil used in the transition.
5. The number of gallons used in the transition cannot exceed 2,000 gallons.
6. The manufacturer shall not deduct for Iowa income tax purposes the costs incurred in the transition to using soy-based cutting tool oil which are deductible for federal tax purposes.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

If a taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2005 Iowa Acts, Senate File 389.

**701—52.25(151,422) Wage-benefits tax credit.** Effective for tax years ending on or after June 9, 2006, a wage-benefits tax credit equal to a percentage of the annual wages and benefits paid for a qualified new job created by the location or expansion of the business in Iowa is available for qualified businesses.

**52.25(1) Definitions.** The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

*"Average county wage"* means the annualized average hourly wage calculated by the Iowa department of economic development using the most current four quarters of wage and employment information as provided in the Quarterly Covered Wage and Employment Data report provided by the department of workforce development. Agricultural/mining and governmental employment categories are deleted in compiling the wage information.

*"Benefits"* means all of the following:

1. Medical and dental insurance plans.
2. Pension and profit-sharing plans.
3. Child care services.
4. Life insurance coverage.
5. Vision insurance plan.
6. Disability coverage.

*"Department"* means the Iowa department of revenue.

*"Full-time"* means the equivalent of employment of one person:



1. For 8 hours per day for a 5-day, 40-hour workweek for 52 weeks per year, including paid holidays, vacations, and other paid leave, or

2. The number of hours or days per week, including paid holidays, vacations, and other paid leave, currently established by schedule, custom or otherwise, as constituting a week of full-time work for the kind of service an individual performs for an employing unit.

*“Grow Iowa values fund”* means the grow Iowa values fund created in Iowa Code Supplement section 15G.108.

*“Nonqualified new job”* means any one of the following:

1. A job previously filled by the same employee in Iowa.
2. A job that was relocated from another location in Iowa.
3. A job that is created as a result of a consolidation, merger, or restructuring of a business entity if the job does not represent a new job in Iowa.

*“Qualified new job”* or *“job creation”* means a job that meets all of the following criteria:

1. Is a new full-time job that has not existed in the business within the previous 12 months in Iowa.
2. Is filled by a new employee for at least 12 months.
3. Is filled by a resident of the state of Iowa.
4. Is not created as a result of a change in ownership.
5. Was created on or after June 9, 2005.

*“Retail business”* means a business which sells its product directly to a consumer.

*“Retained qualified new job”* or *“job retention”* means the continued employment, after the first 12 months of employment, of the same employee in a qualified new job for another 12 months.

*“Service business”* means a business which is not engaged in the sale of tangible personal property, and which provides services to a local consumer market and does not have a significant proportion of its sales coming from outside the state.

**52.25(2) Calculation of credit.** A business which is not a retail or service business may claim the wage-benefits tax credit which is determined as follows:

- a. If the annual wages and benefits for the qualified new job equal less than 130 percent of the average county wage, the credit is 0 percent of the annual wage and benefits paid.
- b. If the annual wages and benefits for the qualified new job equal at least 130 percent but less than 160 percent of the average county wage, the credit is 5 percent of the annual wage and benefits paid for each qualified new job.
- c. If the annual wages and benefits for the qualified new job equal at least 160 percent of the average county wage, the credit is 10 percent of the annual wage and benefits paid for each qualified new job.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the tax credit. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

**52.25(3) Application for the tax credit, tax credit certificate and amount of tax credit available.**

a. In order to claim the wage-benefits tax credit, the business must submit an application to the department along with information on the qualified new job or retained qualified new job. The application cannot be submitted until the end of the twelfth month after the qualified job was filled. For example, if the new job was created on June 9, 2005, the application cannot be submitted until June 9, 2006. The following information must be submitted in the application:

- (1) Name, address and federal identification number of the business.
- (2) A description of the activities of the business. If applicable, the proportion of the sales of the business which come from outside Iowa should be included.
- (3) The amount of wages and benefits paid to each employee for each new job for the previous 12 months.
- (4) A computation of the amount of credit being requested.

- (5) The address and state of residence of each new employee.
- (6) The date that the qualified new job was filled.
- (7) An indication of whether the job is a qualified new job or a retained qualified new job for which an application was filed for a previous year.
- (8) The type of tax for which the credit will be applied.
- (9) If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust, a schedule of the partners, shareholders, members or beneficiaries. This schedule shall include the names, addresses and federal identification number of the partners, shareholders, members or beneficiaries, along with their percentage of the pro rata share of earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

*b.* Upon receipt of the application, the department has 45 days either to approve or disapprove the application. If the department does not act on the application within 45 days, the application is deemed to be approved. If the department disapproves the application, the business may appeal the decision to the Iowa economic development board within 30 days of the notice of disapproval.

*c.* If the application is approved, or if the Iowa economic development board approves the application that was previously denied by the department, a tax credit certificate will be issued by the department to the business, subject to the availability of the amount of credits that may be issued. The tax credit certificate will contain the name, address and tax identification number of the business (or individual, estate or trust, if applicable), the date of the qualified new job(s), the wage and benefits paid for each job(s) for the 12-month period, the amount of the credit, the tax period for which the credit may be applied, and the type of tax for which the credit will be applied.

*d.* The tax credit certificates that are issued in a fiscal year cannot exceed \$10 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, and shall not exceed \$4 million for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011. The tax credit certificates are issued on a first-come, first-served basis. Therefore, if tax credit certificates have already been issued for the \$10 million limit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, any applications for tax credit certificates received after the \$10 million limit has been reached will be denied. Similarly, if tax credit certificates have already been issued for the \$4 million limit for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011, any applications for tax credit certificates received after the \$4 million limit has been reached will be denied. If a business failed to receive all or a part of the tax credit due to the \$10 million or \$4 million limitation, the business may reapply for the tax credit for the retained new job for a subsequent tax period.

*e.* A business which qualifies for the tax credit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, is eligible to receive the tax credit certificate for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011, subject to the \$4 million limit for tax credits for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011, if the business retains the qualified new job during each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011. The business must reapply by June 30 of each fiscal year for the tax credit, and the percentage of the wages and benefits allowed for the credit set forth in subrule 52.25(2) for the first year is applicable for each subsequent period. Preference will be given in issuing tax credit certificates for those businesses that retain qualified new jobs, and preference will be given in the order in which applications were filed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007. Therefore, those businesses which received the first \$4 million of tax credits for the year ending June 30, 2007, in which the qualified jobs were created will automatically receive a tax credit for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011, as long as the qualified jobs are retained and an application is completed.

*f.* For the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, through June 30, 2011, if credits become available because the jobs were not retained by businesses which received the first \$4 million of credits for the year ending June 30, 2007, an application which was originally denied will be considered in the order in which the application was received for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007.

EXAMPLE: Wage-benefits tax credits of \$4 million were issued for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, relating to applications filed between July 1, 2006, and March 31, 2007. For the next fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, the same businesses that received the \$4 million in wage-benefits tax credits filed applications totaling \$3 million for the retained jobs for which the application for the prior year was filed on or before March 31, 2007. The first \$3 million of the available \$4 million will be allowed to these

same businesses. The remaining \$1 million that is still available for the year ending June 30, 2008, will be allowed for those retained jobs for which applications for the prior year were filed starting on April 1, 2007, until the remaining \$1 million in tax credits is issued.

g. A business may apply in writing to the Iowa economic development board for a waiver of the average wage and benefit requirement. See 261—subrule 68.3(2) for more detail on the procedures to apply for a waiver of the wage and benefit requirement. If a waiver is granted, the business must provide the department with the waiver and it must be attached to the application.

h. A business may receive other federal, state, and local incentives and tax credits in addition to the wage-benefits tax credit. However, a business that receives a wage-benefits tax credit cannot receive tax incentives under the high quality job creation program set forth in Iowa Code chapter 15 as amended by 2005 Iowa Acts, chapter 150, or moneys from the grow Iowa values fund.

**52.25(4) Examples.** The following noninclusive examples illustrate how this rule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: Business A operates a grocery store and hires five new employees, each of whom will earn wages and benefits in excess of 130 percent of the average county wage. Business A would not qualify for the wage-benefits tax credit because Business A is a retail business.

EXAMPLE 2: Business B operates an accounting firm and hires two new accountants, each of whom will earn wages and benefits in excess of 160 percent of the average county wage. The accounting firm provides services to clients wholly within Iowa. Business B would not qualify for the wage-benefits tax credit because it is a service business. The majority of its sales are generated from within the state of Iowa and thus Business B, because it is a service business, is not eligible for the credit.

EXAMPLE 3: Business C operates a software development business and hires two new programmers, each of whom will earn wages and benefits in excess of 160 percent of the average county wage. Over 50 percent of the customers of Business C are located outside Iowa. Business C would qualify for the wage-benefits tax credit because a majority of its sales are coming from outside the state, even though Business C is engaged in the performance of services.

EXAMPLE 4: Business D is a manufacturer that hires a new employee in Clayton County, Iowa, on July 8, 2005. The average county wage for Clayton County for the third quarter of 2005 is \$11.86 per hour. If the average county wage per hour for Clayton County is \$11.95 for the fourth quarter of 2005, \$12.05 for the first quarter of 2006, and \$12.14 for the second quarter of 2006, the annualized average county wage for this 12-month period is \$12.00 per hour. This wage equates to an average annual wage of \$24,960 ( $\$12.00 \times 40 \text{ hours} \times 52 \text{ weeks}$ ). In order to qualify for the 5 percent wage-benefits tax credit, the new employee must receive wages and benefits totaling \$32,448 (130 percent of \$24,960) for the 12-month period from July 8, 2005, through July 7, 2006. In order to qualify for the 10 percent wage-benefits tax credit, the new employee must receive wages and benefits totaling \$39,936 (160 percent of \$24,960) for the 12-month period from July 8, 2005, through July 7, 2006.

EXAMPLE 5: Business E is a manufacturer that hires three new employees in Grundy County, Iowa, on July 1, 2005. If the average county wage for the 12-month period from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006, is \$13.75 per hour in Grundy County, this wage equates to an average county wage of \$28,600. The wages and benefits for each of these three new employees is \$40,000 for the period from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006, which is 140 percent of the average county wage. Business E is entitled to a wage-benefits tax credit of \$2,000 for each employee ( $\$40,000 \times 5 \text{ percent}$ ), for a total wage-benefits tax credit of \$6,000. If Business E files on a calendar-year basis, the \$6,000 wage-benefits tax credit can be claimed on the tax return for the period ending December 31, 2006.

EXAMPLE 6: Business F is a manufacturer that hires ten new employees on July 1, 2005, and qualifies for the wage-benefits tax credit because the wages and benefits paid exceed 130 percent of the average county wage. Business F receives a wage-benefits tax credit in July 2006 for these ten employees, which can be used on the tax return for the period ending December 31, 2006. On August 31, 2006, two of the employees leave the business and are replaced by two new employees. Business F is entitled to a wage-benefits tax credit for only eight employees in July 2007 because only eight employees continued employment for the subsequent 12 months, which meets the definition of a retained qualified new job. Business F cannot request a wage-benefits tax credit for the two employees hired on August 31, 2006. Business F cannot request the wage-benefits tax credit because these two full-time jobs existed in the

business within the previous 12 months in Iowa, and these jobs do not meet the definition of a qualified new job or retained qualified new job.

EXAMPLE 7: Business G is a manufacturer that hires ten new employees on July 1, 2005, and qualifies for the wage-benefits tax credit because the wages and benefits paid exceed 130 percent of the average county wage. Business G receives a wage-benefits tax credit in July 2006 for these ten employees equal to 5 percent of the wages and benefits paid. On October 1, 2006, Business G hires an additional five employees, each of whom receives wages and benefits in excess of 130 percent of the average county wage. Business G can apply for the wage-benefits tax credit on October 1, 2007, for these five employees, since these employees have now been employed for 12 months. However, the credit may not be allowed if more than \$4 million of retained job applications is received for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008.

EXAMPLE 8: Assume the same facts as Example 6, except that the \$10 million limit of tax credits has already been met for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, and Business F hired five new employees on August 31, 2006. Business F can apply for the wage-benefits tax credit for the three employees on August 31, 2007, a number which is above the ten full-time jobs originally created, but Business F may not receive the tax credit if more than \$4 million of retained job applications is received for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008.

EXAMPLE 9: Assume the same facts as Example 7, except that the ten employees hired on July 1, 2005, by Business G received wages and benefits equal to 155 percent of the average county wage, and the five employees hired on October 1, 2006, by Business G received wages equal to 161 percent of the average county wage. Business G can apply for the tax credit on October 1, 2007, equal to 10 percent of the wages and benefits paid for the employees hired on October 1, 2006. On July 1, 2007, Business G can reapply for the tax credit equal to 5 percent of the wages and benefits paid only for the ten employees originally hired on July 1, 2005, even if the wages and benefits for these ten employees exceed 160 percent of the average county wage for the period from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007.

**52.25(5) *Repeal of the wage-benefits tax credit.*** The wage-benefits tax credit is repealed effective July 1, 2008. However, the wage-benefits tax credit is still available through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011, as provided in subrule 52.25(3), paragraphs “d,” “e,” and “f.” A business is not entitled to a wage-benefits tax credit for a qualified new job created on or after July 1, 2008.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 15I as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, House File 2700, section 167, and Iowa Code section 422.33(18).

**701—52.26(422,476B) Wind energy production tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2006, an owner of a qualified wind energy production facility that has been approved by the Iowa utilities board may claim a wind energy production tax credit for qualified electricity sold by the owner or used for on-site consumption against a taxpayer’s Iowa corporation income tax liability. The administrative rules for the certification of eligibility for the wind energy production tax credit for the Iowa utilities board may be found in rule 199—15.18(476B).

**52.26(1) *Application and review process for the wind energy production tax credit.*** An owner of a wind energy production facility must be approved by the Iowa utilities board in order to qualify for the wind energy production tax credit. The facility must be an electrical production facility that produces electricity from wind, is located in Iowa, and must be placed in service on or after July 1, 2005, but before July 1, 2012. For applications filed on or after March 1, 2008, a facility must consist of one or more wind turbines which have a combined nameplate generating capacity of at least 2 megawatts and no more than 30 megawatts. For applications filed on or after July 1, 2009, by a private college or university, community college, institution under the control of the state board of regents, public or accredited nonpublic elementary and secondary school, or public hospital as defined in Iowa Code section 249J.3, the facility must have a combined nameplate capacity of no less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a megawatt.

The maximum amount of nameplate generating capacity for all qualified wind energy production facilities cannot exceed 50 megawatts of nameplate generating capacity. An owner shall not own more than two qualified facilities. A facility that is not operational within 18 months after issuance of the approval from the Iowa utilities board will no longer be considered a qualified facility. However, a

facility that is not operational within 18 months due to the unavailability of necessary equipment shall be granted an additional 12 months to become operational.

An owner of the qualified facility must apply to the Iowa utilities board for the wind energy production tax credit. The application for the tax credit must be filed no later than 30 days after the close of the tax year for which the credit is applied. The information to be included in the application is set forth in 199—subrule 15.20(1).

**52.26(2) *Computation of the credit.*** The wind energy production credit equals one cent multiplied by the number of kilowatt-hours of qualified electricity sold or used for on-site consumption by the owner during the tax year. For the first tax year in which the credit is applied, the kilowatt-hours of qualified electricity sold may exceed 12 months.

EXAMPLE: A qualified facility was placed in service on April 1, 2006, and the taxpayer files on a calendar-year basis. The first year for which the credit can be claimed is the period ending December 31, 2007, since that is the first tax year that began on or after July 1, 2006. The credit for the 2007 tax year can include electricity sold between April 1, 2006, and December 31, 2007.

The credit is not allowed for any kilowatt-hours of electricity sold to a related person. The definition of “related person” uses the same criteria set forth in Section 45(e)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code relating to the federal renewable electricity production credit. Persons shall be treated as related to each other if such persons are treated as a single employer under Treasury Regulation §1.52-1. In the case of a corporation that is a member of an affiliated group of corporations filing a federal consolidated return, such corporation shall be treated as selling electricity to an unrelated person if such electricity is sold to the person by another member of the affiliated group.

The utilities board will notify the department of the number of kilowatt-hours of electricity sold by the qualified facility or generated and used on site by the qualified facility during the tax year. The department will calculate the credit and issue a tax credit certificate to the owner. The tax credit certificate will include the taxpayer’s name, address and federal identification number, the tax type for which the credit will be claimed, the amount of the credit and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. In addition, the tax credit certificate will include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit certificate, as provided in subrule 52.26(3). If the department refuses to issue the tax credit certificate, the taxpayer shall be notified in writing and the taxpayer will have 60 days from the date of denial to file a protest in accordance with rule 701—7.8(17A). The department will not issue a tax credit certificate if the facility is not operational within 18 months after approval was given by the utilities board, unless a 12-month extension is granted by the utilities board as provided in subrule 52.26(1).

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, the tax credit certificate will be issued to the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries based on the partner’s, member’s, shareholder’s or beneficiary’s pro rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust, except when the taxpayer is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits authorized under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code. In cases where the taxpayer is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code, the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation may designate the amount of the tax credit to be allocated to each partner, member or shareholder. In addition, if a taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust that is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code, the taxpayer may distribute the tax credit to an equity holder or beneficiary as a liquidating distribution or portion thereof, of an equity holder’s interest in the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation, or the beneficiary’s interest in the estate or trust.

The credit can be allowed for a ten-year period beginning on the date the qualified facility was originally placed in service. For example, if a facility was placed in service on April 1, 2006, the credit can be claimed for kilowatt-hours of electricity sold between April 1, 2006, and March 31, 2016.

To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax year set forth on the certificate. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability may be carried forward for seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

**52.26(3) *Transfer of the wind energy production tax credit certificate.*** The wind energy production tax credit certificate may be transferred to any person or entity.

Within 30 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the wind energy production tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same effective taxable year and the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax year for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33 and chapter 476B as amended by 2011 Iowa Acts, House File 672.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 0251C, IAB 8/8/12, effective 9/12/12; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—52.27(422,476C) Renewable energy tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2006, a purchaser or producer of renewable energy whose facility has been approved by the Iowa utilities board may claim a renewable energy tax credit for qualified renewable energy against a taxpayer's Iowa corporation income tax liability. The administrative rules for the certification of eligibility for the renewable energy tax credit for the Iowa utilities board may be found in rule 199—15.19(476C).

**52.27(1) *Application and review process for the renewable energy tax credit.*** A producer or purchaser of a renewable energy facility must be approved by the Iowa utilities board in order to qualify for the renewable energy credit. The eligible renewable energy facility can be a wind energy conversion facility, biogas recovery facility, biomass conversion facility, methane gas recovery facility, solar energy conversion facility or refuse conversion facility. The facility must be located in Iowa and placed in service on or after July 1, 2005, and before January 1, 2017.

The maximum amount of nameplate generating capacity of all wind energy conversion facilities cannot exceed 363 megawatts of nameplate generating capacity. The maximum amount of energy production capacity for biogas recovery facilities, biomass conversion facilities, methane gas recovery facilities, solar energy conversion facilities and refuse conversion facilities cannot exceed a combined output of 53 megawatts of nameplate generating capacity and 167 billion British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose. A facility that is not operational within 30 months after issuance of approval from the utilities board will no longer be considered a qualified facility. However, if the facility is a wind energy conversion property and is not operational within 18 months due to the unavailability of necessary equipment, the facility may apply for a 12-month extension of the 30-month limit. Extensions can be renewed for succeeding 12-month periods if the facility applies for the extension prior to expiration of the current extension period. A producer of renewable energy, which is the person who owns the renewable energy facility, cannot own more than two eligible renewable energy facilities. A

person that has an equity interest equal to or greater than 51 percent in an eligible renewable energy facility cannot have an equity interest greater than 10 percent in any other renewable energy facility.

A producer or purchaser of a renewable energy facility must apply to the utilities board for the renewable energy tax credit. The application for the tax credit must be filed no later than 30 days after the close of the tax year for which the credit is applied. The information to be included in the application is set forth in 199—subrule 15.21(1).

**52.27(2) *Computation of the credit.*** The renewable energy tax credit equals 1½ cents per kilowatt-hour of electricity, or 44 cents per 1000 standard cubic feet of hydrogen fuel, or \$4.50 per 1 million British thermal units of methane gas or other biogas used to generate electricity, or \$4.50 per 1 million British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose generated by and purchased from an eligible renewable energy facility or used for on-site consumption by the producer during the tax year. For the first tax year in which the credit is applied, the kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units generated by and purchased from the facility or used for on-site consumption by the producer may exceed 12 months if the facility was operational for fewer than 12 months in its initial year of operation.

EXAMPLE: A qualified wind energy production facility was placed in service on April 1, 2006, and the taxpayer files on a calendar-year basis. The first year for which the credit can be claimed is the year ending December 31, 2007, since that is the first tax year that began on or after July 1, 2006. The credit for the 2007 tax year can include electricity generated and purchased or used for on-site consumption by the producer between April 1, 2006, and December 31, 2007.

The credit is not allowed for any kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units that are purchased from an eligible facility by a related person. Persons shall be treated as related to each other if either person owns an 80 percent or more equity interest in the other person.

The utilities board will notify the department of the number of kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units that are generated and purchased from an eligible facility or used for on-site consumption by the producer during the tax year. The department will calculate the credit and issue a tax credit certificate to the purchaser or producer. The tax credit certificate will include the taxpayer's name, address and federal identification number, the tax type for which the credit will be claimed, the amount of the credit and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. In addition, the tax credit certificate will include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit certificate, as provided in subrule 52.27(3). If the department refuses to issue the tax credit certificate, the taxpayer shall be notified in writing and the taxpayer will have 60 days from the date of denial to file a protest in accordance with rule 701—7.8(17A). The department will not issue a tax credit certificate if the facility is not operational within 30 months after approval was given by the utilities board, unless a 12-month extension is granted by the utilities board as provided in subrule 52.27(1). In addition, the department will not issue a tax credit certificate to any person who received a wind energy production tax credit in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 476B.

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, the tax credit certificate will be issued to the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries based on the partner's, member's, shareholder's or beneficiary's pro rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust, except when the taxpayer is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits authorized under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code. In cases where the taxpayer is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code, the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation may designate the amount of the tax credit to be allocated to each partner, member or shareholder. In addition, if a taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust that is eligible to receive renewable electricity production tax credits under Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code, the taxpayer may distribute the tax credit to an equity holder or beneficiary as a liquidating distribution or portion thereof, of an equity holder's interest in the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation, or the beneficiary's interest in the estate or trust.

The credit can be allowed for a ten-year period beginning on the date the qualified facility was originally placed in service. For example, if a renewable energy facility was placed in service on April 1, 2006, the credit can be claimed for kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units generated and purchased or used for on-site consumption by the producer between April 1, 2006, and March 31, 2016. Tax credit certificates cannot be issued for renewable energy purchased or produced for on-site consumption after December 31, 2024.

To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability may be carried forward for seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

**52.27(3) *Transfer of the renewable energy tax credit certificate.*** The renewable energy tax credit certificate may be transferred once to any person or entity. A decision between a producer and purchaser of renewable energy regarding who may claim the tax credit is not considered a transfer.

Within 30 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the renewable energy tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same effective taxable year and the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax year for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

**52.27(4) *Small wind innovation zones.*** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, an owner of a small wind energy system operating within a small wind innovation zone which has been approved by the Iowa utilities board is eligible for the renewable energy tax credit. The administrative rules of the Iowa utilities board for the certification of eligibility for owners of small wind energy systems operating within a small wind innovation zone may be found in rule 199—15.22(476).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33 and chapter 476C as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2343.

[**ARC 8589B**, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; **ARC 8605B**, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; **ARC 9876B**, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; **ARC 0251C**, IAB 8/8/12, effective 9/12/12; **ARC 1665C**, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

**701—52.28(15) High quality job creation program.** Effective for tax periods ending on or after July 1, 2005, for programs approved on or after July 1, 2005, but before July 1, 2009, a business which qualifies under the high quality job creation program is eligible to receive tax credits. The high quality job creation program replaces the new jobs and income program and the new capital investment program. An eligible business under the high quality job creation program must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development and meet the qualifications of Iowa Code section 15.329. The administrative rules for the high quality job creation program for the Iowa department of economic development may be found at 261—Chapter 68.

The high quality job creation program was repealed on July 1, 2009, and has been replaced with the high quality jobs program. See rule 701—52.40(15) for information on the investment tax credit and additional research activities credit under the high quality jobs program. Any investment tax credit and



additional research activities credit earned by businesses approved under the high quality job creation program prior to July 1, 2009, remains valid and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2009.

**52.28(1) *Research activities credit.*** An eligible business approved under the high quality job creation program is eligible for an additional research activities credit as subrule described in 52.7(4).

Research activities allowable for the Iowa research activities credit include expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or assembled in Iowa; such expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are not eligible for the federal credit for increasing research activities. For purposes of this subrule, innovative renewable energy generation components do not include components with more than 200 megawatts in installed effective nameplate capacity. The research activities credit related to renewable energy generation components under the high quality job creation program and the enterprise zone program shall not exceed \$1 million in the aggregate.

These expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are applicable only to the additional research activities credit set forth in this subrule and are not applicable to the research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.7(3). The research activities credit is subject to the threshold amounts of qualifying investment set forth in Iowa department of economic development 261—subrule 68.4(7).

**52.28(2) *Investment tax credit.***

*a. General rule.* An eligible business can claim an investment tax credit equal to a percentage of the new investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business. The percentage is equal to the amount provided in Iowa department of economic development 261—subrule 68.4(7). New investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business includes the following:

(1) The cost of machinery and equipment, as defined in Iowa Code section 427A.1(1), paragraphs “e” and “j,” purchased for use in the operation of the eligible business. The purchase price shall be depreciated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(2) The purchase price of real property and any buildings and structures located on the real property.

(3) The cost of improvements made to real property which is used in the operation of the eligible business.

In addition, certain lease payments made by eligible businesses to a third-party developer will be considered to be new investment for purposes of computing the investment tax credit. The eligible business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of five years. The investment tax credit is based on the annual base rent paid to a third-party developer by the eligible business for a period not to exceed ten years. The total costs of the annual base rent payments for the ten-year period cannot exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer’s cost to build or renovate the building used by the eligible business. The annual base rent is defined as the total lease payment less taxes, insurance and operating and maintenance expenses.

The investment tax credit can be claimed in the tax year in which the qualifying assets are placed in service. The investment tax credit will be amortized over a five-year period. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax period may be carried forward seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

**EXAMPLE:** An eligible business which files tax returns on a calendar-year basis earned \$100,000 of investment tax credits for new investment made in 2006. The business can claim \$20,000 of investment tax credits for each of the years from 2006 through 2010. The \$20,000 of investment tax credit that can be claimed in 2006 can be carried forward to the 2007-2013 tax years if the entire credit cannot be claimed on the 2006 return. Similarly, the \$20,000 investment tax credit that can be claimed in 2007 can be carried forward to the 2008-2014 tax years if the entire credit cannot be claimed on the 2007 return.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under Iowa Code chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount of the credit claimed by an individual must be based on the individual’s pro rata share of the individual’s earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under Iowa

Code chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to an individual.

EXAMPLE: An eligible business which files tax returns on a calendar-year basis was awarded \$500,000 in investment tax credits in December 2008. The credits were amortized over a five-year period, with \$100,000 of investment tax credits being available for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2009, through June 30, 2013. This equates to the investment tax credit being available for the 2008-2012 calendar year returns since the due date of these returns range from April 30, 2009, through April 30, 2013, which falls within the fiscal years ending June 30, 2009, through June 30, 2013. The eligible business placed the qualifying assets in service during the 2010 calendar year. The eligible business can claim \$300,000 of investment tax credit for 2010, \$100,000 of investment tax credit for 2011 and \$100,000 of investment tax credit for 2012. Of the \$300,000 claimed for the 2010 tax year, \$100,000 can be carried forward until the 2015 tax year, \$100,000 can be carried forward to the 2016 tax year, and \$100,000 can be carried forward to the 2017 tax year. The seven-year carryforward period is determined by the amortization schedule, not the initial year in which the investment tax credit can be claimed on an Iowa tax return.

*b. Investment tax credit—value-added agricultural products or biotechnology-related processes.* An eligible business whose project primarily involves the production of value-added agricultural products or uses biotechnology-related processes may elect to receive a refund for all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit. An eligible business includes a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol.

Eligible businesses that elect to receive a refund shall apply to the Iowa department of economic development for tax credit certificates between May 1 and May 15 of each fiscal year through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009. The election to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused investment tax credit is no longer available beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010. Only those businesses that have completed projects before the May 1 filing date may apply for a tax credit certificate. The Iowa department of economic development shall not issue tax credit certificates for more than \$4 million during a fiscal year to eligible businesses for this program and the enterprise zone program described in subrule 52.14(2). If applications are received for more than \$4 million, the applicants shall receive certificates for a prorated amount.

The economic development authority shall issue tax credit certificates within a reasonable period of time. Tax credit certificates are valid for the tax year following project completion. The tax credit certificate must be included with the tax return for the tax year during which the tax credit is claimed. The tax credit certificate shall not be transferred, except for a cooperative described in Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code whose project primarily involves the production of ethanol, as provided in subrule 52.10(4). For value-added agricultural projects involving ethanol, the cooperative must submit a list of its members and the share of each member's interest in the cooperative. The economic development authority shall issue a tax credit certificate to each member on the list.

*c. Repayment of benefits.* If an eligible business fails to maintain the requirements of the high quality job creation program, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives taken on Iowa returns. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the tax credits may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure of the eligible business to maintain the requirements of the high quality job creation program because it is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust where the income of the taxpayer is taxed to the individual owner(s) of the business, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in *Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al.*, Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

An eligible business in the high quality job creation program may also be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives received on Iowa returns if the eligible business experiences a layoff of employees in Iowa or closes any of its facilities in Iowa.

If, within five years of purchase, the eligible business sells, disposes of, razes, or otherwise renders unusable all or a part of the land, buildings, or other existing structures for which a tax credit was claimed under this subrule, the income tax liability of the eligible business shall be increased by one of the following amounts:

(1) One hundred percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within one full year after being placed in service.

(2) Eighty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within two full years after being placed in service.

(3) Sixty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within three full years after being placed in service.

(4) Forty percent of the tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within four full years after being placed in service.

(5) Twenty percent of the investment tax credit claimed if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within five full years after being placed in service.

**52.28(3) Determination of tax credit amounts.** The amount of tax credit claimed under the high quality job creation program shall be based on the number of high quality jobs created and the amount of qualifying investment made as determined by the Iowa department of economic development.

*a.* If the high quality jobs have a starting wage, including benefits, equal to or greater than 130 percent of the average county wage but less than 160 percent of the average county wage, see Iowa department of economic development 261—paragraph 68.4(7) “a” for the amount of tax credits that may be claimed.

*b.* If the high quality jobs have a starting wage, including benefits, equal to or greater than 160 percent of the average county wage, see Iowa department of economic development 261—paragraph 68.4(7) “b” for the amount of tax credits that may be claimed.

*c.* An eligible business approved under the high quality job creation program is not eligible for the wage-benefits tax credit set forth in rule 701—52.25(15H).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement chapter 15.

[**ARC 8589B**, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; **ARC 9104B**, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; **ARC 0398C**, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; **ARC 1744C**, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—52.29(15E,422) Economic development region revolving fund tax credit.** Effective for tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005, but beginning before January 1, 2010, a taxpayer who makes a contribution to an economic development region revolving fund may claim a tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit. The credit is equal to 20 percent of a taxpayer’s contribution to the economic development region revolving fund approved by the Iowa department of economic development. The administrative rules for the economic development region revolving fund tax credit for the Iowa department of economic development may be found at 261—Chapter 32. The tax credit is repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010.

The total amount of economic development region revolving fund tax credits available shall not exceed \$2 million per fiscal year. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the taxpayer redeems the credit. The economic development region revolving fund tax credit is not transferable to any other taxpayer.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If a taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount

claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15E.232 and 422.33 as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2380.

[ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10]

**701—52.30(422) E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, a retail dealer of gasoline may claim an E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit. "E-85 gasoline" means ethanol blended gasoline formulated with a minimum percentage of between 70 percent and 85 percent of volume of ethanol, if the formulation meets the standards provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2. For purposes of this rule, tank wagon sales are considered retail sales. The credit is calculated on Form IA 135. The credit is calculated by multiplying the total number of E-85 gallons sold by the retail dealer during the tax year by the following designated rates:

Calendar years 2006, 2007 and 2008	25 cents
Calendar years 2009 and 2010	20 cents
Calendar year 2011	10 cents
Calendar years 2012 through 2017	16 cents

A taxpayer may claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit even if the taxpayer also claims the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit provided in rule 701—52.19(422) for gallons sold prior to January 1, 2009, or the ethanol promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—52.36(422) for gallons sold on or after January 1, 2009, for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

**EXAMPLE:** A taxpayer operated one retail motor fuel site in 2006 and sold 200,000 gallons of gasoline, of which 160,000 gallons was ethanol blended gasoline. Of these 160,000 gallons, 1,000 gallons was E-85 gasoline. Taxpayer may claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit on the 1,000 gallons of E-85 gasoline sold during 2006. Taxpayer is also entitled to claim the ethanol blended gasoline tax credit of two and one-half cents multiplied by 40,000 gallons, since this constitutes the gallons in excess of 60 percent of the total gasoline gallons sold for the 2006 tax year.

**52.30(1) Fiscal year filers.** For taxpayers whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis, the taxpayer may compute the tax credit on the gallons of E-85 gasoline sold during the year using the designated rates as shown above. Because the tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2018, a taxpayer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2017, can continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for any E-85 gallons sold through December 31, 2017. For a retail dealer whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis and who did not claim the E-85 credit on the previous return, the dealer may claim the credit for the current tax year for the period beginning on January 1 of the previous tax year until the last day of the previous tax year.

**EXAMPLE:** A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending March 31, 2009. The taxpayer sold 2,000 gallons of E-85 gasoline for the period from April 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, and sold 500 gallons of E-85 gasoline for the period from January 1, 2009, through March 31, 2009. The taxpayer is entitled to a total E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit of \$600 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2009, which consists of a \$500 credit (2,000 gallons multiplied by 25 cents) for the period from April 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, and a credit of \$100 (500 gallons multiplied by 20 cents) for the period from January 1, 2009, through March 31, 2009.

**EXAMPLE:** A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending April 30, 2006. The taxpayer sold 800 gallons of E-85 gasoline for the period from January 1, 2006, through April 30, 2006. The taxpayer is entitled to claim an E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit of \$200 (800 gallons times 25 cents) on the taxpayer's Iowa income tax return for the period ending April 30, 2006. In lieu of claiming the credit on the return for the period ending April 30, 2006, the taxpayer can claim the E-85 gasoline

promotion tax credit on the tax return for the period ending April 30, 2007, including all E-85 gallons sold for the period from January 1, 2006, through April 30, 2007.

**52.30(2) *Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity.*** If a taxpayer claiming the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2011 Iowa Acts, Senate File 531.

[ARC 9821B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11]

**701—52.31(422) Biodiesel blended fuel tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, a retail dealer of biodiesel blended fuel may claim a biodiesel blended fuel tax credit. "Biodiesel blended fuel" means a blend of biodiesel with petroleum-based diesel fuel which meets the standards provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2. The biodiesel blended fuel must be formulated with a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel, if the formulation meets the standards provided by Iowa Code section 214A.2, to qualify for the tax credit for gallons sold on or after January 1, 2006, but before January 1, 2013. For gallons sold on or after January 1, 2013, but before January 1, 2018, the biodiesel blended fuel must be formulated with a minimum percentage of 5 percent by volume of biodiesel, if the formulation meets the standards provided by Iowa Code section 214A.2, to qualify for the tax credit. In addition, of the total gallons of diesel fuel sold by the retail dealer, 50 percent or more must be biodiesel blended fuel to be eligible for the tax credit for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2009. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, but before January 1, 2012, the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit is calculated separately for each retail motor fuel site for which 50 percent or more of the total gallons of diesel fuel sold at the motor fuel site was biodiesel blended fuel. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, the requirement that 50 percent of all diesel fuel gallons sold be biodiesel gallons to be eligible for the tax credit is eliminated.

The tax credit equals three cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons sold by the taxpayer during the tax year for gallons sold through December 31, 2011. For gallons sold during the 2012 calendar year, the tax credit equals the sum of two cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons that have a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel but less than 5 percent by volume of biodiesel and four and one-half cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons that have a minimum percentage of 5 percent by volume of biodiesel. For gallons sold during the 2013 to 2017 calendar years, the tax credit equals four and one-half cents multiplied by the qualifying number of biodiesel blended fuel gallons that have a minimum percentage of 5 percent by volume of biodiesel. In determining the minimum percentage by volume of biodiesel, the department will taken into account reasonable variances due to testing and other limitations. For purposes of this rule, tank wagon sales are considered retail sales. The credit is calculated on Form IA 8864.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

**EXAMPLE:** A taxpayer operated four retail motor fuel sites during 2006 and sold a combined total at all four sites of 100,000 gallons of diesel fuel, of which 55,000 gallons was biodiesel blended fuel containing a minimum percentage of 2 percent by volume of biodiesel. Because 50 percent or more of the diesel fuel sold was biodiesel blended fuel, the taxpayer may claim the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit totaling \$1,650, which is 55,000 gallons multiplied by three cents.

**EXAMPLE:** A taxpayer operated two retail motor fuel sites during 2006, and each site sold 40,000 gallons of diesel fuel. One site sold 25,000 gallons of biodiesel blended fuel, and the other site sold 10,000 gallons of biodiesel blended fuel. The taxpayer would not be eligible for the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit because only 35,000 gallons of the total 80,000 gallons, or 43.75 percent of the total diesel fuel gallons sold, was biodiesel blended fuel. The 50 percent requirement is based on the aggregate number of diesel fuel gallons sold by the taxpayer, and the fact that one retail motor fuel site met the

50 percent requirement does not allow the taxpayer to claim the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit for the 2006 tax year. If the facts in this example had occurred during the 2009 tax year, the taxpayer could claim a biodiesel blended fuel tax credit totaling \$750, which is 25,000 gallons multiplied by three cents, since one of the retail motor fuel sites met the 50 percent biodiesel blended fuel requirement.

**52.31(1) *Fiscal year filers.*** For taxpayers whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis and whose tax year ends before December 31, 2006, the taxpayer may compute the tax credit on the gallons of biodiesel blended fuel sold during the period from January 1, 2006, through the end of the tax year, provided that 50 percent of all diesel fuel sold during that period was biodiesel blended fuel. Because the tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2018, a taxpayer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2017, may continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for any biodiesel blended fuel sold through December 31, 2017.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer who operates one retail motor fuel site has a fiscal year ending April 30, 2006. The taxpayer sold 60,000 gallons of diesel fuel for the period from May 1, 2005, through April 30, 2006, of which 28,000 gallons was biodiesel blended fuel. However, for the period from January 1, 2006, through April 30, 2006, the taxpayer sold 20,000 gallons of diesel fuel, of which 12,000 gallons was biodiesel blended fuel. The taxpayer is entitled to claim the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit of \$360 (12,000 gallons times 3 cents) on the taxpayer's Iowa income tax return for the period ending April 30, 2006, since more than 50 percent of all diesel fuel sold during the period from January 1, 2006, through April 30, 2006, was biodiesel blended fuel.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer who operates one retail motor fuel site has a fiscal year ending June 30, 2006. The taxpayer sold 80,000 gallons of diesel fuel for the period from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006, of which 42,000 gallons was biodiesel blended fuel. However, for the period from January 1, 2006, through June 30, 2006, the taxpayer sold 40,000 gallons of diesel fuel, of which 19,000 gallons was biodiesel blended fuel. The taxpayer is not entitled to claim the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit on the taxpayer's Iowa income tax return for the period ending June 30, 2006, since less than 50 percent of all diesel fuel sold during the period from January 1, 2006, through June 30, 2006, was biodiesel blended fuel, even though more than 50 percent of all diesel fuel sold during the period from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006, was biodiesel blended fuel.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer who operates one retail motor fuel site has a fiscal year ending February 28, 2012. The taxpayer sold 100,000 gallons of diesel fuel for the period from March 1, 2011, through February 28, 2012, of which 60,000 gallons was biodiesel blended fuel. For the period from March 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, the taxpayer sold 85,000 gallons of diesel fuel, of which 50,000 gallons was biodiesel fuel. The taxpayer is entitled to claim the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit of \$1,500 (50,000 gallons times 3 cents) on the taxpayer's Iowa income tax return for the period ending February 12, 2012, since the credit is computed only on gallons sold through December 31, 2011.

**52.31(2) *Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity.*** If a taxpayer claiming the biodiesel blended fuel tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2011 Iowa Acts, Senate File 531.

[ARC 9821B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11]

**701—52.32(422) Soy-based transformer fluid tax credit.** Effective for tax periods ending after June 30, 2006, and beginning before January 1, 2009, an electric utility may claim a soy-based transformer fluid tax credit. An electric utility, which is a public utility, city utility, or electric cooperative which furnishes electricity, may claim a credit equal to the costs incurred during the tax year for the purchase and replacement costs relating to the transition from using nonsoy-based transformer fluid to using soy-based transformer fluid.

**52.32(1) *Eligibility requirements for the tax credit.*** All of the following conditions must be met for the electric utility to qualify for the soy-based transformer fluid tax credit.

- a. The costs must be incurred after June 30, 2006, and before January 1, 2009.
- b. The costs must be incurred in the first 18 months of the transition from using nonsoy-based transformer fluid to using soy-based transformer fluid.
- c. The soy-based transformer fluid must be dielectric fluid that contains at least 98 percent soy-based products.
- d. The costs of the purchase and replacement must not exceed \$2 per gallon of soy-based transformer fluid used in the transition.
- e. The number of gallons used in the transition must not exceed 20,000 gallons per electric utility, and the total number of gallons eligible for the credit must not exceed 60,000 gallons in the aggregate.
- f. The electric utility shall not deduct for Iowa income tax purposes the costs incurred in the transition to using soy-based transformer fluid which are deductible for federal income tax purposes.

**52.32(2) *Applying for the tax credit.*** An electric utility must apply to the department for the soy-based transformer fluid tax credit. The application for the tax credit must be filed no later than 30 days after the close of the tax year for which the credit is claimed. The application must include the following information:

- a. A copy of the signed purchase agreement or other agreement to purchase soy-based transformer fluid.
- b. The number of gallons of soy-based transformer fluid purchased during the tax year, along with the cost per gallon of each purchase made during the tax year.
- c. The name, address, and tax identification number of the electric utility.
- d. The type of tax for which the credit will be claimed, and the first year in which the credits will be claimed.
- e. If the application is filed by a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries of the entity. This list shall include the name, address, tax identification number and pro rata share of earnings from the entity for each of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries.

**52.32(3) *Claiming the tax credit.*** After the application is reviewed, the department will issue a tax credit certificate to the electric utility. The tax credit certificate will include the taxpayer's name, address and federal identification number, the tax type for which the credit will be claimed, the amount of the credit and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. Once the tax credit certificate is issued, the credit may be claimed only against the type of tax reflected on the certificate. If the department refuses to issue the tax credit certificate, the taxpayer shall be notified in writing; and the taxpayer will have 60 days from the date of denial to file a protest in accordance with rule 701—7.8(17A).

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, the tax credit certificate will be issued to the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries based on the partner's, member's, shareholder's or beneficiary's pro rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 422.33 as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, Senate File 572.

[ARC 0251C, IAB 8/8/12, effective 9/12/12]

**701—52.33(16,422) Agricultural assets transfer tax credit and custom farming contract tax credit.**

**52.33(1) *Agricultural assets transfer tax credit.*** For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but before January 1, 2013, an owner of agricultural assets that rents assets to qualified beginning farmers may claim an agricultural assets transfer tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax equal to 5 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements and 15 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, an owner of agricultural assets that rents assets to qualified beginning farmers may claim an agricultural assets transfer tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax equal to 7 percent of the rental

income received by the owner for cash rental agreements and 17 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements.

Also effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, if the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is equal to 8 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements, and the credit is equal to 18 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements for the first year that the credit is allowed. However, the taxpayer may only claim 7 percent of the rental income for cash rental agreements and 17 percent of the rental income for commodity share agreements in subsequent years if the agreement is renewed or a new agreement is executed by the same parties. The administrative rules for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit for the Iowa finance authority may be found under 265—Chapter 44.

To qualify for the tax credit, an owner of agricultural assets must enter into a lease or rental agreement with a beginning farmer for a term of at least two years but not more than five years. Both the owner of agricultural assets and the beginning farmer must meet certain qualifications set forth by the Iowa finance authority, and the beginning farmer must be eligible to receive financial assistance under Iowa Code section 16.75.

The Iowa finance authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the owner of agricultural assets which will include the name, address and tax identification number of the owner, the amount of the credit, and the tax period for which the credit may be applied. To claim the tax credit, the owner must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. The tax credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2009, but before July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa agricultural development authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit program cannot exceed \$6 million. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa finance authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit program cannot exceed \$8 million and the amount of the credit issued to an individual taxpayer cannot exceed \$50,000. However, effective December 31, 2017, the amount of tax credits issued by the Iowa finance authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit shall revert back to \$6 million.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier. However, for any agricultural assets transfer credits originally issued for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, any credit in excess of the tax liability may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten years. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit. The credit is not transferable to any other person other than the taxpayer's estate or trust upon the death of the taxpayer.

If an owner of agricultural assets is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

The lease or rental agreement may be terminated by either the owner or the beginning farmer. If the Iowa finance authority determines that the owner is not at fault for the termination, the authority will not issue a tax credit certificate for subsequent years, but any prior tax credit certificates issued will be allowed. If the Iowa finance authority determines that the owner is at fault for the termination, any prior tax credit certificates will be disallowed. The amount of tax credits previously allowed will be recaptured, and the owner will be required to repay the entire amount of tax credits previously claimed on Iowa returns.

**52.33(2) Custom farming contract tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, a landowner that hires a beginning farmer to custom farm agricultural land in this state may claim a custom farming contract tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax. The credit is equal to 7 percent of the value of the contract. If the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is equal to 8 percent of the value of the contract for the first year. However, the taxpayer may only claim 7 percent of the value of the contract in subsequent years if the agreement is renewed or a new agreement is executed by the same parties. The administrative rules for the custom farming contract tax credit for the Iowa finance authority may be found under 265—Chapter 44.



To qualify for the tax credit, the taxpayer must enter into a lease or rental agreement with a beginning farmer for a term of at least two years but not more than five years. Both the taxpayer and the beginning farmer must meet certain qualifications set forth by the Iowa finance authority, and the beginning farmer must be eligible to receive financial assistance under Iowa Code section 16.75.

The Iowa finance authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer which will include the name, address and tax identification number of the owner, the amount of the credit, and the tax period for which the credit may be applied. To claim the tax credit, the owner must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa finance authority for the custom farming contract tax credit program cannot exceed \$4 million, and the credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. The amount of the credit issued to an individual taxpayer cannot exceed \$50,000. However, effective December 31, 2017, the Iowa finance authority will no longer issue custom farming contract tax credits.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten years or until used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit. The credit is not transferable to any other person other than the taxpayer's estate or trust upon the death of the taxpayer.

If the party entering into the custom farming contract with the beginning farmer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

The custom farming contract may be terminated by either the taxpayer or the beginning farmer. If the Iowa finance authority determines that the taxpayer is not at fault for the termination, the authority will not issue a tax credit certificate for subsequent years, but any prior tax credit certificates issued will be allowed. If the Iowa finance authority determines that the taxpayer is at fault for the termination, any prior tax credit certificates will be disallowed. The amount of tax credits previously allowed will be recaptured, and the taxpayer will be required to repay the entire amount of tax credits previously claimed on Iowa returns.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33; 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328, sections 60 and 61, as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2454; and 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328, sections 120 and 122.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 1138C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

**701—52.34(15,422) Film qualified expenditure tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, a film qualified expenditure tax credit is available for corporation income tax. The tax credit cannot exceed 25 percent of the taxpayer's qualified expenditures in a film, television, or video project registered with the film office of the Iowa department of economic development (IDED). The film office may negotiate the amount of the tax credit. The administrative rules for the film qualified expenditure tax credit for IDED may be found at 261—Chapter 36.

**52.34(1) Qualified expenditures.** A qualified expenditure is a payment to an Iowa resident or an Iowa-based business for the sale, rental or furnishing of tangible personal property or services directly related to the registered project. The qualified expenditures include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Aircraft.
2. Vehicles.
3. Equipment.
4. Materials.
5. Supplies.
6. Accounting services.
7. Animals and animal care services.
8. Artistic and design services.

9. Graphics.
10. Construction.
11. Data and information services.
12. Delivery and pickup services.
13. Labor and personnel. For limitations on the amount of labor and personnel expenditures, see Iowa department of economic development 261—paragraph 36.7(2) “b.”
14. Lighting services.
15. Makeup and hairdressing services.
16. Film.
17. Music.
18. Photography.
19. Sound.
20. Video and related services.
21. Printing.
22. Research.
23. Site fees and rental.
24. Travel related to Iowa distant locations.
25. Trash removal and cleanup.
26. Wardrobe.

A detailed list of all qualified expenditures for each of these categories is available from the film office of IDED.

**52.34(2) *Claiming the tax credit.*** Upon completion of the registered project in Iowa, the taxpayer must submit, in a format approved by IDED prior to production, a listing of the qualified expenditures. Upon verification of the qualified expenditures, IDED will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer. The certificate will list the taxpayer’s name, address, and tax identification number; the date of project completion; the amount of the credit; the tax period for which the credit may be applied; and the type of tax for which the credit will be applied.

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, the tax credit certificate will be issued to the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries based on each partner’s, member’s, shareholder’s or beneficiary’s pro rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability may be carried forward for five years or until the tax credit is used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the taxpayer claimed the tax credit.

**52.34(3) *Transfer of the film qualified expenditure tax credit.*** The film qualified expenditure tax credit may be transferred no more than two times to any person or entity.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue, along with a statement which contains the transferee’s name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department of revenue will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the film qualified expenditure tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same effective taxable year as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax year for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit certificate

shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

**52.34(4) *Repeal of film qualified expenditure tax credit.*** The film qualified expenditure tax credit is repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012. However, the credit is still available for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2012, if the contract or agreement related to a film project was entered into on or before May 25, 2012.

This rule is intended to implement 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, sections 38 to 40, and Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, section 34.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—52.35(15,422) Film investment tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, a film investment tax credit is available for corporation income tax. The tax credit cannot exceed 25 percent of the taxpayer's investment in a film, television, or video project registered with the film office of the Iowa department of economic development (IDED). The film office may negotiate the amount of the tax credit. The administrative rules for the film investment tax credit for IDED may be found at 261—Chapter 36.

**52.35(1) *Claiming the tax credit.*** Upon completion of the project in Iowa and verification of the investment in the project, IDED will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer. The certificate will list the taxpayer's name, address, and tax identification number; the date of project completion; the amount of the credit; the tax period for which the credit may be applied; and the type of tax for which the credit will be applied.

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust requesting a credit for individual or corporation income tax, the tax credit certificate will be issued to the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries based on each partner's, member's, shareholder's or beneficiary's pro rata share of earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability may be carried forward for five years or until the tax credit is used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the taxpayer claimed the tax credit. In addition, a taxpayer cannot claim the film investment tax credit for qualified expenditures for which the film expenditure tax credit set forth in rule 701—52.34(15,422) is claimed.

The total of all film investment tax credits for a particular project cannot exceed 25 percent of the qualified expenditures as set forth in subrule 52.34(1) for the particular project. If the amount of investment exceeds the qualified expenditures, the tax credit will be allocated proportionately. For example, if three investors each invested \$100,000 in a project but the qualified expenditures in Iowa only totaled \$270,000, each investor would receive a tax credit based on a \$90,000 investment amount.

**52.35(2) *Transfer of the film investment tax credit.*** The film investment tax credit may be transferred no more than two times to any person or entity.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department of revenue will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information on how the film investment tax credit should be divided among the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must

have the same effective taxable year as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax year for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

**52.35(3) *Repeal of film investment tax credit.*** The film investment tax credit is repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012. However, the credit is still available for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2012, if the contract or agreement related to a film project was entered into on or before May 25, 2012.

This rule is intended to implement 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, sections 38 to 40, and Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, section 34.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—52.36(422) Ethanol promotion tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, a retail dealer of gasoline may claim an ethanol promotion tax credit. For purposes of this rule, tank wagon sales are considered retail sales. The ethanol promotion tax credit is computed on Form IA 137.

**52.36(1) *Definitions.*** The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

*“Biodiesel gallonage”* means the total number of gallons of biodiesel which the retail dealer sells from motor fuel pumps during a determination period. For example, 5,000 gallons of biodiesel blended fuel with a 2 percent by volume of biodiesel sold during a determination period results in a biodiesel gallonage of 100 (5,000 times 2%).

*“Biofuel distribution percentage”* means the sum of the retail dealer’s total ethanol gallonage plus the retail dealer’s total biodiesel gallonage expressed as a percentage of the retail dealer’s total gasoline gallonage.

*“Biofuel threshold percentage”* is dependent on the aggregate number of gallons of motor fuel sold by a retail dealer during a determination period, as set forth below:

Determination Period	More than 200,000 Gallons Sold by Retail Dealer	200,000 Gallons or Less Sold by Retail Dealer
2009	10%	6%
2010	11%	6%
2011	12%	10%
2012	13%	11%
2013	14%	12%
2014	15%	13%
2015	17%	14%
2016	19%	15%
2017	21%	17%
2018	23%	19%
2019	25%	21%
2020	25%	25%

*“Biofuel threshold percentage disparity”* means the positive percentage difference between the retail dealer’s biofuel threshold percentage and the retail dealer’s biofuel distribution percentage. For example, if a retail dealer that sells more than 200,000 gallons of motor fuel in 2009 has a biofuel distribution percentage of 8 percent, the biofuel threshold percentage disparity equals 2 percent (10% minus 2%).

*“Determination period”* means any 12-month period beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31.

*“Ethanol gallonage”* means the total number of gallons of ethanol which the retail dealer sells from motor fuel pumps during a determination period. For example, 10,000 gallons of ethanol blended gasoline formulated with a 10 percent by volume of ethanol sold during a determination period results in an ethanol gallonage of 1,000 (10,000 gallons times 10%).

*“Gasoline gallonage”* means the total number of gallons of gasoline sold by the retail dealer during a determination period.

**52.36(2) Calculation of tax credit.**

a. The tax credit is calculated by multiplying the retail dealer’s total ethanol gallonage by the tax credit rate, which is adjusted based upon the retail dealer’s biofuel threshold percentage disparity. The tax credit rate is set forth below:

Biofuel Threshold Percentage Disparity	Tax Credit Rate per Gallon 2009-2010	Tax Credit Rate per Gallon 2011	Tax Credit Rate per Gallon 2012-2020
0%	6.5 cents	8 cents	8 cents
0.01% to 2.00%	4.5 cents	6 cents	6 cents
2.01% to 4.00%	2.5 cents	2.5 cents	4 cents
4.01% or more	0 cents	0 cents	0 cents

b. For use in calculating a retail dealer’s total ethanol gallonage, the department is required to establish a schedule regarding the average amount of ethanol contained in E-85 gasoline.

c. A taxpayer may claim the ethanol promotion tax credit even if the taxpayer also claims the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—52.30(422) or the E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—52.43(422) for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons.

d. The tax credit must be calculated separately for each retail motor fuel site operated by the taxpayer for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2011. The biofuel threshold percentage disparity of the taxpayer is computed on a statewide basis based on the total ethanol gallonage sold in Iowa. The taxpayer must determine the ethanol gallonage sold at each retail motor fuel site and multiply this ethanol gallonage by the applicable tax credit rate based on the biofuel threshold percentage disparity to calculate the ethanol promotion tax credit.

e. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, the taxpayer may elect to compute the biofuel threshold percentage disparity and the tax credit on either a site-by-site basis or on a companywide basis. The election made on the first return beginning on or after January 1, 2011, for either the site-by-site method or the companywide method is binding on the taxpayer for subsequent tax years unless the taxpayer petitions the department for a change in the method. Any petition for a change in the method should be made within a reasonable period of time prior to the due date of the return for which the change is requested. For example, if a change is requested for the tax return beginning January 1, 2012, the petition should be made by January 31, 2013, which is 90 days prior to the due date of the return.

The mere fact that a change in the method will result in a larger tax credit for subsequent years is not, of itself, sufficient grounds for changing the method for computing the credit. An example of a case for which the department may grant a change in the method is if the taxpayer has a significant change in the type of fuel sold at the taxpayer’s retail sites in Iowa. For example, if a retail dealer opted to start selling E-85 gasoline at all the taxpayer’s retail sites in Iowa for a subsequent tax year, the department may grant a change in the method.

If a taxpayer chooses the site-by-site method to compute the biofuel threshold percentage disparity, the gallons sold at all sites in Iowa must be considered in determining if the biofuel threshold percentage as defined in subrule 52.36(1) is based on more than 200,000 gallons, or 200,000 gallons or less. For example, if a taxpayer operates three motor fuel sites in Iowa and each site sells 80,000 gallons of motor fuel during 2011, the biofuel threshold percentage of 12 percent must be used for each retail site if the tax credit is computed on a site-by-site basis, even though each retail site sold less than 200,000 gallons of motor fuel.

*f.* Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming a refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

**52.36(3) *Fiscal year filers.*** or taxpayers whose tax year is not on a calendar year basis, the taxpayer may compute the ethanol promotion tax credit on the total ethanol gallonage sold during the year using the designated tax credit rates as shown in subrule 52.36(2), paragraph "a." Because the tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2021, a taxpayer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2020, may continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for the total ethanol gallonage sold through December 31, 2020. For a taxpayer whose tax year is not on a calendar year basis and that did not claim the ethanol promotion tax credit on the previous return, the taxpayer may claim the tax credit for the current tax year for the period beginning on January 1 of the previous tax year until the last day of the previous tax year.

**52.36(4) *Allocation of tax credit to owners of a business entity.*** If a taxpayer claiming the ethanol promotion tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by the individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust.

**52.36(5) *Examples.*** The following noninclusive examples illustrate how this rule applies:

EXAMPLE 1. A taxpayer that is a retail dealer of gasoline operates only one motor fuel site in Iowa. The number of gallons of gasoline sold at this site in 2009 equals 100,000 gallons. This consisted of 5,000 gallons of E-85 gasoline, 80,000 gallons of E-10 (10% ethanol blended gasoline) and 15,000 gallons not containing ethanol. The average ethanol content of E-85 gasoline is assumed to be 79%. The taxpayer also sold at this site during 2009 15,000 gallons of diesel fuel, of which 5,000 gallons was B-2 (2% biodiesel). The ethanol gallonage is 11,950 (5,000 E-85 gallons times 79% equals 3,950; 80,000 E-10 gallons times 10% equals 8,000; and thus 3,950 plus 8,000 equals 11,950). The biodiesel gallonage sold is 100, or 5,000 times 2%. The sum of 11,950 and 100, or 12,050, is divided by the total gasoline gallonage of 100,000 to arrive at a biofuel distribution percentage of 12.05%. Since this exceeds the biofuel threshold percentage of 6% for a retail dealer selling 200,000 gallons or less, the biofuel threshold disparity percentage is 0%. This results in an ethanol promotion tax credit of 6.5 cents times 11,950, or \$776.75.

In addition, the taxpayer is entitled to claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit equal to 20 cents multiplied by 5,000 gallons, or \$1,000.

EXAMPLE 2. A taxpayer that is a retail dealer of gasoline operates only one motor fuel site in Iowa. The number of gallons of gasoline sold at this site in 2010 equals 300,000 gallons. This consisted of 10,000 gallons of E-85 gasoline, 230,000 gallons of E-10 (10% ethanol blended gasoline) and 60,000 gallons not containing ethanol. The average ethanol content of E-85 gasoline is assumed to be 79%. The taxpayer also sold at this site during 2010 60,000 gallons of diesel fuel, of which 25,000 gallons was B-2 (2% biodiesel). The ethanol gallonage is 30,900 (10,000 E-85 gallons times 79% equals 7,900; 230,000 E-10 gallons times 10% equals 23,000; and thus 7,900 plus 23,000 equals 30,900). The biodiesel gallonage sold is 500, or 25,000 times 2%. The sum of 30,900 and 500, or 31,400, is divided by the total gasoline gallonage of 300,000 to arrive at a biofuel distribution percentage of 10.47%. Since this is less than the biofuel threshold percentage of 11% for a retail dealer selling more than 200,000 gallons, the biofuel threshold disparity percentage is .53%. This results in an ethanol promotion tax credit of 4.5 cents times 30,900, or \$1,390.50.

In addition, the taxpayer is entitled to claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit equal to 20 cents multiplied by 10,000 gallons, or \$2,000.

EXAMPLE 3. A taxpayer that is a retail dealer of gasoline operates three motor fuel sites in Iowa during 2009, and each site sold 80,000 gallons of gasoline. Sites A and B each sold 70,000 gallons of E-10 (10% ethanol blended gasoline) and 10,000 gallons not containing ethanol. Site C sold 60,000 gallons of E-10, 10,000 gallons of E-85, and 10,000 gallons not containing ethanol. The average ethanol content of E-85 gasoline is assumed to be 79%. The retail dealer did not sell any diesel fuel at any of the motor fuel sites. The ethanol gallonage is 27,900, as shown below:

Site A – 70,000 times 10% equals	7,000
Site B – 70,000 times 10% equals	7,000
Site C – 60,000 times 10% equals	6,000
Site C – 10,000 times 79% equals	7,900
Total	<u>27,900</u>

The ethanol gallonage of 27,900 is divided by the gasoline gallonage of 240,000 to arrive at a biofuel distribution percentage of 11.63%. Since this exceeds the biofuel threshold percentage of 10% for a retail dealer selling more than 200,000 gallons, the biofuel threshold disparity percentage is 0%. The credit is computed separately for each motor fuel site, and the ethanol promotion credit equals \$1,813.50, as shown below:

Site A – 7,000 times 6.5 cents equals	\$455.00
Site B – 7,000 times 6.5 cents equals	\$455.00
Site C – 13,900 times 6.5 cents equals	\$903.50
Total	<u>\$1,813.50</u>

Since the biofuel distribution percentage and the biofuel threshold percentage disparity are computed on a statewide basis for all gallons sold in Iowa, the 6.5 cent tax credit rate is applied to the total ethanol gallonage, even if Sites A and B did not meet the biofuel threshold percentage of 10% for 2009.

In addition, the taxpayer is entitled to claim the E-85 gasoline promotion tax credit equal to 20 cents multiplied by 10,000 gallons, or \$2,000.

EXAMPLE 4. A taxpayer that is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending March 31, 2011, and operates one motor fuel site in Iowa. The taxpayer sold more than 200,000 gallons of gasoline during the 2010 calendar year and expects to sell more than 200,000 gallons of gasoline during the 2011 calendar year. The ethanol gallonage is 30,000 for the period from April 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, and the ethanol gallonage is 8,000 for the period from January 1, 2011, through March 31, 2011. The biofuel distribution percentage is 11.5% for the period from April 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, and the biofuel distribution percentage is 11.8% for the period from January 1, 2011, through March 31, 2011. This results in a biofuel threshold percentage disparity of 0% (11.0 minus 11.5) for the period from April 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010, and a biofuel threshold percentage disparity of .2% (12.0 minus 11.8) for the period from January 1, 2011, through March 31, 2011. The taxpayer is entitled to an ethanol promotion tax credit of \$2,310 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2011, as shown below:

30,000 times 6.5 cents equals	\$1,950
8,000 times 4.5 cents equals	360
Total	<u>\$2,310</u>

EXAMPLE 5. A taxpayer that is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending April 30, 2009, and operates one motor fuel site in Iowa. The taxpayer expects to sell more than 200,000 gallons of gasoline during the 2009 calendar year. The ethanol gallonage is 50,000 gallons for the period from January 1, 2009, through April 30, 2009. The biofuel distribution percentage is 7.7% for the period from January 1, 2009, through April 30, 2009, which results in a biofuel threshold percentage disparity of 2.3% (10.0 minus 7.7). The taxpayer is entitled to claim an ethanol promotion tax credit of \$1,250 (50,000 gallons times 2.5 cents) on the taxpayer's Iowa income tax return for the period ending April 30, 2009.

In lieu of claiming the credit on the return for the period ending April 30, 2009, the taxpayer may claim the ethanol promotion tax credit on the tax return for the period ending April 30, 2010, including the ethanol gallonage for the period from January 1, 2009, through April 30, 2010. In this case, the taxpayer will compute the biofuel distribution percentage for the period from January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, to determine the proper tax credit rate to be applied to the ethanol gallonage for the period from January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009.

EXAMPLE 6. Assume the same facts as Example 3, except that the gallons were sold in 2011. The taxpayer chose the companywide method to compute the biofuel threshold percentage disparity and the tax credit. The biofuel distribution percentage is 11.63%, and since the biofuel threshold percentage is 12% for retailers selling more than 200,000 gallons of motor fuel, the biofuel threshold percentage disparity is 0.37%. This results in an ethanol promotion tax credit on a companywide basis of 6 cents multiplied by the ethanol gallonage of 27,900 or \$1,674.

EXAMPLE 7. Assume the same facts as Example 3, except that the gallons were sold in 2011. The taxpayer chose the site-by-site method to compute the biofuel threshold percentage disparity and the tax credit. The biofuel threshold percentage is still 12% since the retailer sold more than 200,000 gallons of motor fuel at all sites in Iowa. The biofuel distribution percentage for Site A and Site B is 7,000 divided by 80,000, or 8.75%. The biofuel threshold percentage disparity for Site A and Site B is 3.25%, or 12% less 8.75%. The biofuel distribution percentage for Site C is 13,900 divided by 80,000, or 17.38%. The biofuel threshold percentage disparity for Site C is 0% since the biofuel distribution percentage exceeds the biofuel threshold percentage. This results in an ethanol promotion tax credit on a site-by-site basis of \$1,462, as shown below:

Site A – 7,000 times 2.5 cents equals	\$175
Site B – 7,000 times 2.5 cents equals	\$175
Site C – 13,900 times 8 cents equals	\$1,112
Total	<hr/> \$1,462

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2011 Iowa Acts, Senate File 531.

[ARC 982IB, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11]

**701—52.37(422) Charitable conservation contribution tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, a charitable conservation contribution tax credit is available for corporation income tax which is equal to 50 percent of the fair market value of a qualified real property interest located in Iowa that is conveyed as an unconditional charitable donation in perpetuity by a taxpayer to a qualified organization exclusively for conservation purposes.

**52.37(1) Definitions.** The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

“*Conservation purpose*” means the same as defined in Section 170(h)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, with the exception that a conveyance of land for open space for the purpose of fulfilling density requirements to obtain subdivision or building permits is not considered a conveyance for a conservation purpose.

“*Qualified organization*” means the same as defined in Section 170(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

“*Qualified real property interest*” means the same as defined in Section 170(h)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code. Conservation easements and bargain sales are examples of a qualified real property interest.

**52.37(2) Computation of the credit.** The credit equals 50 percent of the fair market value of the qualified real property interest. There are numerous federal revenue regulations, rulings, court cases and other provisions relating to the determination of the value of a qualified real property interest, and these are equally applicable in determining the amount of the charitable conservation contribution tax credit.

The maximum amount of the tax credit is \$100,000. The amount of the contribution for which the tax credit is claimed shall not be claimed as a deduction for charitable contributions for Iowa income tax purposes.

**52.37(3) Claiming the tax credit.** The tax credit is claimed on Form IA 148, Tax Credits Schedule. The taxpayer must include a copy of federal Form 8283, Noncash Charitable Contributions, which reflects the calculation of the fair market value of the real property interest, with the Iowa return for the year in which the contribution is made. If a qualified appraisal of the property or other relevant



information is required to be included with federal Form 8283 for federal tax purposes, the appraisal and other relevant information must also be included with the Iowa return.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following 20 years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the taxpayer claiming the credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

**52.37(4) Examples.** The following noninclusive examples illustrate how this rule applies:

EXAMPLE 1: A taxpayer conveys a real property interest with a fair market value of \$150,000 to a qualified organization during 2008. The tax credit is equal to \$75,000, or 50 percent of the \$150,000 fair market value of the real property. The taxpayer cannot claim the \$150,000 as a deduction for charitable contributions on the Iowa corporation income tax return for 2008.

EXAMPLE 2: A taxpayer conveys a real property interest with a fair market value of \$500,000 to a qualified organization during 2009. The tax credit is limited to \$100,000, which equates to \$200,000 of the contribution being eligible for the tax credit. The remaining amount of \$300,000 (\$500,000 less \$200,000) can be claimed as a deduction for charitable contributions on the Iowa corporation income tax return for 2009.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement section 422.33 as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, House File 2700, section 63.

[ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—52.38(422) School tuition organization tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2009, a school tuition organization tax credit is available which is equal to 65 percent of the amount of the voluntary cash or noncash contribution made by a corporation taxpayer to a school tuition organization. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, the credit is available for S corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies, estates and trusts where the income is taxed directly to the individual shareholders, partners, members or beneficiaries. The amount of credit claimed by an individual shall be based on the pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the corporation, partnership, limited liability company, estate or trust. For information on the initial registration, participation forms and reporting requirements for school tuition organizations, see rule 701—42.32(422).

**52.38(1) Amount of tax credit authorized.** Of the \$7.5 million of school tuition organization tax credits authorized for the 2009 through 2011 calendar years, no more than 25 percent, or \$1,875,000, can be authorized for corporation income tax taxpayers. Of the \$8.75 million of school tuition organization tax credits authorized for 2012 and 2013, no more than 25 percent, or \$2,187,500, can be authorized for corporation income tax taxpayers. Of the \$12 million of school tuition organization tax credits authorized for 2014 and subsequent calendar years, no more than 25 percent, or \$3 million, can be authorized for corporation income tax taxpayers.

**52.38(2) Issuance of tax credit certificates.** The school tuition organization shall issue tax credit certificates to each taxpayer who made a cash or noncash contribution to the school tuition organization. The tax credit certificate will contain the name, address and tax identification number of the taxpayer, the amount and date that the contribution was made, the amount of the credit, the tax year that the credit may be applied, the school tuition organization to which the contribution was made, and the tax credit certificate number.

**52.38(3) Claiming the tax credit.** The taxpayer must include the tax credit certificate with the tax return for which the credit is claimed. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier. The taxpayer may not claim a deduction for charitable contributions for Iowa corporation income tax purposes for the amount of the contribution made to the school tuition organization.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—52.39(15,422) Redevelopment tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2009, a taxpayer whose project has been approved by the Iowa brownfield redevelopment advisory council may claim a redevelopment tax credit. The credit is based on the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a brownfield or grayfield site. The administrative rules for a redevelopment project for the brownfield redevelopment authority which qualifies for the tax credit, including definitions of brownfield and grayfield sites, may be found in rules 261—65.11(15) and 261—65.12(15).

**52.39(1) Eligibility for the credit.** The economic development authority is responsible for developing a system for registration and authorization of projects receiving redevelopment tax credits. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, the maximum amount of tax credits allowed was \$1 million, and the amount of credits authorized for any one redevelopment project could not exceed \$100,000. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the maximum amount of tax credits allowed cannot exceed \$5 million, and the amount of credit authorized for any one redevelopment project cannot exceed \$500,000. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012, and subsequent fiscal years, the maximum amount of tax credits allowed cannot exceed \$10 million, and the amount of credit authorized for any one redevelopment project cannot exceed \$1 million.

**52.39(2) Computation and claiming of the credit.**

*a.* The amount of the tax credit shall equal one of the following:

- (1) Twelve percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a grayfield site.
- (2) Fifteen percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a grayfield site if the qualifying redevelopment project meets the requirements of green development as defined in rule 261—65.2(15).
- (3) Twenty-four percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a brownfield site.
- (4) Thirty percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a brownfield site if the qualifying redevelopment project meets the requirements of green development as defined in rule 261—65.2(15).

*b.* Upon completion of the project, the Iowa department of economic development will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer. The tax credit certificate shall include the taxpayer's name, address and federal identification number, the tax type for which the credit will be claimed, the amount of the credit, the tax year for which the credit may be claimed and the tax credit certificate number. In addition, the tax credit certificate will include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit being transferred, as provided in subrule 52.39(3).

*c.* If a taxpayer claiming the tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

*d.* The increase in the basis of the redevelopment property that would otherwise result from the qualified redevelopment costs shall be reduced by the amount of the redevelopment tax credit. For example, if a qualifying investment in a grayfield site totaled \$100,000 for which a \$12,000 redevelopment tax credit was issued, the increase in the basis of the property would total \$88,000 for Iowa tax purposes (\$100,000 less \$12,000).

*e.* To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must attach the tax credit certificate to the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the taxpayer redeems the credit.

**52.39(3) Transfer of the credit.** The redevelopment tax credit can be transferred to any person or entity.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee, the department of revenue will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust claiming the credit for individual or corporation income tax, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries and information describing how the redevelopment tax credit should be divided among the

partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information as that on the original tax credit certificate and must have the same effective taxable year as the original tax credit certificate. The replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different tax type than the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax year for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income tax, corporation income tax, or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit certificate shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income tax, corporation income tax, or franchise tax purposes.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15.293A and 422.33 and section 15.119 as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 620.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13]

**701—52.40(15) High quality jobs program.** Effective for tax periods beginning on or after July 1, 2009, a business which qualifies under the high quality jobs program is eligible to receive tax credits. The high quality jobs program replaces the high quality job creation program. An eligible business under the high quality jobs program must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development and meet the qualifications of Iowa Code section 15.329. The tax credits available under the high quality jobs program are based upon the number of jobs created or retained that pay a qualifying wage threshold and the amount of qualifying investment. The administrative rules for the high quality jobs program for the Iowa department of economic development may be found at 261—Chapter 68.

**52.40(1) Research activities credit.** An eligible business approved under the high quality jobs program is eligible for an additional research activities credit as described in subrule 52.7(4) for awards issued by the Iowa department of economic development prior to July 1, 2010. The eligible business is eligible for the research activities credit as described in subrule 52.7(6) for awards issued by the Iowa department of economic development on or after July 1, 2010.

Research activities allowable for the Iowa research activities credit include expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or assembled in Iowa; such expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are not eligible for the federal credit for increasing research activities. For purposes of this subrule, innovative renewable energy generation components do not include components with more than 200 megawatts in installed effective nameplate capacity. The research activities credit related to renewable energy generation components under the high quality jobs program and the enterprise zone program shall not exceed \$2 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, and \$1 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011.

These expenses related to the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components are applicable only to the additional research activities credit set forth in this subrule and in subrule 52.7(5) for businesses in enterprise zones, and are not applicable to the research activities credit set forth in subrule 52.7(3).

**52.40(2) Investment tax credit.** An eligible business can claim an investment tax credit equal to a percentage of the new investment directly related to new jobs created or retained by the location or expansion of an eligible business. The percentage is equal to the amount provided in Iowa department of economic development 261—subrule 68.4(7).

The determination of the new investment eligible for the investment tax credit, the eligibility of a refundable investment tax credit for value-added agricultural product or biotechnology-related projects and the repayment of investment tax credits for the high quality jobs program is the same as set forth in subrule 52.28(2) for the high quality job creation program.

**52.40(3) Repayment of benefits.** If an eligible business fails to maintain the requirements of the high quality jobs program, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives taken on

Iowa returns. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the tax credits may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure of the eligible business to maintain the requirements of the high quality jobs program because the repayment is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust where the income of the taxpayer is taxed to the individual owner(s) of the business, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in *Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al.*, Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 15.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—52.41(15) Aggregate tax credit limit for certain economic development programs.** Effective for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, awards made under certain economic development programs cannot exceed \$185 million during a fiscal year. Effective for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2010, but beginning before July 1, 2012, awards made under these economic development programs cannot exceed \$120 million during a fiscal year. Effective for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2012, awards made under these economic development programs cannot exceed \$170 million. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2010, but beginning before July 1, 2014, these programs include the assistive device tax credit program, the enterprise zone program, the housing enterprise zone program, the high quality jobs program, the redevelopment tax credit program, tax credits for investments in qualifying businesses and community-based seed capital funds, and the innovation fund tax credit program. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2014, these programs include the assistive device tax credit program, the workforce housing tax incentives program, the high quality jobs program, the redevelopment tax credit program, tax credits for investments in qualifying businesses and community-based seed capital funds, and the innovation fund tax credit program. The administrative rules for the aggregate tax credit limit for the economic development authority may be found at 261—Chapter 76.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15.119 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2448.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1102C, IAB 10/16/13, effective 11/20/13; ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—52.42(16,422) Disaster recovery housing project tax credit.** For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, but before January 1, 2015, a disaster recovery housing project tax credit is available for corporation income tax. The credit is equal to 75 percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a disaster recovery housing project and is administered by the Iowa finance authority. Qualifying investments are costs incurred on or after May 12, 2009, and prior to July 1, 2010, related to a disaster recovery housing project. Eligible properties must have applied for and received an allocation of federal low-income housing tax credits under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to be eligible for the tax credit. The administrative rules of the Iowa finance authority for the disaster recovery housing project tax credit may be found at 265—Chapter 34. The tax credit is repealed effective January 1, 2015.

**52.42(1) Issuance of tax credit certificates.** Upon completion of the project and verification of the amount of investment made in the disaster recovery housing project, the Iowa finance authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer. The tax credit certificate shall include the taxpayer's name, address, tax identification number, amount of credit, and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. The tax credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. The tax credit cannot be transferred to any other person or entity.

**52.42(2) Limitation of tax credits.** The tax credit shall not exceed 75 percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a disaster recovery housing project. The maximum amount of tax credits

issued by the Iowa finance authority shall not exceed \$3 million in each of the five consecutive years beginning in the 2011 calendar year. A tax credit certificate shall be issued by the Iowa finance authority for each year that the credit can be claimed.

**52.42(3) *Claiming the tax credit.*** The amount of the tax credit earned by the taxpayer will be divided by five and an amount equal thereto will be claimed on the Iowa corporation income tax return commencing with the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2011. A taxpayer is not entitled to a refund of the excess tax for any tax credit in excess of the tax liability, and also is not entitled to carry forward any excess credit to a subsequent tax year.

If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

The increase in the basis of the property that would otherwise result from the disaster recovery housing investment shall be reduced by the amount of the tax credit allowed.

EXAMPLE: A corporation whose tax year ends on December 31 incurs \$100,000 of costs related to an eligible disaster recovery housing project. The taxpayer receives a tax credit of \$75,000, and \$15,000 of credit can be claimed on each Iowa corporation income tax return for the periods ending December 31, 2011, through December 31, 2015. If the tax liability for the corporation for the period ending December 31, 2011, is \$10,000, the credit is limited to \$10,000, and the remaining \$5,000 credit cannot be used. If the tax liability for the corporation for the period ending December 31, 2012, is \$25,000, the credit is limited to \$15,000, and the remaining \$5,000 credit from 2011 cannot be used to reduce the tax for 2012.

**52.42(4) *Potential recapture of tax credits.*** If the taxpayer fails to comply with the eligibility requirements of the project or violates local zoning and construction ordinances, the Iowa finance authority can void the tax credit and the department of revenue shall seek recovery of the value of any tax credit claimed on a corporation income tax return.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 16.211, 16.212 and 422.33 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328.

[ARC 8605B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

**701—52.43(422) E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit.** Effective for eligible gallons sold on or after July 1, 2011, a retail dealer of gasoline may claim an E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit. "E-15 plus gasoline" means ethanol blended gasoline formulated with a minimum percentage of between 15 percent and 69 percent of volume of ethanol, if the formulation meets the standards provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2. For purposes of this rule, tank wagon sales are considered retail sales. The credit is calculated on Form IA138. The tax credit is calculated by multiplying the total number of E-15 plus gallons sold by the retail dealer during the tax year by the following designated rates:

Gallons sold from July 1, 2011, through December 31, 2013	3 cents
Gallons sold from January 1 through May 31 and from September 16 through December 31 for the 2014-2017 calendar years	3 cents
Gallons sold from June 1 through September 15 for the 2014-2017 calendar years	10 cents

A taxpayer may claim the E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit even if the taxpayer also claims the ethanol promotion tax credit provided in rule 701—52.36(422) for gallons sold for the same tax year for the same ethanol gallons.

Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year.

**52.43(1) *Fiscal year filers.*** For taxpayers whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis, the taxpayer may compute the tax credit on the gallons of E-15 plus gasoline sold during the year using the designated rates as shown above. Because the tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2018, a taxpayer whose tax year ends prior to December 31, 2017, may continue to claim the tax credit in the following tax year for

any E-15 plus gallons sold through December 31, 2017. For a retail dealer whose tax year is not on a calendar-year basis and who did not claim the E-15 plus credit on the previous return, the dealer may claim the credit for the current tax year for gallons sold for the period beginning on July 1 of the previous tax year until the last day of the previous tax year. However, for taxpayers whose fiscal year ends before December 31, 2011, the dealer must claim the credit for the current tax year for gallons sold for the period beginning on July 1 of the previous tax year until the last day of the previous tax year.

**EXAMPLE 1:** A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending October 31, 2011. The taxpayer sold 2,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline for the period from July 1, 2011, through October 31, 2011, and sold 7,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline for the period from November 1, 2011, through October 31, 2012. The taxpayer is entitled to a total E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit of \$270 for the fiscal year ending October 31, 2012, which consists of a \$60 credit (2,000 gallons multiplied by 3 cents) for the period from July 1, 2011, through October 31, 2011, and a credit of \$210 (7,000 gallons multiplied by 3 cents) for the period from November 1, 2011, through October 31, 2012.

**EXAMPLE 2:** A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending April 30, 2012. The taxpayer sold 4,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline between July 1, 2011, and April 30, 2012. The taxpayer sold 9,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline between May 1, 2012, and April 30, 2013. The taxpayer is entitled to claim an E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit of \$120 (4,000 gallons times 3 cents) for the fiscal year ending April 30, 2012. In lieu of claiming the credit on the return for the period ending April 30, 2012, the taxpayer can claim the E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit on the tax return for the period ending April 30, 2013, for all E-15 plus gasoline gallons sold for the period from July 1, 2011, through April 30, 2013.

**EXAMPLE 3:** A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending February 28, 2018. The taxpayer sold 20,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline for the period from March 1, 2017, through February 28, 2018, of which 16,000 gallons were sold between March 1, 2017, and December 31, 2017. Six thousand of these 16,000 gallons were sold between June 1, 2017, and September 15, 2017. The taxpayer is entitled to claim an E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit of \$900 (10,000 gallons times 3 cents plus 6,000 gallons times 10 cents) on the taxpayer's Iowa income tax return for the period ending February 28, 2018.

**52.43(2) Allocation of credit to owners of a business entity.** If a taxpayer claiming the E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33 and 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2344. [ARC 9821B, IAB 11/2/11, effective 12/7/11; ARC 1665C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

**701—52.44(422) Solar energy system tax credit.** For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, a solar energy system tax credit is available for business property located in Iowa.

**52.44(1) Property eligible for the tax credit.** The following property located in Iowa is eligible for the tax credit:

*a.* Equipment which uses solar energy to generate electricity, to heat or cool (or to provide hot water for use in) a structure, or to provide solar process heat (excepting property used to generate energy for the purposes of heating a swimming pool) and which is eligible for the federal energy credit as described in Section 48(a)(3)(A)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code.

*b.* Equipment which uses solar energy to illuminate the inside of a structure using fiber-optic distributed sunlight and which is eligible for the federal energy credit as described in Section 48(a)(3)(A)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code.

**52.44(2) Calculation of credit for systems installed during tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, but before January 1, 2014.** The credit is equal to the sum of the following federal tax credits:

*a.* Fifty percent of the federal energy credit provided in Section 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Internal Revenue Code.

b. Fifty percent of the federal energy credit provided in Section 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(III) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The amount of tax credit claimed by a taxpayer related to paragraphs 52.44(2)“a” and “b” cannot exceed \$15,000 for a tax year.

The federal energy tax credits for solar energy systems are allowed for installations that are placed in service before January 1, 2014. The solar energy system must be placed in service on or after January 1, 2012, to qualify for the Iowa credit. If the taxpayer installed a solar energy system and initially reported the federal tax credit for a tax year beginning prior to January 1, 2012, no Iowa credit will be allowed.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer reported a \$9,000 energy credit on the 2011 federal return due to an installation of a solar energy system that was placed in service in 2011. The taxpayer applied \$4,000 of the credit on the taxpayer's 2011 federal return since the federal tax liability was \$4,000. The remaining \$5,000 of federal credit was applied on the 2012 federal return. No credit will be allowed on the 2012 Iowa return since the installation was placed in service before January 1, 2012.

**52.44(3)** *Calculation of credit for systems installed during tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, but before January 1, 2017.* The credit is equal to the sum of the following federal tax credits:

a. Sixty percent of the federal energy credit provided in Section 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Internal Revenue Code.

b. Sixty percent of the federal energy credit provided in Section 48(a)(2)(A)(i)(III) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The amount of tax credit claimed by a taxpayer related to paragraphs 52.44(3)“a” and “b” cannot exceed \$20,000 for a tax year.

The federal energy tax credit for solar energy systems is allowed for installations that are placed in service on or before December 31, 2016. Therefore, the Iowa tax credit is available for installations placed in service before January 1, 2017. If the federal energy tax credit is extended to installations placed in service on or after January 1, 2017, the Iowa credit will also be extended.

**52.44(4)** *Application for the tax credit.* No more than \$1.5 million of tax credits for solar energy systems are allowed for tax years 2012 and 2013. The \$1.5 million cap also includes the solar energy system tax credits provided in rule 701—42.48(422) for individual income tax. No more than \$4.5 million of tax credits for solar energy systems is allowed for each of the tax years 2014 to 2016. The \$4.5 million cap does not include any dollars allocated to a previous tax year that roll over to the 2015 and 2016 tax years. The \$4.5 million cap also includes the solar energy system tax credits provided in rule 701—42.48(422) for individual income tax and in rule 701—58.22(422) for franchise tax. Awards are made on a first-come, first-served basis. At least \$1 million of the \$4.5 million cap for the 2014 to 2016 tax years is reserved for residential installations. If the total amount of credits for residential installations for a tax year is less than \$1 million, the remaining amount below \$1 million will be allowed for nonresidential installations. If the \$4.5 million cap for the 2014 and 2015 tax years is not reached, the remaining amount below \$4.5 million will be allowed to be carried forward to the following tax year and shall not count toward the cap for that tax year.

a. A taxpayer may claim one tax credit for each separate and distinct solar installation. In order for an installation to be considered a separate and distinct solar installation, both of the following factors must be met:

- (1) Each installation must be eligible for the federal energy credit as provided in subrule 52.44(3).
- (2) Each installation must have separate metering.

b. In order to request the tax credit, a taxpayer must complete an application for the solar energy tax credit for each separate and distinct installation. For installations completed on or after January 1, 2014, the application must be filed by May 1 following the year of installation of the solar energy system. The application must contain the following information:

- (1) Name, address and federal identification number of the taxpayer.
- (2) Date of installation of the solar energy system.
- (3) The kilowatt capacity of the solar energy system.
- (4) Copies of invoices or other documents showing the cost of the solar energy system.
- (5) Amount of federal income tax credit for the solar energy system.

(6) Amount of Iowa tax credit requested.

(7) A completion sheet from a local utility company verifying that the system has been placed in service. If a completion sheet is not available from the local utility company, a statement shall be provided that is similar to the one required to be attached to federal Form 3468 when claiming the federal energy credit and that specifies the date the system was placed in service.

c. If the application is approved, the department will send a letter to the taxpayer including the amount of the tax credit and providing a tax credit certificate number. The solar energy system tax credit will be claimed on Form IA 148, Tax Credits Schedule. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten years or until used, whichever is the earlier. The taxpayer must include federal Form 3468, Investment Credit, with any Iowa tax return claiming the solar energy system tax credit.

If the department receives applications for tax credits in excess of the \$1.5 million available for 2012 and 2013 and the \$4.5 million available for 2014 to 2016, the applications will be prioritized by the date the department received the applications. If the number of applications exceeds the \$1.5 or \$4.5 million of tax credits available, the department shall establish a wait list for the next year's allocation of tax credits and the applications shall first be funded in the order listed on the wait list. However, if the \$4.5 million cap of tax credit is reached for 2016, no applications in excess of the \$4.5 million cap will be carried over to the next year, assuming there is no extension of the federal credit.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer submitted an application for a \$2,500 tax credit on December 1, 2012, for an installation that occurred in 2012. The application was denied on December 15, 2012, because the \$1.5 million cap had already been reached for 2012. The taxpayer will be placed on a wait list and will receive priority for receiving the tax credit for the 2013 tax year. However, if the application was submitted on December 1, 2016, for an installation that occurred in 2016 and the \$4.5 million cap had already been reached for 2016, no tax credit will be allowed for the 2017 tax year, assuming there is no extension of the federal credit.

d. A taxpayer who is eligible to receive a renewable energy tax credit provided in rule 701—52.27(422,476C) is not eligible for the solar energy system tax credit.

**52.44(5) Allocation of tax credit to owners of a business entity.** If the taxpayer claiming the tax credit based on a percentage of the federal energy credit under Section 48 of the Internal Revenue Code is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual, the individual may claim the tax credit. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust. The maximum amount of credit available to a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust shall be limited to \$15,000 for installations placed in service in tax years 2012 and 2013 and \$20,000 for installations placed in service in tax years 2014 to 2016.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2473, section 76.

[ARC 0361C, IAB 10/3/12, effective 11/7/12; ARC 1303C, IAB 2/5/14, effective 3/12/14; ARC 1666C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

**701—52.45(422,85GA,SF452) From farm to food donation tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a taxpayer that donates a food commodity that the taxpayer produces may claim a tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax. The credit is equal to 15 percent of the value of the commodities donated during the tax year for which the credit is claimed or \$5,000, whichever is less. The value of the commodities shall be determined in the same manner as a charitable contribution of food for federal tax purposes under Section 170(e)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code.

To qualify for the tax credit, the taxpayer (1) must produce the donated food commodity; (2) must transfer title to the donated food commodity to an Iowa food bank or Iowa emergency feeding organization recognized by the department; and (3) shall not receive remuneration for the transfer. The donated food commodity cannot be damaged or out-of-condition and declared to be unfit for human consumption by a federal, state, or local health official. A food commodity that meets the



requirements for donated foods pursuant to the federal Emergency Food Assistance Program satisfies this requirement.

To be recognized by the department, a food bank or emergency feeding organization must either be a recognized affiliate of one of the eight partner food banks with the Iowa Food Bank Association or must register with the department. To register with the department, the organization must meet the definition of “emergency feeding organization,” “food bank,” or “food pantry” as defined by the department of human services in 441—66.1(234). The department of revenue will make registration forms available on the department’s Web site. The department will maintain a list of recognized organizations on the department’s Web site.

Food banks and emergency feeding organizations that receive eligible donations shall be required to issue receipts in a format prescribed by the department for all donations received and must annually submit to the department a receipt log of all the receipts issued during the tax year. The receipt log must be submitted in the form of a spreadsheet with column specifications as provided by the department. Receipt logs showing the donations for the previous calendar year must be delivered electronically or mailed to the department postmarked by January 15 of each year. If a receipt for a taxpayer’s claim is not provided by the organization, the taxpayer’s claim will be denied.

To claim the credit, a taxpayer shall submit to the department the original receipts that were issued by the food bank or emergency feeding organization. The receipt must include quantity information completed by the food bank or emergency feeding organization, taxpayer information, and a donation valuation consistent with Section 170(e)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code completed by the taxpayer. Claims must be postmarked on or before January 15 of the year following the tax year for which the claim is requested. Once the department verifies the amount of the tax credit, a letter will be sent to the taxpayer providing the amount of the tax credit and a tax credit certificate number.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is earlier. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit.

If the producer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual’s pro rata share of the individual’s earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement 2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 452, division XVIII.  
[ARC 1138C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13]

**701—52.46(15) Workforce housing tax incentives program.** Effective July 1, 2014, a business which qualifies under the workforce housing tax incentives program is eligible to receive tax incentives for corporation income tax. The workforce housing tax incentives program replaces the eligible housing enterprise zone program. An eligible business under the workforce housing tax incentives program must be approved by the economic development authority and must meet the requirements of 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2448, section 15. The administrative rules for the workforce housing tax incentives program for the economic development authority may be found at 261—Chapter 48.

**52.46(1) Definitions.**

“Costs directly related” means expenditures that are incurred for construction of a housing project to the extent that they are attributable directly to the improvement of the property or its structures. “Costs directly related” includes expenditures for property acquisition, site preparation work, surveying, construction materials, construction labor, architectural services, engineering services, building permits, building inspection fees, and interest accrued on a construction loan during the time period allowed for project completion under an agreement entered into pursuant to the program. “Costs directly related” does not include expenditures for furnishings, appliances, accounting services, legal services, loan origination and other financing costs, syndication fees and related costs, developer fees, or the costs associated with selling or renting the dwelling units whether incurred before or after completion of the housing project.

*“Qualifying new investment”* means costs that are directly related to the acquisition, repair, rehabilitation, or redevelopment of a housing project in this state. For purposes of this rule, “costs directly related to acquisition” includes the costs associated with the purchase of real property or other structures. “Qualifying new investment” includes costs that are directly related to new construction of dwelling units if the new construction occurs in a distressed workforce housing community. The amount of costs that may be used to compute “qualifying new investment” shall not exceed the costs used for the first \$150,000 of value for each dwelling unit that is part of a housing project.

“Qualifying new investment” does not include the following:

1. The portion of the total cost of a housing project that is financed by federal, state, or local government tax credits, grants, forgivable loans, or other forms of financial assistance that do not require repayment, excluding the tax incentives provided under this program.
2. If a housing project includes the rehabilitation, repair, or redevelopment of an existing multi-use building, the portion of the total acquisition costs of the multi-use building, including a proportionate share of the total acquisition costs of the land upon which the multi-use building is situated, that are attributable to the street-level ground story that is used for a purpose that is other than residential.
3. Any costs, including acquisition costs, incurred before the housing project is approved by the economic development authority.

**52.46(2) Workforce housing tax incentives.** The economic development authority will allocate no more than \$20 million in tax incentives for this program for any fiscal year. A housing business that has entered into an agreement with the economic development authority is eligible to receive the tax incentives described in the following paragraphs:

*a. Sales tax refund.* A housing business may claim a refund of the sales and use tax described in rule 701—12.9(15).

*b. Investment tax credit.* A housing business may claim a tax credit in an amount not to exceed 10 percent of the qualifying new investment in a housing project. An individual may claim a tax credit if the housing business is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual’s earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer’s liability for the tax year is not refundable but may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is earlier.

**52.46(3) Claiming the tax credit.** The taxpayer must receive a tax credit certificate from the economic development authority to claim the eligible housing business tax credit. The tax credit certificate shall include the taxpayer’s name, the taxpayer’s address, the taxpayer’s tax identification number, the date the project was completed, the amount of the eligible housing business tax credit and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. In addition, the tax credit certificate shall include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit being transferred, as provided in subrule 52.46(5). The tax credit certificate must be included with the income tax return for the tax period in which the housing is ready for occupancy.

**52.46(4) Basis adjustment.** The increase in the basis of the property that would otherwise result from the qualifying new investment shall be reduced by the amount of the investment tax credit. For example, if a new housing project had qualifying new investment of \$1 million which resulted in a \$100,000 investment tax credit for Iowa tax purposes, the basis of the property for Iowa income tax purposes would be \$900,000.

**52.46(5) Transfer of the credit.** Tax credit certificates issued under an agreement entered into pursuant to subrule 52.46(3) may be transferred to any person. Within 90 days of transfer, the transferee shall submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue along with a statement containing the transferee’s name, tax identification number, and address, the denomination that each replacement tax credit certificate is to carry, and any other information required by the department of revenue. However, tax credit certificate amounts of less than the minimum amount established in rule by the economic development authority shall not be transferable. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the transferee’s statement, the department of revenue shall issue one

or more replacement tax credit certificates to the transferee. Each replacement tax credit certificate must contain the information required for the original tax credit certificate and must have the same expiration date that appeared on the transferred tax credit certificate. A tax credit shall not be claimed by a transferee under this rule until a replacement tax credit certificate identifying the transferee as the proper holder has been issued. The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit transferred for any tax year the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income, or franchise tax purposes.

**52.46(6) *Repayment of benefits.*** If the housing business fails to maintain the requirements of Iowa Code section 15.353, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a portion of the tax incentives the taxpayer received. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the income tax credit may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure of the taxpayer to maintain the requirements of Iowa Code section 15.353. This repayment is required because it is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in subrule 261—187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust where the income of the taxpayer is taxed to the individual owner(s) of the business, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in *Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al.*, Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

This rule is intended to implement 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2448.

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◇ Two or more ARCs



CHAPTER 58  
FILING RETURNS, PAYMENT OF TAX, PENALTY AND INTEREST,  
AND TAX CREDITS

[Prior to 12/17/86, Revenue Department[730]]

**701—58.1(422) Who must file.** Every financial institution as defined in 701—subrule 57.1(2), regardless of net income, shall file a true and accurate return of its income or loss for the taxable period. The return shall be signed by the president or other duly authorized officer. If the financial institution was inactive or not doing business within Iowa, although qualified to do so, during the taxable year, the return must contain a statement to that effect.

**58.1(1) *Income tax of financial institutions in liquidation.*** When a financial institution is in the process of liquidation, or in the hands of a receiver, the franchise tax returns must be made under oath or affirmation of the persons responsible for the conduct of the affairs of such financial institutions, and must be filed at the same time and in the same manner as required of other financial institutions.

**58.1(2) *Franchise tax returns for financial institutions dissolved.*** Financial institutions which have been dissolved during the income year must file franchise tax returns for the period prior to dissolution which has not already been covered by previous returns. Officers and directors are responsible for the filing of the returns and for the payment of taxes, if any, for the audit period provided by law.

Where a financial institution dissolves and disposes of its assets without making provision for the payment of its accrued Iowa franchise tax, liability for the tax follows the assets so distributed and upon failure to secure the unpaid amount, suit to collect the tax may be instituted against the stockholders and other persons receiving the property, to the extent of the property received, except bona fide purchasers or others as provided by law.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.60 and 422.61.

**701—58.2(422) Time and place for filing return.**

**58.2(1) *Returns of financial institutions.*** A return of income for all financial institutions must be filed on or before the delinquency date. The delinquency date for all financial institutions is the day following the last day of the fourth month following the close of the taxpayer's taxable year, whether the return is made on the basis of the calendar year or the fiscal year; or the day following the last day of the period covered by an extension of time granted by the director. When the last day prior to the delinquency date falls on a Saturday, Sunday or a legal holiday, the return will be timely if it is filed on the first business day following the Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday. If a return is placed in the mails, properly addressed and postage paid in ample time to reach the department on or before the delinquency date for filing, no penalty will attach should the return not be received until after that date. Mailed returns should be addressed to Franchise Tax Processing, P.O. Box 10413, Des Moines, Iowa 50306.

**58.2(2) *Short period returns.*** Where under a provision of the Internal Revenue Code, a financial institution is required to file a tax return for a period of less than 12 months, a short period Iowa franchise tax return must be filed for the same period. The delinquency date for the short period return is 45 days after the federal due date not considering any federal extension of time to file.

**58.2(3) *Extension of time for filing returns for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991.*** See 701—subrule 39.2(4).

**58.2(4) *Extension of time for filing returns for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1986.*** Rescinded IAB 3/15/95, effective 4/19/95.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.24, 422.62, and 422.66.

**701—58.3(422) Form for filing.**

**58.3(1) *Use and completeness of prescribed forms.*** Returns shall be made by financial institutions on forms supplied by the department. Taxpayers not supplied with the proper forms shall make application for same to the department in ample time to have their returns made, verified and filed on or before the delinquency date. Taxpayers shall carefully prepare their returns so as to fully and clearly set forth the data required. For lack of a prescribed form, a statement made by a taxpayer disclosing the taxpayer's

gross income and the deductions therefrom may be accepted as a tentative return, and if verified and filed within the prescribed time, will relieve the taxpayer from liability to penalties, provided that without unnecessary delay such a tentative return is replaced by a return made on the proper form. Each question shall be answered and each direction complied with in the same manner as if the forms and instructions were embodied in these rules.

Failure to receive the proper forms does not relieve the taxpayer from the obligation of making any return required by the statute.

Returns received which are not completed, but merely state “see schedule attached” are not considered to be a properly filed return and may be returned to the taxpayer for proper completion. This may result in the imposition of penalties and interest due to the return being filed after the due date.

**58.3(2) *Form for filing—financial institutions.*** Financial institutions as defined by Iowa Code section 422.61(1) shall include a true and accurate copy of their federal corporation income tax return as filed with the Internal Revenue Service with the filing of their Iowa return. At a minimum this return includes the following federal schedules: income statement, balance sheet, reconciliation of income per books with income per return, analysis of unappropriated retained earnings per books, dividend income and special deductions, capital gains, tax computation and tax deposits, work opportunity credit computation, foreign tax credit computation, alternative minimum tax computation, and statements detailing other income and other deductions.

When a financial institution whose income is included in a consolidated federal income tax return files an Iowa return, federal consolidating income statements as properly computed for federal income tax purposes showing the income and expenses of each member of the consolidated group shall be required together with the following additional schedules on a separate basis:

- a. Capital gains.
- b. Dividend income and special deductions.
- c. Work opportunity credit computation.
- d. Foreign tax credit computation.
- e. Holding company tax computation.
- f. Alternative minimum tax computation.
- g. Schedules detailing other income and other deductions.

**58.3(3) *Amended returns.*** If it becomes known to the taxpayer that the amount of income reported to be federal net income or Iowa taxable income subject to franchise tax was erroneously stated on the Iowa return, or changed by Internal Revenue Service audit, or otherwise, the taxpayer shall file an amended Iowa return along with supporting schedules, to include the amended federal return and a copy of the federal revenue agent’s report if applicable. A copy of the federal revenue agent’s report and notification of final federal adjustments provided by the taxpayer will be acceptable in lieu of an amended return. The assessment or refund of tax shall be dependent on the statute of limitations as set forth in 701—subrule 57.2(1) and rule 701—60.3(422).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.62, 422.66 and 422.73.

#### **701—58.4(422) Payment of tax.**

**58.4(1) *Quarterly estimated payments.*** Effective for taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 1977, financial institutions are required to make quarterly payments of estimated franchise tax. Rules pertaining to the estimated tax are contained in 701—Chapter 61.

**58.4(2) *Full estimated payment prior to original delinquency date.*** Rescinded IAB 3/15/95, effective 4/19/95.

**58.4(3) *Penalty and interest on unpaid tax.*** See rule 701—10.6(421) for penalty for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 1991. See rule 701—10.8(421) for statutory exemptions to penalty for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 1991.

Interest shall accrue on tax due from the original due date of the return. Interest on refunds of any portion of the tax imposed by statute which has been erroneously refunded and which is recoverable by the department shall bear interest as provided by law from the date of payment of the refund, with each



fraction of a month considered to be an entire month. See rule 701—10.2(421) for the statutory interest rate.

All payments shall be first applied to the penalty and then to the interest, and the balance, if any, to the amount of tax due.

**58.4(4) *Payment of tax by uncertified checks.*** The department will accept uncertified checks in payment of franchise taxes, provided such checks are collectible for their full amount without any deduction for exchange or other charges. The date on which the department receives the check will be considered the date of payment, so far as the taxpayer is concerned, unless the check is dishonored. If one check is remitted to cover two or more financial institutions' taxes, the remittance must be accompanied by a letter of transmittal stating:

- a. The name of the drawer of the check;
- b. The amount of the check;
- c. The amount of any cash, money order or other instrument included in the same remittance;
- d. The name of each financial institution whose tax is to be paid by the remittance; and
- e. The amount of payment on account of each financial institution.

**58.4(5) *Procedure with respect to dishonored checks.*** If any check is returned unpaid, all expenses incidental to the collection thereof will be charged to the taxpayer. If any taxpayer whose check has been returned by the depository bank uncollected should fail at once to make the check good, the director will proceed to collect the tax as though no check had been given. A taxpayer who tenders a certified check in payment for taxes is not relieved from the taxpayer's obligation until the check has been paid.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 422.

#### **701—58.5(422) Minimum tax.**

**58.5(1)** Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

**58.5(2)** For tax years beginning after 1997, a small business corporation or a new corporation, that is a financial institution, for its first year of existence, that through the operation of Internal Revenue Code Section 55(e) is exempt from the federal alternative minimum tax, is not subject to Iowa alternative minimum tax. A small business corporation that is a financial institution may apply any alternative minimum tax credit carryforward to the extent of its regular Iowa franchise tax liability.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, the minimum tax is imposed only to the extent that it exceeds the taxpayer's regular tax liability computed under Iowa Code section 422.63. The minimum tax rate is 60 percent of the maximum franchise tax rate rounded to the nearest one-tenth of 1 percent or 3 percent. Minimum taxable income is computed as follows:

	State taxable income as adjusted by Iowa Code sections 422.35 and 422.61(4)
Plus:	Tax preference items, adjustments and losses added back
Less:	Allocable income including allocable preference items
	Subtotal
Times:	Apportionment percentage
	Result
Plus:	Income allocable to Iowa including allocable preference items
Less:	Iowa alternative tax net operating loss deduction \$40,000 exemption amount
Equals:	Iowa alternative minimum taxable income

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, the items of tax preference are the same items of tax preference under Section 57 except for subsections (a)(1) and (a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code used to compute federal alternative minimum taxable income. The adjustments to state taxable income are those adjustments required by Section 56 except for subsections (a)(4), (c)(1), (d), and (g) of the Internal Revenue Code used to compute federal alternative minimum taxable income computed without adjustments and the \$40,000 exemption. The state alternative tax net operating loss deduction shall be

substituted for the amounts in Section 56(g)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1988, in making the adjustment under Section 56(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, interest and dividends from state and other political subdivisions and from regulated investment companies exempt from federal income tax under the Internal Revenue Code shall be subtracted net of amortization of any discount or premium. Losses to be added are those losses required to be added by Section 58 of the Internal Revenue Code in computing federal alternative minimum taxable income.

- a. Tax preference items are:
  1. Intangible drilling costs;
  2. Incentive stock options;
  3. Reserves for losses on bad debts of financial institutions;
  4. Appreciated property charitable deductions;
  5. Accelerated depreciation or amortization on certain property placed in service before January 1, 1987.
- b. Adjustments are:
  1. Depreciation;
  2. Mining exploration and development;
  3. Long-term contracts;
  4. Iowa alternative minimum net operating loss deduction;
  5. Book income or adjusted earnings and profits.
- c. Losses added back are:
  1. Farm losses;
  2. Passive activity losses.

Computation of Iowa alternative minimum tax net operating loss deduction.

Net operating losses computed under rule 701—59.2(422) carried forward from tax years beginning before January 1, 1987, are deductible without adjustment.

Net operating losses from tax years beginning after December 31, 1986, which are carried back or carried forward to the current tax year shall be reduced by the amount of tax preferences and adjustments taken into account in computing the net operating loss prior to applying allocation and apportionment. The deduction for a net operating loss from a tax year beginning after December 31, 1986, which is carried back or carried forward shall not exceed 90 percent of the alternative minimum taxable income computed without regard for the net operating loss deduction.

The exemption amount shall be reduced by 25 percent of the amount that the alternative minimum taxable income computed without regard to the \$40,000 exemption exceeds \$150,000. The exemption shall not be reduced below zero.

EXAMPLE: The following example shows the computation of the alternative minimum tax when there are net operating loss carryforwards and carrybacks including an alternative minimum tax net operating loss.

For tax year 1987, the following information is available:

Federal taxable income before NOL	\$ 35,000
Interest exempt from federal tax	5,000
Tax preferences and adjustments	53,400
Iowa income tax expensed on federal	878
Iowa NOL carryforward	<25,000>

For tax year 1988, the following information is available:

Federal taxable income before NOL	\$ <90,000>
Interest exempt from federal tax	4,000
Tax preferences and adjustments	20,000
Iowa franchise tax refund reported on federal	878

The alternative minimum tax for 1987 before the 1988 net operating loss carryback should be computed as follows:

Regular Iowa Tax	
Federal taxable income	\$ 35,000
Add interest exempt from federal tax	5,000
Add Iowa franchise tax expensed	878
Iowa taxable income before NOL carryforward	\$ 40,878
Less NOL carryforward	<25,000>
Iowa taxable income	\$ 15,878
Iowa income tax	\$ 794
Alternative Minimum Tax	
Iowa taxable income before NOL	\$ 40,878
Add preferences and adjustments	53,400
Total	\$ 94,278
Less NOL carryforward*	<25,000>
Iowa alternative taxable income	\$ 69,278
Less exemption amount	<40,000>
Total	\$ 29,278
Times 3%	878
Less regular tax	794
Alternative minimum tax	\$ 84

\*Net operating loss carryforwards from tax years beginning before January 1, 1987, are deductible at 100 percent without reduction for items of tax preference or adjustments arising in the tax year.

The alternative minimum tax for 1987 after the 1988 net operating loss carryback should be computed as follows:

Regular Iowa Tax	
Federal taxable income	\$ 35,000
Add interest exempt from federal tax	5,000
Add Iowa franchise tax expensed	878
Iowa taxable income before NOL carryforward	\$ 40,878
Less NOL carryforward	<25,000>
	\$ 15,878
Less NOL carryback from 1988 <sup>1</sup>	<86,878>
NOL carryforward	\$ <71,000>
Alternative Minimum Tax	
Iowa taxable income before NOL	\$ 40,878
Add preferences and adjustments	53,400
Total	\$ 94,278
Less NOL carryforward from pre-1987 tax year	<25,000>
Total	\$ 69,278
Less alternative minimum tax NOL <sup>2</sup>	<62,350>
Total	\$ 6,928
Less exemption	<40,000>
Alternative minimum taxable income after NOL	\$ -0-

<sup>1</sup>Computation of 1988 Iowa NOL

Federal NOL	\$ <90,000>
Add interest exempt from federal tax	4,000
Less Iowa refund in federal income	<878>
Iowa NOL	\$ <86,878>

<sup>2</sup>Computation of 1988 Alternative Minimum Tax NOL

Iowa NOL	\$ <86,878>
Add preferences and adjustments	20,000
Total	\$ <66,878>
NOL carryback limited to 90% of alternative minimum income before NOL and exemption*	\$ <62,350>
Alternative minimum tax NOL carryforward	\$ 4,528

\*For purposes of the alternative minimum tax, net operating loss carryforward or carryback from tax years beginning after December 31, 1986, must be reduced by items of tax preference and adjustments, and are limited to 90 percent of alternative minimum taxable income before deduction of the post-1986 NOL and the \$40,000 exemption amount ( $\$69,278 \times 90\% = \$62,350$ ).

**58.5(3)** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1986, estimated payments are required for minimum tax.

**58.5(4)** Alternative minimum tax credit for minimum tax paid in a prior tax year. Minimum tax paid in prior tax years commencing with tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, by a taxpayer can be claimed as a tax credit against the taxpayer's regular income tax liability in a subsequent tax year. Therefore, 1988 is the first tax year that the minimum tax credit is available for use and the credit is based on the minimum tax paid by the taxpayer for 1987. The minimum tax credit may only be used against regular income tax for a tax year to the extent that the regular tax is greater than the tentative minimum tax for the tax year. If the minimum tax credit is not used up against the regular tax for a tax year, the remaining credit is carried to the following tax year to be applied against the regular income tax liability for that period.

*a. Computation of minimum tax credit on Schedule IA 8827F.* The minimum tax credit is computed on Schedule IA 8827F from information on Schedule IA 4626F for prior tax years, Form IA 1120F and Schedule IA 4626F for the current year and from Schedule IA 8827F for prior tax years.

*b. Examples of computation of the minimum tax credit and carryover of the credit.*

EXAMPLE 1. Taxpayer reported \$5,000 of minimum tax for 2011. For 2012, taxpayer reported regular tax less credits of \$8,000, and the minimum tax liability is \$6,000. The minimum tax credit is \$2,000 for 2012 because, although the taxpayer had an \$8,000 regular tax liability, the credit is allowed only to the extent that the regular tax exceeds the minimum tax. Since only \$2,000 of the carryover credit from 2011 was used, there is a \$2,000 minimum tax carryover credit to 2013.

EXAMPLE 2. Taxpayer reported \$2,500 of minimum tax for 2011. For 2012, taxpayer reported regular tax less credits of \$8,000, and the minimum tax liability is \$5,000. The minimum tax credit is \$2,500 for 2012 because, although the regular tax less credits exceeded the minimum tax by \$3,000, the credit is allowed only to the extent of minimum tax paid for prior tax years. There is no minimum tax carryover credit to 2013.

*c. Minimum tax credit after merger.* When two or more financial institutions merge or consolidate into one financial organization, the minimum tax credit of the merged or consolidated operation is available for use by the survivor of the merger or consolidation.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.60.

[ARC 1303C, IAB 2/5/14, effective 3/12/14]

## 701—58.6(422) Refunds and overpayments.

**58.6(1) to 58.6(6)** Reserved.

**58.6(7)** *Computation of interest on refunds resulting from net operating losses or net capital losses for tax years or periods beginning on or after January 1, 1974, and ending after July 1, 1980.* Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

**58.6(8)** *Computation of interest on refunds resulting from net operating losses for tax years ending on or after April 30, 1981.* Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

**58.6(9)** *For refund claims received by the department after June 11, 1984.* If the amount of tax is reduced as a result of a net operating loss or net capital loss, interest shall accrue on the refund resulting from the loss carryback beginning on the date a claim for refund or amended return carrying back the net operating loss or net capital loss is filed with the department or the first day of the second calendar month following the actual payment date, whichever is later.

**58.6(10)** *Overpayment—interest accruing before July 1, 1980.* Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

**58.6(11)** *Interest commencing on or after January 1, 1982.* See rule 701—10.2(421) regarding the rate of interest charged by the department on delinquent taxes and the rate paid by the department on refunds commencing on or after January 1, 1982.

**58.6(12)** *Overpayment—interest accruing on or after July 1, 1980, and before April 30, 1981.* Rescinded IAB 11/24/04, effective 12/29/04.

**58.6(13)** *Overpayment—interest accruing on overpayments resulting from returns due on or after April 30, 1981.* If the amount of tax determined to be due by the department is less than the amount paid, the excess to be refunded will accrue interest from the first day of the second calendar month following the date of payment or the date the return was due to be filed or was filed, whichever is the later.

**701—58.7(422) Allocation of franchise tax revenues.** For fiscal years prior to July 1, 2004, each quarterly distribution shall be made up of the tax shown due on the franchise tax returns received during that quarter, net of all refunds of franchise tax established during that quarter. In determining the portion of franchise tax revenues to be distributed to cities and counties for fiscal years prior to July 1, 2004, each financial institution, as defined by Iowa Code section 422.61, is required to submit the appropriate allocation data with the filing of its Iowa franchise tax return. Each financial institution shall accumulate or maintain data to properly determine the business activity ratios as prescribed in subrules 58.7(1) and 58.7(2). The allocation shall be made on the basis of business activity for each office location. The word “office” shall mean a branch office, a drive-in bank depository or any other establishment whereby the business pertaining to the financial institution is carried on.

**58.7(1)** *Business activity determination for a production credit association.* A production credit association shall measure its business activity on the basis of loan volume. “Loan volume” shall mean total loans originated during the taxable period. The business activity for each office location shall be that percentage of loans originated by each office to total loans originated for all office locations during the taxable period.

**58.7(2)** *Business activity determination for a financial institution other than a production credit association.* A financial institution, other than a production credit association, shall measure its business activity on a basis of net deposits. The business activity of each office shall be that percentage of average “savings and demand deposits net of withdrawals” for each office location to the total average “savings and demand deposits net of withdrawals” for all office locations.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.61.

**701—58.8(15E) Eligible housing business tax credit.** For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, a financial institution may claim on the franchise tax return the pro rata share of the Iowa eligible housing business tax credit from a partnership, limited liability company, estate or trust which has been approved as an eligible housing business by the economic development authority. The enterprise zone program was repealed on July 1, 2014, and the eligible housing business tax credit has been replaced with the workforce housing tax incentives program. See rule 701—58.22(15) for information on the tax incentives provided under the workforce housing tax incentives program. Any investment tax credit

earned by businesses approved under the enterprise zone program prior to July 1, 2014, remains valid and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2014.

An eligible housing business may receive a tax credit of up to 10 percent of the new investment which is directly related to the building or rehabilitating of homes in an enterprise zone. The tax credit may be taken on the tax return for the tax year in which the home is ready for occupancy. The portion of the credit claimed by the taxpayer shall be in the same ratio as the taxpayer's pro-rata share of the earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, estate or trust, except for projects beginning on or after July 1, 2005, which used low-income housing tax credits authorized under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to assist in the financing of the housing development. For these projects, the partnership, limited liability company or S corporation may designate the amount of the tax credit to be allocated to each partner, member or shareholder. Any eligible housing business tax credit in excess of the franchise tax liability must be carried forward for seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

Prior to January 1, 2001, the tax credit cannot exceed 10 percent of \$120,000 for each home or individual unit in a multiple dwelling unit building. Effective January 1, 2001, the tax credit cannot exceed 10 percent of \$140,000 for each home or individual unit in a multiple dwelling unit building.

**58.8(1) *Computation of credit.*** New investment which is directly related to the building or rehabilitating of homes includes but is not limited to the following costs: land, surveying, architectural services, building permits, inspections, interest on a construction loan, building materials, roofing, plumbing materials, electrical materials, amounts paid to subcontractors for labor and materials provided, concrete, labor, landscaping, appliances normally provided with a new home, heating and cooling equipment, millwork, drywall and drywall materials, nails, bolts, screws, and floor coverings.

New investment does not include the machinery, equipment, hand or power tools necessary to build or rehabilitate homes.

If the eligible housing business fails to maintain the requirements of 2014 Iowa Code section 15E.193B to be an eligible housing business, the taxpayer may be required to repay all or a part of the tax incentives the business received. Irrespective of the fact that the statute of limitations to assess the taxpayer for repayment of the income tax credit may have expired, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives forfeited by failure to maintain the requirements of 2014 Iowa Code section 15E.193B. This is because it is a recovery of an incentive, rather than an adjustment to the taxpayer's tax liability. Details on the calculation of the repayment can be found in 261—subrule 187.5(4) of the administrative rules of the economic development authority. If the business is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate or trust where the income of the taxpayer is taxed to the individual owner(s) of the business, the department may proceed to collect the tax incentives against the partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries to whom the tax incentives were passed through. See Decision of the Administrative Law Judge in *Damien & Colette Trebilcock, et al.*, Docket No. 11DORF 042-044, June 11, 2012.

Effective for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, the taxpayer must receive a tax credit certificate from the economic development authority to claim the eligible housing business tax credit. The tax credit certificate shall include the taxpayer's name, the taxpayer's address, the taxpayer's tax identification number, the date the project was completed, the amount of the eligible housing business tax credit, and the tax year for which the credit may be claimed. In addition, the tax credit certificate shall include a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit being transferred, as provided in subrule 58.8(2). The tax credit certificate must be included with the income tax return for the tax period in which the home is ready for occupancy. The administrative rules for the eligible housing business tax credit for the economic development authority may be found under 261—Chapter 59.

**58.8(2) *Transfer of the eligible housing business tax credit.*** For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, the eligible housing business tax credit certificates may be transferred to any person or entity if low-income housing tax credits authorized under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code are used to assist in the financing of the housing development. In addition, the eligible housing business tax credit certificates may be transferred to any person or entity for projects beginning on or after July 1, 2005, if the housing development is located in a brownfield site as defined in Iowa Code section 15.291,

or if the housing development is located in a blighted area as defined in Iowa Code section 403.17. No more than \$3 million of tax credits for housing developments located in brownfield sites or blighted areas may be transferred in a calendar year, with no more than \$1.5 million being transferred for any one eligible housing business in a calendar year.

The excess of the \$3 million limitation of tax credits eligible for transfer in the 2013 and 2014 calendar years for housing developments located in brownfield sites or blighted areas cannot be claimed by a transferee prior to January 1, 2016. The eligible housing business must have notified the economic development authority in writing before July 1, 2014, of the business's intent to transfer any tax credits for housing developments located in brownfield sites or blighted areas. If a tax credit certificate is issued by the economic development authority for a housing development approved prior to July 1, 2014, that is located in a brownfield site or blighted area, the tax credit can still be claimed by the eligible business, but the tax credit cannot be transferred by the eligible business if the economic development authority was not notified prior to July 1, 2014.

**EXAMPLE 1:** A housing development located in a brownfield site was completed in December 2013 and was issued a tax credit certificate totaling \$250,000. The \$3 million calendar cap for transferred tax credits for brownfield sites and blighted areas has already been reached for the 2013 and 2014 tax years. The \$250,000 tax credit is going to be transferred to ABC Bank, and the economic development authority was notified of the transfer prior to July 1, 2014. Once a replacement tax credit certificate has been issued, ABC Bank cannot file an amended Iowa franchise tax return for the 2013 tax year until January 1, 2016, to claim the \$250,000 tax credit.

**EXAMPLE 2:** A housing development located in a blighted area was completed in May 2014 and was issued a tax credit certificate totaling \$150,000. The \$3 million calendar cap for transferred tax credits for brownfield sites and blighted areas has already been reached for the 2014 tax year. The \$150,000 tax credit is going to be transferred to XYZ Bank and the economic development authority was notified of the transfer prior to July 1, 2014. Once a replacement tax credit certificate has been issued, XYZ Bank cannot file an amended Iowa franchise tax return for the 2014 tax year until January 1, 2016, to claim the \$150,000 tax credit.

Within 90 days of transfer of the tax credit certificate for transfers prior to July 1, 2006, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the economic development authority, along with a statement which contains the transferee's name, address and tax identification number, and the amount of the tax credit being transferred. For transfers on or after July 1, 2006, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue. Within 30 days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the statement from the transferee for transfers prior to July 1, 2006, the economic development authority will issue a replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. For transfers on or after July 1, 2006, the department of revenue will issue the replacement tax credit certificate to the transferee. If the transferee is a partnership, limited liability company or S corporation, the transferee shall provide a list of the partners, members or shareholders and information on how the housing business tax credit should be divided among the partners, members or shareholders. The transferee shall also provide the tax identification numbers and addresses of the partners, members or shareholders. The replacement tax credit certificate must contain the same information that was on the original certificate and must have the same expiration date as the original tax credit certificate.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit for any tax period for which the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be included in Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted from Iowa taxable income for individual income, corporation income or franchise tax purposes.

This rule is intended to implement 2014 Iowa Code section 15E.193B.  
[ARC 1744C, IAB 11/26/14, effective 12/31/14]

**701—58.9(15E) Eligible development business investment tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, a business which qualifies as an eligible development business may receive a tax credit of up to 10 percent of the new investment which is directly related to the

construction, expansion or rehabilitation of building space to be used for manufacturing, processing, cold storage, distribution, or office facilities.

An eligible development business must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development prior to March 17, 2004, and meet the qualifications of Iowa Code section 15E.193C. Effective March 17, 2004, the eligible development business program is repealed.

New investment includes the purchase price of land and the cost of improvements made to real property. The tax credit may be claimed by an eligible development business in the tax year in which the construction, expansion or rehabilitation is completed.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

If the eligible development business fails to meet and maintain any one of the requirements to be an eligible business, the business shall be subject to repayment of all or a portion of the amount of tax incentives received. For example, if within five years of project completion the development business sells or leases any space to any retail business, the development business shall proportionally repay the value of the investment credit. The proportion of the investment credit that would be due for repayment by an eligible development business for selling or leasing space to a retail business would be determined by dividing the square footage of building space occupied by the retail business by the square footage of the total building space.

An eligible business, which is not a development business, which operates in an enterprise zone cannot claim an investment tax credit if the property is owned, or was previously owned, by an approved development business that has already received an investment tax credit. An eligible business, which is not a development business, can claim an investment tax credit only on additional, new improvements made to real property that was not included in the development business's approved application for the investment tax credit.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15E.193C.

**701—58.10(422) Historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit.** For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, a historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit, may be claimed against a taxpayer's Iowa franchise tax liability for 25 percent of the qualified rehabilitation costs to the extent the costs were incurred for the rehabilitation of eligible property in Iowa. For information on those types of property that are eligible for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit, how to file applications for the credit, how the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit is computed, how the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit can be transferred for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, and other details about the credit, see rule 701—52.18(422). See also the administrative rules for the historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credit for the historical division of the department of cultural affairs under 223—Chapter 48.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 404A as amended by 2005 Iowa Acts, House File 868, sections 20 through 26, and Iowa Code section 422.60.

**701—58.11(15E,422) Venture capital credits.**

**58.11(1)** *Investment tax credit for an equity investment in a community-based seed capital fund or qualifying business.* See rule 123—2.1(15E) for the discussion of the investment tax credit for an equity investment in a community-based seed capital fund or an equity investment made on or after January 1, 2004, in a qualifying business, along with the issuance of tax credit certificates by the Iowa capital investment board, for equity investments made before January 1, 2011. For equity investments made on or after January 1, 2011, see 261—Chapter 115 for information regarding eligibility for qualifying



businesses and community-based seed capital funds, applications for the investment tax credit for equity investments in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund, and the issuance of tax credit certificates by the economic development authority.

The department of revenue will be notified by the Iowa capital investment board or the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued. The credit is equal to 20 percent of the taxpayer's equity investment in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund. An investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code. For investments made prior to January 1, 2014, a taxpayer shall not claim the tax credit prior to the third tax year following the tax year in which the investment is made. For investments made in qualifying businesses on or after January 1, 2014, the credit can be claimed in the year of the investment, but these investments cannot be redeemed prior to January 1, 2016. For example, if a franchise taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment during the 2012 calendar year, the franchise taxpayer cannot claim the tax credit until the tax year ending December 31, 2015. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of tax credits authorized cannot exceed \$2 million. The tax credit certificate must be included with the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

If a tax credit is carried over and issued for the tax year immediately following the year in which the investment was made because the \$2 million cap has been reached, the tax credit may be claimed by the taxpayer for the third tax year following the tax year for which the credit is issued. For example, if a franchise taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment in December 2012 and the \$2 million cap for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013, had already been reached, the tax credit will be issued for the tax year ending December 31, 2013, and cannot be redeemed until the tax year ending December 31, 2016.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit. The tax credit is not transferable to any other taxpayer.

For equity investments made in a community-based seed capital fund and equity investments made on or after January 1, 2004, in a qualifying business, an individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income directly taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

**58.11(2)** *Investment tax credit for an equity investment in a venture capital fund.* See rule 123—3.1(15E) for the discussion of the investment tax credit for an equity investment in a venture capital fund, along with the issuance of tax credit certificates by the Iowa capital investment board. This credit is repealed for investments in venture capital funds made after July 1, 2010.

The department of revenue will be notified by the Iowa capital investment board when the tax credit certificates are issued. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

For equity investments made in a venture capital fund, an individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income directly taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

**58.11(3)** *Contingent tax credit for investments in Iowa fund of funds.* See rule 123—4.1(15E) for the discussion of the contingent tax credit available for investments made in the Iowa fund of funds organized by the Iowa capital investment corporation. Tax credit certificates related to the contingent tax credits will be issued by the Iowa capital investment board.

The department of revenue will be notified by the Iowa capital investment board when these tax credit certificates are issued and, if applicable, when they are redeemed. If the tax credit certificate is redeemed, the certificate must be attached to the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

If the tax credit certificate is redeemed, any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If the tax credit certificate is redeemed, an individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income directly taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

**58.11(4) *Innovation fund investment tax credit.*** See 261—Chapter 116 for information regarding eligibility for an innovation fund, applications for the investment tax credit for investments in an innovation fund, and the issuance of tax credit certificates by the economic development authority.

The department of revenue will be notified by the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued. The credit is equal to 20 percent of the taxpayer's equity investment in an innovation fund. An investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code. A taxpayer shall not claim the tax credit prior to the third tax year following the tax year in which the investment is made. For example, if a franchise taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment during the 2012 calendar year, the franchise taxpayer cannot claim the tax credit until the tax year ending December 31, 2015. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of tax credits authorized cannot exceed \$8 million. The tax credit certificate must be attached to the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

If a tax credit is carried over and issued for the tax year immediately following the year in which the investment was made because the \$8 million cap has been reached, the tax credit may be claimed by the taxpayer for the third tax year following the tax year for which the credit is issued. For example, if a franchise taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment in December 2012 and the \$8 million cap for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013, had already been reached, the tax credit will be issued for the tax year ending December 31, 2013, and cannot be redeemed until the tax year ending December 31, 2016.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit cannot be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit. The tax credit is not transferable to any other taxpayer.

For equity investments made in an innovation fund, an individual may claim the credit if the investment was made by a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or an estate or trust electing to have the income directly taxed to the individual. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15E.42, 15E.66 and 422.60 and section 15E.43 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2359.

[**ARC 9104B**, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; **ARC 9966B**, IAB 1/11/12, effective 2/15/12; **ARC 1665C**, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

**701—58.12(15) New capital investment program tax credits.** Effective for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, a business which qualifies under the new capital investment program is eligible to receive tax credits. An eligible business under the new capital investment program must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development and meet the qualifications of 2003 Iowa Acts, chapter 125, section 4. The new capital investment program was repealed on July 1, 2005, and has been replaced with the high quality job creation program. See rules 701—52.28(15) and 701—58.17(15) for information on the tax credits available under the high quality job creation program. Any tax credits

earned by businesses approved under the new capital investment program prior to July 1, 2005, remain valid, and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2005.

This rule is intended to implement 2003 Iowa Acts, House File 677, sections 1 to 7, and Iowa Code section 15.333 as amended by 2003 Iowa Acts, House File 677, section 8.

**701—58.13(15E,422) Endow Iowa tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, a taxpayer who makes an endowment gift to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation may qualify for an endow Iowa tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, but before January 1, 2010, the credit is equal to 20 percent of a taxpayer's endowment gift to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation approved by the Iowa department of economic development. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, the credit is equal to 25 percent of a taxpayer's endowment gift to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation approved by the Iowa department of economic development. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, a taxpayer cannot claim a deduction for charitable contributions under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code for the amount of the contribution for which the tax credit is claimed for Iowa tax purposes. The administrative rules for the endow Iowa tax credit for the Iowa department of economic development may be found under 261—Chapter 47.

The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits available is \$2 million in the aggregate for the 2003 and 2004 calendar years. The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits is \$2 million annually for the 2005-2007 calendar years, and \$200,000 of these tax credits on an annual basis is reserved for endowment gifts of \$30,000 or less. The maximum amount of tax credit granted to a single taxpayer shall not exceed \$100,000 for the 2003-2007 calendar years. The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for the 2008 and 2009 calendar years is \$2 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for 2010 is \$2.7 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The total amount of endow Iowa tax credits annually for 2011 is \$3.5 million plus a percentage of the tax imposed on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games in accordance with Iowa Code section 99F.11(3). The maximum amount of tax credit granted to a single taxpayer shall not exceed 5 percent of the total endow Iowa tax credit amount authorized for 2008 and subsequent years. For calendar year 2012 and subsequent calendar years, the total amount of endow Iowa tax credits is \$6 million; the maximum amount of tax credit authorized to a single taxpayer is \$300,000 (\$6 million multiplied by 5 percent). The endow Iowa tax credit cannot be transferred to any other taxpayer.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

If a taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 15E.305 as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 620, and section 422.60.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10; ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 9876B, IAB 11/30/11, effective 1/4/12; ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12; ARC 1138C, IAB 10/30/13, effective 12/4/13]

**701—58.14(15I,422) Wage-benefits tax credit.** Effective for tax years ending on or after June 9, 2006, a wage-benefits tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit, equal to a percentage of the annual wages and benefits paid for a qualified new job created by the location or expansion of the business in Iowa is available for eligible financial institutions. For information on the eligibility for the wage-benefits tax credit, how to file applications for the wage-benefits tax credit, how the wage-benefits tax credit is

computed, the repeal of the wage-benefits credit effective July 1, 2008, and other details about the credit, see rule 701—52.25(15I,422).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 15I as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, House File 2700, section 167, and Iowa Code Supplement section 422.60(10) as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, House File 2700, section 164.

**701—58.15(422,476B) Wind energy production tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2006, owners of qualified wind energy production facilities approved by the Iowa utilities board may claim a wind energy production tax credit for qualified electricity sold by the owner against a taxpayer's Iowa franchise tax liability. For information on the application and review process for the wind energy production tax credit, how the wind energy production tax credit is computed, how the wind energy production tax credit can be transferred and other details about the credit, see rule 701—52.26(422,476B). See also the administrative rules for the wind energy production tax credit for the Iowa utilities board in rules 199—15.18(476B) and 199—15.20(476B).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.60 and chapter 476B.

**701—58.16(422,476C) Renewable energy tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2006, a purchaser or producer of renewable energy whose facility has been approved by the Iowa utilities board may claim a renewable energy tax credit for qualified renewable energy against a taxpayer's Iowa franchise tax liability. For information on the application and review process for the renewable energy tax credit, how the renewable energy tax credit is computed, how the renewable energy tax credit can be transferred and other details about the credit, see rule 701—52.27(422,476C). See also the administrative rules for the renewable energy tax credit for the Iowa utilities board in rules 199—15.19(476C) and 199—15.21(476C).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.60 and chapter 476C.

**701—58.17(15) High quality job creation program.** Effective for tax periods ending on or after July 1, 2005, for programs approved on or after July 1, 2005, but before July 1, 2009, a business which qualifies under the high quality job creation program is eligible to receive tax credits. The high quality job creation program replaces the new jobs and income program and the new capital investment program. An eligible business under the high quality job creation program must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development and meet the qualifications of Iowa Code section 15.329.

The high quality job creation program was repealed on July 1, 2009, and has been replaced with the high quality jobs program. See rule 701—52.40(15) for information on the investment tax credit under the high quality jobs program. Any investment tax credit earned by businesses approved under the high quality job creation program prior to July 1, 2009, remains valid, and can be claimed on tax returns filed after July 1, 2009. The administrative rules for the high quality jobs program for the Iowa department of economic development may be found at 261—Chapter 68.

For information on what credits can be taken under this program, how the investment tax credit is computed and other details about this program, see rule 701—52.28(15). However, the research credit described in subrule 52.28(1) is not available for franchise tax filers.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code Supplement chapter 15.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10]

**701—58.18(15E,422) Economic development region revolving fund tax credit.** Effective for tax years ending on or after July 1, 2005, but beginning before January 1, 2010, a taxpayer who makes a contribution to an economic development region revolving fund may claim a tax credit, subject to the availability of the credit. The credit is equal to 20 percent of a taxpayer's contribution to the economic development region revolving fund approved by the Iowa department of economic development. The administrative rules for the economic development region revolving fund tax credit for the Iowa department of economic development may be found at 261—Chapter 32. The tax credit is repealed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010.

The total amount of economic development region revolving fund tax credits available shall not exceed \$2 million per fiscal year. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the taxpayer redeems the credit. The economic development region revolving fund tax credit is not transferable to any other taxpayer.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten years or until used, whichever is the earlier.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15E.232 and 422.60 as amended by 2010 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2380.

[ARC 9104B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10]

**701—58.19(15,422) Film qualified expenditure tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but beginning before January 1, 2012, a film qualified expenditure tax credit is available for franchise tax. The tax credit is equal to 25 percent of the taxpayer's qualified expenditures in a film, television, or video project registered with the film office of the Iowa economic development authority (the authority). For information on the qualified expenditures eligible for the credit, how the film qualified expenditure tax credit is claimed, how the film qualified expenditure tax credit can be transferred and other details about the credit, see rule 701—52.34(15,422). See also the authority's administrative rules for the film qualified expenditure tax credit at 261—Chapter 36.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.60 as amended by 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, section 36.

[ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12]

**701—58.20(15,422) Film investment tax credit.** Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but beginning before January 1, 2012, a film investment tax credit is available for franchise tax. The tax credit is equal to 25 percent of the taxpayer's qualified expenditures in a film, television, or video project registered with the film office of the Iowa economic development authority (the authority). For information on how the film investment tax credit is claimed, how the film investment tax credit can be transferred and other details about the credit, see rule 701—52.35(15,422). See also the authority's administrative rules for the film investment tax credit at 261—Chapter 36.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.60 as amended by 2012 Iowa Acts, House File 2337, section 36.

[ARC 0398C, IAB 10/17/12, effective 11/21/12]

**701—58.21(15) High quality jobs program.** Effective for tax periods beginning on or after July 1, 2009, a business which qualifies under the high quality jobs program is eligible to receive tax credits. The high quality jobs program replaces the high quality job creation program. An eligible business under the high quality jobs program must be approved by the Iowa department of economic development and meet the qualifications of Iowa Code section 15.329. The tax credits available under the high quality jobs program are based upon the number of jobs created or retained that pay a qualifying wage threshold and the amount of qualifying investment. The administrative rules for the high quality jobs program for the Iowa department of economic development may be found at 261—Chapter 68.

For information on the credits that may be taken under this program, how the investment tax credit is computed and other details about the program, see rule 701—52.40(15). NOTE: The research credit described in 701—subrule 52.40(1) is not available for franchise tax filers.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 15.

[ARC 8589B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10]

**701—58.22(422) Solar energy system tax credit.** Effective for installations placed in service during tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a solar energy system tax credit for financial institutions is available for business property located in Iowa. For information on property eligible for the credit, the calculation of the credit and applying for the credit, see rule 701—52.44(422).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.60 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2438, section 27, and 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2473, section 78.

[ARC 1666C, IAB 10/15/14, effective 11/19/14]

**701—58.23(15) Workforce housing tax incentives program.** Effective July 1, 2014, a business which qualifies under the workforce housing tax incentives program is eligible to receive tax incentives for franchise tax. The workforce housing tax incentives program replaces the eligible housing enterprise zone program. An eligible business under the workforce housing tax incentives program must be approved by the economic development authority and must meet the requirements of 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2448, section 15. For information on how the workforce housing tax incentives can be claimed, how the investment tax credit can be transferred and other details about the workforce housing tax incentives, see rule 701—52.46(15). The administrative rules for the workforce housing tax incentives program for the economic development authority may be found at 261—Chapter 48.

This rule is intended to implement 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2448.

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<sup>◇</sup> Two or more ARCs





CHAPTER 1  
ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURES  
[Prior to 6/21/91, see Veterans Affairs Department[841] Chs 1, 3, 5]  
[Prior to 1/6/93, see Veterans Affairs Division[613] Chs 1, 3, 5]

**801—1.1(35,35A,35D) Definitions.** The following definitions are unique to the department of veterans affairs:

*“Annual school of instruction”* means annual classroom certification and recertification training sponsored by the department for county veteran service officers to meet accreditation requirements of the National Association of County Veteran Service Officers (NACVSO).

*“Armed forces graves”* means graves of any individuals who die during or after discharge from honorable service in the army, navy, air force, marines, merchant marines, coast guard, or as a federally activated reservist or member of the national guard, and are buried within the state of Iowa.

*“Cemetery”* means the Iowa Veterans Cemetery.

*“Certificate of training”* means a certificate provided to a county veteran service officer upon satisfactory completion of an annual school of instruction.

*“Commandant”* means the commandant of the Iowa Veterans Home.

*“Commission”* means the Iowa commission of veterans affairs.

*“Commissioner”* means a member of the Iowa commission of veterans affairs.

*“County commission”* means a county commission of veteran affairs.

*“County commissioner”* means a member of a county commission of veteran affairs.

*“County veteran service officer”* means an executive director or administrator of a county commission.

*“Department”* means the Iowa department of veterans affairs.

*“Executive director”* means the executive director of the Iowa department of veterans affairs.

[ARC 7825B, IAB 6/3/09, effective 7/8/09]

**801—1.2(35,35A,35D) Commission.** The commission is established and operates in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 35A.

**1.2(1) Office location.** The commission maintains its office at the Iowa Department of Veterans Affairs at Camp Dodge. The mailing address is: Iowa Commission of Veterans Affairs, c/o Camp Dodge, Building 3465, 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824. The telephone number is (515)727-4698 or 1-800-838-4692 (1-800-VET-IOWA).

**1.2(2) Meetings and conduct of business.**

a. Meetings. Regular meetings of the commission shall be held four times a year during the months of January, April, July, and September at 10 a.m. Notice of the time, place, and tentative agenda of all meetings shall be posted on the bulletin board located in the office of the governor 24 hours prior to the meeting. The agenda for each meeting shall include a reasonable time period for public comment. Special meetings shall be held pursuant to call by the chairperson. Notice of time and place shall be posted in the same manner as a regular meeting.

b. A quorum shall consist of two-thirds of the membership appointed and qualified to vote.

c. A quorum is required to carry a position.

d. Copies of minutes shall be kept on file in the office of the department.

e. In cases not covered by these rules, Robert’s Rules of Order shall govern.

f. An equal number of meetings shall be conducted at Camp Dodge and the Iowa Veterans Home.

**1.2(3) Duties.** The duties of the commission are as follows:

a. Organize and annually select a chairperson, a senior vice-chairperson and a junior vice-chairperson at the first meeting of each state fiscal year.

b. Supervise the commandant’s administration of commission policy for the operation and conduct of the Iowa Veterans Home as set out in rule 801—1.4(35A,35D) and 801—Chapter 10.

c. Review proposed administrative rules submitted by the department concerning the management and operation of the department. Unless the commission votes to disapprove a proposed rule on a two-thirds vote at the earlier of the next regularly scheduled meeting of the commission or a special

meeting of the commission called by the commission within 30 days of the date the proposed rule is submitted, the department may proceed to adopt the rule.

*d.* Advise and make recommendations to the department, the general assembly, and the governor concerning issues involving and impacting veterans in this state.

*e.* Advise and make recommendations to the general assembly and the governor concerning the management and operation of the department.

*f.* Conduct an equal number of meetings at Camp Dodge and the Iowa Veterans Home. The agenda for each meeting shall include a reasonable time period for public comment.

*g.* Administer the Iowa veterans trust fund pursuant to 801—Chapter 14, Iowa Administrative Code.

*h.* Maintain and authorize expenditures from the veterans license fee fund to fulfill the responsibilities of the commission pursuant to Iowa Code section 35A.11.

[ARC 7825B, IAB 6/3/09, effective 7/8/09; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 11/26/14]

**801—1.3(35,35A) Executive director.** The executive director is responsible for administering the duties of the department and the commission other than those related to the Iowa Veterans Home.

**1.3(1) Office location and hours.** The office of the executive director is located at Camp Dodge, Building 3465, 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824. The office is open to the public during the hours of 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. except Saturday, Sunday, and holidays. The telephone number is (515)252-4698 or 1-800-838-4692 (1-800-VET-IOWA).

**1.3(2) Administrative staff.** The executive director provides direction to administrative staff employed by the department to assist the executive director in carrying out assigned duties.

**1.3(3) Investigation of applications.** The executive director shall examine all applications and approve or disapprove same and make any investigation necessary to establish facts regarding veterans service status and veterans affairs data in accordance with Iowa Code chapters 35 and 35A.

**1.3(4) Duties.** The duties of the department are as follows:

*a.* Maintain and disseminate information to veterans and the public regarding facilities, benefits, and services available to veterans and their families and assist veterans and their families in obtaining such benefits and services.

*b.* Maintain information and data concerning the military service of Iowa veterans.

*c.* Assist county veteran affairs commissions established pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 35B. The department shall provide to county commissions suggested uniform benefits and administrative procedures for carrying out the functions and duties of the county commissions. The department shall also ensure compliance of county commissions with required office hours.

*d.* Permanently maintain the records including certified records of bonus applications for awards paid from the war orphans educational fund under Iowa Code chapter 35.

*e.* Collect and maintain information concerning veterans affairs.

*f.* Assist the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the Iowa Veterans Home, funeral directors, and federally chartered veterans service organizations in providing information concerning veterans' service records and veterans affairs data.

*g.* Maintain alphabetically a permanent registry of the graves of all persons who served in the military, naval, or merchant marine forces of the United States in time of war and whose mortal remains rest in Iowa.

*h.* After consultation with the commission and the Iowa Association of County Veteran Service Officers, provide certification training to officers and county support staff pursuant to 2008 Iowa Acts, chapter 1130, section 3, and Iowa Code section 35B.6 as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, chapter 1130, section 4. Training provided shall include accreditation by the National Association of County Veteran Service Officers. Continuing education training shall be provided by the department to meet the requirements established by the National Association of County Veteran Service Officers and to ensure that each officer is proficient in the use of electronic mail, general computer use, and use of the Internet to access information regarding facilities, benefits, and services available to veterans and their families. The department shall provide two schools of instruction annually. At least one school each year will

provide continuing education requirements sufficient to maintain national accreditation and at least one school each year will provide accreditation training for nonaccredited officers, if needed.

- i.* Provide an annual training course for county commissioners of veteran affairs.
- j.* Establish and operate a state veterans cemetery pursuant to Iowa Code section 35A.5, subsection 10.
- k.* Authorize the sale, trade, or transfer of veterans commemorative property pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 37A and 801—Chapter 15, Iowa Administrative Code.
- l.* Adopt rules pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 17A and establish policy for the management and operation of the department. Prior to adopting rules, the department shall submit proposed rules to the commission for review pursuant to the requirements of Iowa Code section 35A.3.
- m.* Provide information requested by the commission concerning the management and operation of the department and the programs administered by the department.
- n.* Carry out the policies of the department.

[ARC 7825B, IAB 6/3/09, effective 7/8/09; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 11/26/14]

**801—1.4(35A,35D) Commandant.** The commandant is responsible for administering and enforcing all rules adopted by the commission pertaining to the operation of the Iowa Veterans Home.

**1.4(1) Office location and hours.** The office of the commandant is located in the Sheeler Building at the Iowa Veterans Home, 1301 Summit, Marshalltown, Iowa 50158-5485. The office is open to the public during the hours of 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. except Saturday, Sunday, and holidays. The telephone number is (515)752-1501. In cases of emergencies after hours, the commandant or designee may be reached at that telephone number.

**1.4(2) Biennial report.** The commandant shall make a full and detailed report biennially regarding matters pertaining to the Iowa Veterans Home in accordance with Iowa Code section 35D.17.

**801—1.5(35A) Iowa Veterans Cemetery.** The department shall operate and administer the Iowa Veterans Cemetery in accordance with United States Department of Veterans Affairs' standards.

**1.5(1) Operation and maintenance.** The cemetery shall be operated and maintained in accordance with national standards set forth in Title 38 U.S.C. Chapter 24.

**1.5(2) Application for interment.** The department shall provide veterans and their eligible dependents with a standardized application for interment at the cemetery. This application is available at the Iowa Veterans Cemetery, 34024 Veterans Memorial Drive, Adel, Iowa 50003-3300; the Iowa Department of Veterans Affairs, 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Camp Dodge, Building 3465, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824; or online at [www.iowava.org/vetcemetery/index.html](http://www.iowava.org/vetcemetery/index.html).

**1.5(3) Eligibility.** The department shall make eligibility for interment determinations consistent with Title 38 U.S.C. Chapter 24. State residency shall not be considered a component of eligibility.

**1.5(4) Appeal rights.**

*a. Final agency action.* Eligibility determinations made by the cemetery director shall be the final decision of the department.

*b. Judicial review.* Judicial review of the department's decision may be sought in accordance with Iowa Code section 17A.19.

[ARC 7825B, IAB 6/3/09, effective 7/8/09; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 11/26/14]

**801—1.6** Reserved.

#### ARMED FORCES GRAVES REGISTRATION

**801—1.7(35A,35B) Armed forces graves registration.** Armed forces graves registration shall be completed as follows:

**1.7(1) Duties of the funeral director.** The funeral director who contracts to inter the deceased veteran shall complete Armed Forces Graves Registration Record, Form 582-1002, in duplicate, forwarding the original and copy to the county commission.

**1.7(2) Duties of the county commission.** The county commission shall record the information alphabetically, and by description of location in the cemetery where the veteran is buried, in a book prescribed by the commission and kept for that purpose in the office of the county commission. The county commission shall forward the original Armed Forces Graves Registration Record to the executive director at the address provided in subrule 1.3(1).

**1.7(3) Where filed.** The original Armed Forces Graves Registration Record shall be filed at the office of the executive director.

**1.7(4) Forms.** Additional Armed Forces Graves Registration Record forms may be obtained by contacting the executive director's office in accordance with subrule 1.3(1).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 35A.3 and 35B.19.

**801—1.8 and 1.9** Reserved.

#### WAR ORPHANS EDUCATIONAL AID

**801—1.10(35,35A) War orphans educational aid.** Rescinded IAB 2/28/07, effective 1/29/07.

#### MERCHANT MARINE WAR BONUS

**801—1.11(35) Merchant marine war bonus.** The merchant marine war bonus shall be administered in accordance with 1999 Iowa Acts, chapter 180, sections 2 and 5.

**1.11(1) Eligibility.** This rule applies to former members of the active, oceangoing merchant marines who served during World War II at any time between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1946, both dates inclusive, and who had maintained residence in this state for a period of at least six months immediately before entering the merchant marine service, and who were discharged under honorable conditions.

**1.11(2) Application procedures.** The application is available at the department of veterans affairs. The application may be submitted to the department with name, address and telephone number, along with required document DD-214.

**1.11(3) Department processing and investigation.**

*a.* The time period for filing applications shall begin on July 1, 1999.

*b.* The executive director of the department of veterans affairs will approve or disapprove the application.

**1.11(4) Appeals procedure.** Decisions of the executive director are subject to review by the commission. Applicants may appeal the decisions of the commission as provided by Iowa Code section 17A.19.

**1.11(5) Office address.** The office of the department of veterans affairs is located at 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Camp Dodge, Building 3465, Johnston, Iowa 50131-1824.

**1.11(6) Qualified recipient and amount of payment.** The former merchant marine or surviving unmarried widow or widower, child or children, mother, father, or person standing in loco parentis, in the order named and none other, of any deceased person, shall be paid and entitled to receive from moneys appropriated for that purpose the sum of \$12.50 for each month that the person was on active duty in the merchant marine service, all before December 31, 1946, not to exceed a total sum of \$500.

[ARC 7825B, IAB 6/3/09, effective 7/8/09; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 11/26/14]

**801—1.12 to 1.14** Reserved.

**801—1.15(35A,35B) Training for county commissions.** Rescinded IAB 6/3/09, effective 7/8/09. [See 801—Chapter 7.]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 35 and 35A and sections 35B.6, 35B.11, 35D.1, 35D.13, 35D.16, and 35D.17.

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